

# **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



916  
Ag 8  
3 of 3  
V.I., No. 1-37

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

Vol. I

October 17, 1941

No. 1

This is the first of a series of abstracts of current publications received in the Library. Suggestions for making it more useful in your defense studies will be welcomed.

Agricultural Planning--War and Postwar

Revolution in agriculture. Fortune 24(4): 61-77+. Oct. 1941. 110 F772

Planning for plenty. By giving food to Britain now the Administration finds a lever to crack the farm problem, pp. 61-65+; Mr. Perkins goes to Washington, pp. 66-67+; Research means production. At the University of Wisconsin it has given the farmer more and better corn, more and better oats, more and better forage, more and better cows, pp. 68-71+; H. L. Wingate, revolutionary. In the South he diversified his crops and threw a tomato at King Cotton, pp. 72-77+.

Wheeler, Leslie A. Agricultural surpluses in the postwar world. Foreign Affairs 20(1): 87-101. Oct. 1941. 280.8 F76

Present world surpluses of wheat, cotton, sugar, and coffee are likely to continue after the war unless plans are made to balance world supply and demand. International commodity agreements are suggested for sharing equitably among the exporting countries the available import demand, assuring importing nations of adequate supplies, and establishing prices that are fair to both importer and exporter.

Food Needs

Appleby, Paul H. Britain needs American food. 13 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2Ap5

Experiences of the author on his recent trip to England. Food permitted him on his ration card left him hungry. The meat supply was short. American lend-lease shipments were beginning to arrive as he was leaving so that some improvement in the situation was expected.

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED  
★ MAY 29 1944 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Evans, R. M. American food will defeat naziism. 16 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration, 1941. 1.42 Ad4Ev

The author reports on his recent visit to England. He found scarcity of eggs, milk, cheese, and fruit. British farmers are practicing intensive farming and are using all available land but American food imports are needed. They will also be needed in Europe after the war.

International cooperative alliance. Family food expenditure and the war. Rev. of Internatl. Co-op. 34(8): 240-245. Aug. 1941. 280.28 In8B

Discusses prewar statistics of food expenditures in European countries and the United States, as a basis for a study of the effect of rationing upon the diet of different groups, which will be given in a later article.

McNutt, Paul V. Food for our defense. Gen. Fed. Clubwoman 22(3): 12-13. Sept. 1941. 280.8 G282

Table gives daily allowances recommended by the Committee on Foods and Nutrition, National Research Council.

#### Government Policy and Program

Arizona and "food for freedom." Ariz. Farmer 20(20): 1, 4. Sept. 27, 1941. 6 Ar44

Production goals for Arizona are commented upon favorably.

Food for defense. Nebr. Farmer 83(20): 8. Oct. 4, 1941. 6 N27

Editorial noting that opportunities under the U.S.D.A. program will go to feed and livestock producers and that the Great Plains wheat farmer is handicapped by climatic conditions in producing other crops than wheat.

"Food for freedom." Pa. Farmer 125(7): 138. Sept. 27, 1941. 6 P383

Editorial summarizing the Department's program.

McCune, Wesley. The farm bloc and the war. Harper's Mag. no. 1097, pp. 527-534. Oct. 1941. 110 H

General criticism of the government's agricultural programs over the last ten years, indicating that those programs will be difficult to tie in with defense food needs and will increase the difficulties of supplying food for Britain.

Our rising food prices: effects of war's demands. Record farm expansion program to meet needs of Britain and increased domestic consumption. U. S. News 11(14): 14. Oct. 3, 1941. 280.8 Un33



U. S. President, 1933- (Franklin D. Roosevelt) Second report under the act of March 11, 1941 (Lend-lease act) 32 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

Tables give allocations, obligations, and expenditures under the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, by departments or agencies, appropriation categories, and commodities, including agricultural commodities. Quantities of the more important food items delivered to Great Britain through August 31, are listed on p. 21.

Wickard, Claude R. The South and food for freedom. 10 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2W63

Address at Memphis, Tennessee, September 29, 1941.

The need for production of more foodstuffs and less cotton and tobacco in the South is stressed.

#### Cotton

Cotton men oppose 1942 acreage quota. Cotton Digest 14(1): 5. Oct. 4, 1941. 286.82 C822

Uses of cottonseed products for defense were pointed out in objections to the reduction of cotton acreage quotas proposed at a meeting of Department men and farmers at Memphis, September 29, 1941.

#### Dairy and Poultry

Army egg use is increasing, Gwin declares. Poultryman 11(8): 1, 2. Sept. 26, 1941. 286.85 P86

Lieut. James M. Gwin, of the Quartermaster Corps, reports that consumption of eggs is about 16% above the original specification of one egg per day.

British cows "can take it." Milk composition unaffected by "incidents." New Zeal. Farmer 62(26): 18. Aug. 28, 1941. 23 N484

The National Institute for Research in Dairying has made tests in the southern half of England and reports no significant changes in composition of milk from the same herd before and after air raids.

Defense egg production goals can be met if favorable price relationships are maintained, producers tell Wickard. Poultryman 11(9): 1, 3. Oct. 3, 1941. 286.85 P86

Government acts for all-out food shipments abroad. Poultryman 11(8): 1. Sept. 26, 1941. 286.85 P86

"Five new egg drying plants--one in Texas, two in Iowa and one in Missouri--are expected to be completed by Nov. 15."

Gardens

Burdett, James H. The defense garden program. Seed World 50(7): 16, 38. Oct. 3, 1941. 61.8 S652

The program of the Department of Agriculture is noted. Assistance to be given by the National Garden Bureau is briefly described. It is stated that so far as urban and suburban gardens are concerned, the campaign must center around the seed trade since the government has no way to reach this class directly, as it has with the farmer.

Grain, Seed, and Feed

Bennett, M. K. Wheat in national diets. Stanford Univ., Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 18(2): 37-76. Oct. 1941. 59.8 F73

This study presents analyses of the quantitative position of cereal-potato foods "in the average diets of 52 nations (1933-38), the quantitative position of wheat calories among total food calories and among the cereal-potato calories of these nations, and changes in the position of wheat between 1923-28 and 1933-38. The survey is nearly world-wide, since the populations of the 52 nations constituted some 88 per cent of the world total in 1935.

"Calories from cereals and potatoes constitute as little as 30 per cent of total food calories in some countries, as much as 90 per cent in others. Income status largely determines the relative importance of this group of cheap foods. The ratio of cereal-potato calories to total food calories is itself a rough index of income status, and a rougher index of quality of diet.

"Wheat contributes less than 5 per cent of total food calories in several countries, mostly Oriental or tropical; and as much as 40-50 per cent in others. The interrelated factors of climate, food preference, and income status seem to explain these contrasts. They also explain differences in the importance of wheat calories among cereal-potato calories. Wheat contributes around 75 per cent of the cereal-potato calories in some nations, including the United States. Here, and in some 17 other countries, wheat dominates among the cereal-potato foods, furnishing over half of the cereal-potato calories. But in other countries, rice, rye, or corn is dominant." The war may be expected to change the per capita disappearance of wheat in Europe more than in exporting countries.

Seed outlook on Pacific coast, coming season. Weather, not war, the cause of some shortage in carrot, onion and beet seed crop.

N. Y. Packer 37(43): 1, 14. Oct. 4, 1941. 286.8 N483

Growers are warned not to become panicky about seed supplies because of the Defense Program.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Indiana tomatoes show promise of record production as canneries work overtime to supply defense needs. Ind. Farmers Guide 97(19): 3, 18. Oct. 1, 1941. 6 In2

Policy of QMC: to use regular trade channels. Produce News 44(40): 1, 5. Oct. 4, 1941. 286.8 N487

Brigadier General C. L. Corbin of the Quartermaster Corps explains the Army's method of purchasing fruits and vegetables.

Tukey, H. B. The defense program and the fruit industry. Rural New Yorker 100(5513): 530, 532. Oct. 4, 1941. 6 R88

Labor, transportation and marketing difficulties likely to be faced by the fruit grower are discussed.

### Livestock, Meat, and Wool

Tolbert, W. H. Bigger tonnage is answer. More supplemental feeding, not greater numbers, will meet defense demands and increase profits. West. Livestock 27(4): 33, 36. Oct. 1941. 49 W523

Supplies of feed are large and should be used to increase the weight of livestock.

### Machinery

Agriculture in the defense program. Farm and Ranch 60(10): 3. Oct. 1941. 6 T31

Editorial asking priorities for farm labor-saving machinery.

Farm equipment can offset farm labor shortage. Better Farm Equip. and Methods 14(1): 3-5. Sept.-Oct. 1941. 58.8 B46

Criticizes the survey of tractor needs for 1942 being made by the county agents, and suggests that the bulletin of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, "The Outlook for Farm Equipment," be used to estimate needs "right now."

Farm tool priority. Florists' Rev. 88(2287): 26. Sept. 25, 1941. 80 W41

Two paragraphs commenting unfavorably on the B-1 priority for farm machinery manufacturers.

Priorities for agriculture. Fert. Rev. 16(3): 5. July-Sept. 1941. 57.8 F414

Editorial noting that priorities have been given to materials for repair of machinery for the manufacture of fertilizers.

### Prices

U. S. Department of agriculture. Office of the secretary. Farmers, farm prices, and inflation. 27 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C. 1941] 1.91 A2F221

Charts show price movements in World War I and II.

Wartime price-fixing for farm products. Ontario Res. Found. Bul. 8(3): 1-5. July-Sept. 1941. 475 On8

Discusses the following general aspects of price-fixing as it directly affects Canadian agriculture: Types of price-fixing, scope and limitations of various policies, fixed prices of farm products in relation to buying power of farmer, effects of price-fixing upon permanent status of agricultural industry. Prices fixed too low cause economies in labor, fertilizer and cultural practices which in turn cause deficiency diseases in plants and animals.

### Soils and Fertilizers

How about fertilizer supplies? Defense problems...before the seventeenth annual convention of the National fertilizer association. Fert. Rev. 16(3): 7-10. July-Sept. 1941. 57.8 F414

Excerpts from the following addresses are included: Nitrogen-situation tight but hopeful, by C. C. Concannon; Phosphate--transportation problems, by M. H. McCord; Potash--independence achieved, by Horace M. Albright; Chemicals control, by E. R. Weidlein; Agriculture--at war and after, by Charles J. Brand.

Mansfield, W. S. Maintenance of land fertility in war-time. Fert. Feed. Stuffs and Farm Supplies Jour. 26(19): 283, 285, 287-288. Sept. 17, 1941. 57.8 F413

To keep soil in proper condition the author advocates drainage, cleaning, and the maintenance of lime content, humus content and supply of available plant food. Crops suitable for cleaning the land are mentioned.

### Miscellaneous

Sugar beets and our national defense program. New Agr. 23(12): 6-7. Sept. 1941. 66.8 Sw32

Utilization of waste from sugar beet production for the production of cellulose and lignin is discussed in correspondence between the editor of this magazine and the director of publicity of the National Beet Growers Association.

---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

116  
28  
p 2

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

Vol. I

October 24, 1941

No. 2

Agricultural Planning--War and Postwar

This war and America. A statement to the educational profession by twelve of the fourteen members of the board of editors of Frontiers of democracy. Frontiers of Democracy 8(63): 10-11. Oct. 15, 1941. 280.8 Sol25

This statement advocates participation of the United States in the war, extension of social and labor gains of the past ten years which would involve planned conservation and utilization of our natural resources, planning a new world order, and faith in human effort when guided by intelligence.

Comments on the statement are made by Norman Thomas, John L. Childs, Clarence E. Pickett, William H. Kilpatrick, Harold Benjamin, Harold C. Hand, and W. Carson Ryan, pp. 12-22.

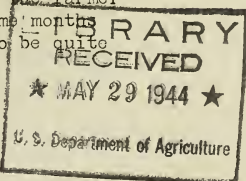
Townsend, M. Clifford. Defense and the farmer. 12 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.910 T66

Address at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia, September 26, 1941.

AAA machinery is being used to adjust production upward. Farm equipment is needed for this. From the farm standpoint, the most important metals are iron and steel, aluminum, copper, nickel, tin and zinc. There is a scarcity of all of them except tin. Priorities have been obtained for farm equipment but ingenuity will be needed to supply those items affected by direct defense needs.

Weldon, John D. C. Coming economic revolution. Mag. Wall St. 69 (1): 11-13, 52-53. Oct. 18, 1941. 286.8 M27

The "raw commodity revolution" as Prof. Copeland of Harvard calls it, is being speeded up by the war. The social unrest of recent years was caused by the "common man's" dissatisfaction with the economic status quo. "The American 'common man,' of course, wants freedom and opportunity. But, after all, these are abstract generalities to the jobless worker who doesn't know where the current month's rent is coming from or to the farmer who doesn't know, as he seeds his acres, whether some months hence his produce will fetch \$1 a bushel or 40c. To be quite





blunt about it, our 'common man' has put 'increased security and a higher living standard' first on his list--and he is voting" for those who promise the most of same.

### Food Needs.

British supply council in North America. 3 pp., processed.  
Washington, D. C., 1941.

Lord Woolton's statement to the House of Lords on October 8, 1941. "To sum up: the bulk stocks we hold of such things as wheat and sugar are our line of defense against starvation. Lend-Lease supplies have been vital in restoring balance to the diet and so defending us against malnutrition."

Comstock, Alzada, ed. Massachusetts in a defense economy.  
Mount Holyoke Col. Studies in Econ. and Sociol. 3, 47 pp. South  
Hadley, Mass., 1941. 280.9 M86

Agriculture, by Jane Bebensee, pp. 7-9. Massachusetts  
agriculture produces specialized crops such as fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products. Almost 75 per cent of its food requirements are met by out-of-state importations. The defense program tends to expand dairy and poultry farming. The state is advocating a live-at-home program for its farm families.

Cummings, Richard Osborn. Changing foodways for defense. What's  
New in Home Econ. 6(2): 17, 56, 58, 60. Oct. 1941. 321.8 W55

Food habits have changed partly because of refrigeration and improved transportation but also because of changing ideas as to nutritive value of certain foods. Studies regarding vitamins are making further changes. Education is needed but food customs of minority groups should be supplemented, not disrupted.

Johnstone-Wallace, D. B. Agriculture and the war. Agr. Ed. Mag.  
14(4): 64-66, 78. Oct. 1941. 275.8 Ag6

British agriculture is being planned to produce the largest possible number of needed food units per acre considering the type of land, the diet needs, and the imports available. A minimum daily diet, recommended by Sir John Orr, is 0.6 pints milk, 6 oz. vegetables, 12 oz. potatoes, 2 oz. oatmeal, supplemented by the following minimum of imported foods: 11.8 oz. bread, 1.25 oz. fats, 2.25 oz. sugar. These needs should be kept in mind in planning American exports of foodstuffs.

Rippey, Stephens. Lend lease grocery shipments will total 60% of production. Food Field Rptr. 9(20): 1, 11. Sept. 29, 1941. 286.83 F73

The British "white paper" transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt with his September 15 lend-lease report, is

quoted to the effect that Britain is counting on only "some 5 or 6 per cent" of her total food supply from the United States. Quantities of food products already delivered and quantities estimated for future delivery are quoted from the President's report and from Secretary Wickard's speeches.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Farm outlook for 1942. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Situation 25(10): 2-4. Oct. 1941. 1 Ec7Ag

"The food-for-defense program got under way about April 1941. Government purchases for export to Great Britain under the lend-lease arrangement, for accumulating stockpiles and for other purposes in 1942 are expected to be substantially above those for this year."

Wickard, Claude R. Food for freedom in 1942. 6 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.

Radio address, October 15, 1941.

Production of more milk, oils and fats, meat and eggs--less cotton, tobacco, and wheat--is the need for 1942.

#### Government Policy and Program

Eisenhower, M. S. Changing attitudes in agriculture. 12 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.

The history of American agriculture is divided into three parts: exploitation (colonial period to the 1920's), adjustment to need for conservation (1920's to present war), the present which is beginning with increased production to meet war needs. Cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Reclamation is developing plans to build a system of farming in the irrigated areas that will fit into the national farm program.

Iowa state college committee on the impact of the war on Iowa agriculture. The Iowa farmer and World war II. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. P31, 70 pp. Ames, 1941. 100 Io9

The defense program is increasing farmers' incomes and drawing off surplus population but is making farming vulnerable to rapid expansion which may bring about postwar difficulties. Details of the probable effect of the program on the farm family and on farm business are discussed.

Jackson, Harriett Ann. Agriculture in a totalitarian state. 14 pp., processed. Chicago, Washington, Junior bar conference, American bar association, 1941.

Germany has been aware of her need for a steady food supply ever since 1890. Since 1918 the effort of the state to solve

the food problem has become a major factor in its politics. On the whole agriculture did not fare so well under the Weimar Republic so rural areas were fertile soil for the seeds of National Socialism. Decrees since 1933 have created a new feudalism with the peasant tied to the land with no freedom of action. Evasion of the laws and bootlegging are reported. Brief bibliography.

New York defense food committee. N. Y. Packer 37(45): 3. Oct. 18, 1941. 286.8 N483

The Port of New York Authority has organized a Metropolitan Defense Transport Committee. This committee will plan how New York in emergency can obtain delivery from outside points of all essential commodities. A Metropolitan Defense Committee on Food Supply has also been formed in New York City to survey the present supply of food.

Ousley, Clarence. Farming for war. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 42(20): 10. Sept. 27, 1941. 304.8 C822

Commendation of Secretary Wickard's program for abundant production, presented before the Chicago University's Round Table.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Agriculture's clearinghouse for defense activities. U. S. Soil Conserv. Serv., Soil Conserv. 7(4): 97-99, 111. Oct. 1941. 1.6 So3S

The events preceding the establishment of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations in U. S. D. A. and its work are described.

#### Farm Labor

Farm labor situation on western coast. N. Y. Packer 37(45): 1, 28. Oct. 18, 1941. 286.8 N483

Shippers in the Imperial Valley, California could not get sufficient carrot bunchers or cantaloupe pickers this year. Arizona field labor was even scarcer as migratory workers went on to California to get defense jobs. In Washington and Oregon school opening was delayed so that students could help harvest crops. The situation is expected to be worse next year.

#### Marketing Distribution Problems

FTC probes bread at OPACS request. Food Field Rptr. 9(20): 11. Sept. 29, 1941. 286.83 F73

The study of bread marketing and distributing practices to be undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission will include the following: Sale of bread on consignment.--Practice of accepting



returns of state bread; retailers.-Sale of the same kind of bread in loaves of many different sizes and weights.-Making of bread of the same kind but more than one grade or quality with special reference to so-called "secondary bread."- Use of combination offers, premiums, free goods prizes and the providing of retailers with facilities in connection with the sale of bread.

### Prices

International cooperative alliance. Economic research. War-time economic control. IX. Sweden's price policy. Rev. Internatl. Coop. 34(7): 215-220. July 1941. 280.28 In8B

The aim of Sweden's price policy is to prevent increases in cost of living. Food subsidies have prevented rising producers' prices from affecting retail prices during the first year of the war. The principle of voluntary control of consumers' prices as formulated in the Price Regulation Law of December 15, 1939, was in force until April 1941, but under the strain of increasing scarcity of goods it proved inadequate.

Seek protection of farm prices in defense plan. Grange News (Seattle) 30(39): 1, 3. Sept. 27, 1941. 6 Ag893

Masters of 7 state granges ask Secretary Wickard for 100 per-cent parity. Western granges draft a 5-point program.

### Dairy and Poultry

Dairy upset. Lease-lend demands spur record production and returns but throw normal price ratios badly out of balance. Business Week no. 633, pp. 33, 36. Oct. 18, 1941. 280.8 Sy8

The lend-lease program is sending lard to Britain instead of butter which is more perishable and more expensive. In spite of a surplus of butter the price has risen to a point where imports from Argentina are profitable. Rising prices at condensaries have diverted fluid milk from the Chicago market. The former relation between prices of milk, butter, and cheese has been thrown out of balance by government demand for cheese and condensed milk.

Farmers and defense in Western New York. Dairyman's League News 25(37): 3, 13. Oct. 14, 1941. 44.8 D1432

Outside the general rising price level and the acute labor shortage, the swing to more labor-saving machinery probably is the biggest change in the farming of the New York Milk Shod area that may be chalked up directly to defense. Experiences of individual farmers are reported.

National defense committee is organized by producer group. Poultryman 11(11): 1, 2. Oct. 17, 1941. 286.85 P86

A seven-man committee to represent poultry producers in negotiations with the Government on problems arising from defense was elected in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, during a national meeting of representatives of State poultry defense committees.

#### Forestry and Lumber

Wickard, Claude R. Forests and defense. 17 pp., processed.  
Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2W63  
Address at Old Point Comfort, Va., October 14, 1941.  
Conservation of forest resources should not be relaxed because of defense needs.

#### Machinery

D., E. Priorities present perplexing problem. Ariz. Farmer 20(21): 1, 6. Oct. 11, 1941. 6 Ar44

G. Howard Hutchins of OPM explained farm machinery priorities at a meeting in Arizona State Capitol, October 1, but most of his hearers knew that things hadn't been happening the way he said they should have under the regulations. One farmer could not get copper wire to rewind his pump motors and pumps are essential to Arizona farming operations. Lack of riata rope hampered fall roundups. Tractors were being taken by the Army.

Stevens, Alden. Defense changes America. I. The new technical revolution. Nation 153(16): 371-373. Oct. 18, 1941. 110 N

"With a good tractor and proper equipment to use with it an able-bodied man can run a fair-sized farm in most parts of the country practically single handed...Perhaps the farmer's boy building an army camp is sending home money to help buy some of this machinery. When he does this he may be cutting himself off from the farm forever, for he is buying the machinery that will displace him."

#### Miscellaneous

Appleby, Paul H. Extension agents and defense. U. S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12(10): 145-146. Oct. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex

The Agricultural Defense Boards in each state and county, on which the extension workers are represented, are the channels up and down through which agricultural defense information is transmitted and plans are made.

---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

## AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

---

Vol. I

October 31, 1941

No. 3

---

### Agricultural Planning--War and Postwar

Commodity control schemes. Planning no. 174, pp. 2-19. July 29, 1941. 280.8 P693

The experiences with prewar controls are summarized and tentative suggestion are made for a postwar "Raw Materials Union." "The simplest general pattern would be for each producer of key commodities to belong to a national association of producers of that commodity, which would in turn belong to an international control for that commodity. This in its turn would be affiliated to an international Raw Materials Union for all commodities. The latter organization could be built up on the lines of the International Postal Union as a club to which it did not pay not to belong. It should be a non-political body, whose chief concern would be to promote economic welfare." It would, however, be accountable to whatever international political organization might be set up and would depend on it to enforce sanctions. A suggested list of foundation members includes certain metals, rubber, mineral oils, timber, cotton, coal, phosphates, vegetable and animal oils.

Corey, Lewis. The shape of a constitutional economic order. Antioch Rev. 1(3): 343-355. Fall 1941. 280.8 Am82

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Lines of action in economic reconstruction. Antioch Rev. 1(3): 328-342. Fall 1941. 280.8 Am82

Kingsley, J. Donald. Some economic compulsives: Notes for an American progressive. Antioch Rev. 1(3): 308-327. Fall 1941. 280.8 Am82

Lerner, Max. If we own the future. Antioch Rev. 1(3): 270-290. Fall 1941. 280.8 Am82

The first essential in working toward a peace settlement is an immediate ideological offensive under American leadership. The ideas required are: "that democracy has in it untapped strength and unused expansibility, both in waging a war and in reconstructing society afterward; that the peace must be approached in the spirit neither of vengefulness nor forgiveness, but of determined planning for more feasible ways of running a world; that economic settlements are required fully as much as political; that there must be substantial steps toward a world federal structure of some sort; and above all that we do have a picture of a new world to guide those who are fighting and hearten those who are enslaved."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farmers and the second year of national defense. 4 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 1 Ag84Far

Farm income prospects are better but increased distribution costs may be expected. Defense shortages may affect farm equipment and transportation of farm products. Labor supply has decreased, demand has increased. Drain on forest resources is increasing.

What's ahead for the average farmer? Farm and Dairy 28(8): 1, 13. Oct. 24, 1941. 6 F2279

If Great Britain is defeated the U. S. will have to arm on a greater scale than is now contemplated but less food will be needed for the Western Hemisphere alone. If Great Britain is not defeated the farmer will play a major role in producing "food for defense."

#### Food Needs

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Goals for 1942. 9 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

Suggested production goals for 1942 are 125 billion pounds of milk, 4 billion dozen eggs, 959.5 million pounds of meat animals, 154 million bushels of feed grains, 75 million tons of hay, 22-24 million acres in cotton, 50-55 million acres in wheat, 1367 thousand acres in tobacco, 1.6 million acres of peanuts for nuts, 1.9 million acres for oil, 7 million acres of soybeans for beans, 1.2 million acres in rice.

Vitamin restraint. Business Week no. 634, pp. 40, 44. Oct. 25, 1941. 280.8 Sy8

The Food and Nutrition Committee of the National Research Council has issued a resolution that vitamin reinforcement should be limited to bread, flour, margarine and salt.

Wickard, Claude R. Agricultural production goals for 1942. 8 pp., processed. Washington, D. C. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2W63

Address on the National Farm and Home Hour, from San Francisco, California, September 8, 1941.

Wilson, M. L. Civilian food problems in relation to defense. 7 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension serv., 1941.

Address in New York City, April 29, 1941.

The problems of intelligent mass consumption include improvements of food through technology, scientific study of how food habits affect health, getting the right food to the people, and education on the importance of good diet.

#### Government Policy and Program

Black, A. G. Address...before conference of agricultural credit agencies and farm organizations, September 26, 1941, Washington, D. C. 27 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941.] 1.955 A2B56

Applications for farm real estate loans in the first six months of 1941 were up more than 7 per cent for the whole country. To avoid overlending and lending on speculative values, as happened following the last war, the Farm Credit Administration intends to lend primarily on the normal value of the productive capacity of the farm and to encourage rapid repayments. Credit for making necessary shifts and increases in production for defense and for better balanced agriculture are encouraged.



Buencamino, Victor. Food production, conservation and distribution. Agr.-Com.-Indus. Life [Manila, P. I.] 8(8): 9, 26-29, 35. Aug. 1941. 25 A58

The Philippine government plans to insure adequate food supplies for the nation in the event of an emergency by selling or loaning seeds of rice, corn, beans, etc., payable in kind after harvest, selling or distributing free seeds and planting materials of vegetables, fruit trees and root crops, increasing the Bureau of Animal Industry's stock of bulls and boars for breeding, and improving poultry breeds. It is hoped to make every family, community and municipality self-sustaining in its food supply.

Hendrickson, Roy F. Government and the food supply. 10 pp., processed.

Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.917 A2H38

Address, Houston, Texas, October 20, 1941.

The government is taking steps to increase food production to meet increased consumption caused by increased buying power and to meet obligations under the lend-lease program. More nutritious food for low-income families is also being planned for.

Townsend, M. Clifford. "You ain't seen nothing yet." 7 pp., processed.

Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Office of agricultural defense relations [1941] 1.910 T66

"This inelegant expression applies not only to the planes, guns, tanks and ships we are going to build; not only to the food we are going to produce; but to the hardships, the sweat and the work it is going to take to deliver on the commitments we already have made." We are only devoting 15 percent of our resources to the defense effort while other nations are devoting 50 percent.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm defense program. 6 pts., processed.

[Washington, D. C., 1941] 1.90 A5F22

Series no. 1, Situation summary; No. 2, More milk for the U. S. A.; No. 3, Eggs in every basket; No. 4, Adjustments for fats and oils; No. 5, Farm production problems in a war economy; No. 6, Nutrition and agricultural production.

Brief background guides for writers.

Wilson, M. L. Food for national defense. State Govt. 14(10): 235-236, 246-250. Oct. 1941. 280.8 St2

The nation's food producers are organized on a sound democratic basis through farm organizations, cooperatives, the Extension Service of the U.S.D.A and the state agricultural colleges, and the land use planning committees. They will produce what the nation needs.

Wilson, M. L. The job ahead. 9 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Office of defense, health & welfare service, 1941. 1.913 A2W69

The Tennessee home food supply program gives the state a head start in the National Nutrition Program. Foods needed for our own nutritional defense are the ones also needed abroad. We must provide both. Planning and education are necessary to improve food habits and provide adequate nutrition.

Wilson, M. L. Meat in the national nutrition program. 6 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Office of the director of defense, health and welfare services, 1941. 1.913 A2W69

The National Nutrition Program made "plans to put nutritional knowledge into action for the threefold purpose of (1) making America strong by making Americans stronger; (2) making food available as a weapon for the defense of democracy; and (3) laying the foundation for the benefits which may come in the future as the result of present efforts." The American Meat Institute is cooperating in the program by studies of food habits and by advertising the true place of meat in the diet. Meat has been found to be a source of vitamins.

Wilson, M. L. The national nutrition program and its relation to the food distributing industry. 12 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] Office of the director of defense, health and welfare services, 1941.

The National Association of Food Chains helped develop the Food Stamp Plan. Its help is now needed in putting across the National Nutrition Program. The Selective Service Board reports that "only 50 percent of the men examined for possible selective service training were physically or mentally qualified for general military service." Malnutrition is no doubt partly responsible.

#### Prices

Food prices soaring despite big supplies. Household budgets hit by domestic, British demands and farm aid. U. S. News 11(17): 16. Oct. 24, 1941. 280.8 Un33A

The amount of food for which the housewife paid \$9.50 before the war now costs \$11.26.

[Willis, Paul S.] No spiral of rising food prices likely and here's why. Canner 93(20): 18. Oct. 18, 1941. 286.83 C16

The U.S.D.A. has more control over the quantity and allocation of the country's crops than during the last war. There was no price authority then to check rising prices. Memory of what happened after the last war has affected business psychology.

#### Machinery

Industry may be guinea pig. Farm equipment selected for first experiment in direct allocation of materials--complete plan awaits current surveys. Impl. and Tractor 56(21): 21. Oct. 11, 1941. 58.8 W41

National committee formed to see farmers get supplies. Dairyman's League News 25(38): 13. Oct. 21, 1941. 44.8 D1432

"Representatives of the Agricultural Defense Relations office of the Department of Agriculture participated in the conferences at which the National Committee for Farm Production Supplies was formally organized." The committee is made up of representatives of farm organizations. Ezra T. Benson of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives is secretary.

The priorities mess pinches agriculture. Pacific Rural Press 142(8): 261. Oct. 18, 1941. 6 P112

"Hoarding of materials by big industries and by Government has created scarcities which make priorities preferences worthless to many small factories, shops and supply agencies of the farmer...California has a great many small

factories and service shops making specialty farm implements for California conditions. Many of them now look forward to closing. They have preference ratings, on paper, but they get tired of asking Washington where the materials are to be obtained."

These defense committee surveys. Northwest Farm Equip. Jour. 55(10): 9. Oct. 1941. 58.8 F222

Fears that the county agricultural defense committees' estimates of farm machinery requirements for 1942 would be too conservative are without foundation. Local dealers' estimates are being considered with other sources of information.

[U. S. Rural electrification administration] Drying comes to  
the aid of defense. [U. S.] Rural Electr. Admin. Rural Electr. News  
7(2): 12-13. Oct. 1941. 173.2 R86Ru

An inexpensive dehydrator for drying grain and fruit is described. Illustrated.

[U. S. Rural electrification administration] Walk-in farm refrigerator moves up to the defense front. [U. S.] Rural Electrif. Admin. Rural Electrif. News 7(2): 9-11. Oct. 1941. 173.2 R88Ru

Describes construction of an electric refrigerator, 7 x 8 x 6 1/2 feet in size, for use in storing protein and high-vitamin foods on the farm. Illustrated.

## Farm Labor

Quitting the fields Supply of farm hands, at lowest point in years, and rise of agricultural wages tell story of defense industry competition. Business Week no. 634, p. 36. Oct. 25, 1941. 280.8 Sy8

## Forestry and Lumber

Breckenridge, R. P. The use of trees in camouflage. Trees 4(5): 7, 15.  
Sept.-Oct. 1941. 99.8 W52

Trees break up straight lines of buildings, roads, and shadows of structures, which are easily visible from the air. Artificial trees are detectable by infra-red photography.

National retail lumber dealers association comments on SPAB policy on priorities.  
Calif. Lumber Merchant 20(8): 8, 30. Oct. 15, 1941. 99.81 C12

There is no ban on necessary construction which can proceed without the use of large amounts of critical materials. Wood can be used in place of metals for trusses, beams, etc.

Sugar

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment to price schedule no. 16--raw cane sugars. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(209): 5469. Oct. 25, 1941. 169 F31

"Maximum price raw cane sugars of 96 degrees polarization, New York City duty paid basis cost and freight, 3.50c per pound."

Miscellaneous

Chlorinated solvents put under priorities to assure supplies for food fumigation. U. S. Off. for Emergency Management. Defense 2(42): 16. Oct. 21, 1941. 173.3 C83D

Preference rating order M-41 assigns a priority rating of A-10 to all defense orders for carbon tetrachloride, trichorethylene, perchlorethylene and ethylene dichloride to be used by farmers and food warehouses for fumigation purposes.

Hood, W. Guy. Farming in a vital defense area. U. S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Ser., Ext. Ser. Rev. 12(10): 148-149. Oct. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex

The county agent of Calhoun County, Alabama, helped the War Department find land for an ammunition depot and for an extension of Fort McClellan. He also helped farm families to move to new locations. Many farmers obtained work on the new projects while their families harvested the crops.

Isker, Rohland A. Research in army subsistence. Canning Trade 64(13): 7-8. Oct. 27, 1941. 286.83 T67

The Subsistence Research Laboratory of the Quartermaster Corps has worked with industry to develop a 6-lb. sterile luncheon meat, a "defense" ham, and a field ration for use by highly mobile troops.

MacKeachie, Douglas C. What the emergency demands of the food distributor. Canner 93(20): 13-14, 40. Oct. 18, 1941. 286.83 C16

The distributor should avoid speculation, cooperate with the government's procurement program, promote the sale of substitutes for scarce items and defer expansion.

Pye, John S. The wine industry and national defense. Fruit Prod. Jour. and Amer. Vinegar Indus. 21(2): 35-36. Oct. 1941. 389.8 F94

The wine industry is affected by shortages of citric, tartaric and acetic acids, cork, and copper and rubber tubing. Brandy distilleries are being converted to the production of ethyl alcohol. Cream of tartar, obtained solely from wine, cannot now be imported and the American wine industry is surveying domestic supplies.

U. S. Tariff commission. United States imports from Japan and their relation to the defense program and to the economy of the country. 239 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941. 173 T17 Unj

Imports of 59 commodities or classes of commodities from Japan are reviewed. It is concluded that cessation of such imports would have slight effect on the economy of the U. S., would not interfere with the defense program, would not affect the health of the population of the U. S., would affect adversely the full-fashioned hosiery industry but would benefit the fish cannors and electric lamp manufacturers.

---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.



Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

---

Vol. I

November 7, 1941

No. 4

---

Agricultural Planning--War and Postwar

Chase, Stuart. The new patriotism. Land 1(3): 181-185. Summer 1941.  
279.8 L22

The carefree days are over. We need a new mental attitude. "We greatly need a new attitude toward our land. Every one of us lives by virtue of the hospitality of the continent of North America. For three centuries we have outraged that hospitality, until the soil itself has revolted...We have outgrown the concepts and customs appropriate to continuous expansion, and must have a new set of concepts appropriate to more intensive development, where sheer quantity gives place to quality." We must think in terms of giving to our country rather than taking from it.

Corrie, Frank Ewart. Peace aims for agriculture. Fert. Feed. Stuffs and Farm Supplies Jour. 26(20): 299, 301-302. Oct. 1, 1941. 57.8 F413

Britain must aim to improve the fertility of the soil and must make somebody responsible for production from it.

Ezekiel, Mordecai. The responsibility of home economics during and after defense. Jour. Homo Econ. 33(9): 637-639. Nov. 1941. 321.8 J82

Home economics extension workers have the job of helping see to it that defense is carried through with a minimum of hardship and a maximum of gain on the physical and spiritual level. Farmers should be encouraged to use their rising incomes for better living and savings for the future and not for land speculation. They should be encouraged to expand the output of foods for defense and to plan for maintenance of prosperity after defense.

Post-war planning--letters to the editor. II. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(10): 29-34. Oct. 1941. 1 Ec7La  
Further discussion of the articles in the July issue.

Wartime and peacetime farming. Economist [London] 141(5114): 255-256. Aug. 30, 1941. 286.8 Ec7

"In wartime and peacetime alike, what is needed in agriculture is a consumers' policy, with safeguards for producers. But there agreement, very largely, ends. In peacetime, the object should be to maintain healthy and efficient farming without substantially increasing the cost of the people's food or harmfully disturbing the

foreign trade on which the country's wealth depends." Great Britain is faced with greater demand for milk at the same time that production is decreasing and imports are cut off. Feed supplies should be used to increase milk production at the expense of beef production.

#### Food Needs

Army will change diet. Sci. News Letter 40(18): 277-278. Nov. 1, 1941. 470 Sci24

"America's eating habits are going to be changed by this World War--all because a million and a half, and maybe more, young American soldiers are acquiring new ideas of what's good to eat." They will demand milk, fresh fruits and vegetables when they return home. Better methods of marketing fresh foods thousands of miles from home are being developed.

Dr. Parran hints possible rationing of foods here. Surgeon General urges sharing of dairy-poultry foods with England. Dairy Prod. 48(6): 9. Oct. 1941. 286.85 C43

"Until production of protein foods can be increased at least 50 percent, we may have to choose between letting the British people grow more hungry and rationing our own use of these foods."

Richter, J. H. Food rationing in Germany. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 5(10): 423-441. Oct. 1941. 1.9 Ec7For

"The total energy value of wartime food consumption by the civilian population may be estimated at slightly below 90 percent of the pre-war level; for important consumer groups it may not differ greatly from the pre-war standard. The supply of carbohydrates is fairly ample. As a result of the shifts in the composition of the diet, however, the proportions of fats and proteins and of food vitamins and mineral salts are generally reduced. In connection with this reduction in supplies it is well to remember that the manifold strains of war increase rather than reduce the physiological requirements of the human body."

#### Government Policy and Program

Dawson, Owen L. Agricultural policies in unoccupied China since 1937. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 5(10): 407-422. Oct. 1941. 1.9 Ec7For

The Chinese government has adopted a large number of emergency measures leading to the reorganization of the agricultural structure of the country including creation of a Ministry of Agriculture, an Agricultural Credit Administration, a Central Cooperative Administration, a National Agricultural Production Promotion Commission, a Joint Office of the Four Government Banks, a Foreign Trade Commission, a National Food Control Administration, an Economic Blockade Committee, and a National Irrigation Commission. Plans have been made for expanding agricultural production, the introduction of scientific farming, rural rehabilitation and control of foods, exports and imports.

Government announces drastic economic policies. Weekly Market News 23(42):  
1. Oct. 23, 1941. 286.81 G762

The Canadian Prime Minister announced that "on November 17, 1941, there will be a maximum price on all goods and services in the Dominion. The price will be no higher than the highest price charged for each commodity and service during the period from September 15 to October 11...The cost-of-living bonus (now amounting to \$3.45 a week) will be extended to cover all industry, and the bonus must be adjusted every three months, starting November 15...Farm laborers and domestic servants are outside the scope of the plan...Farmers in Western Canada will receive acreage payments in addition to the acreage bonuses already provided for. Eastern farmers will get feed grain from the west without having to pay freight east of Fort William-Port Arthur. Total agricultural income will be supported, where necessary, by government order but a price ceiling will also be placed on agricultural products."

Johnstone-Wallace, D. B. Britain's bank of fertility. Country Gent. 111(11): 7, 36-37. Nov. 1941. 6 C833

"In the first year of war, one million acres of grassland were plowed out, and since then more than three million additional acres have followed. It is estimated that before the war is over, nine million acres of grass may be plowed, either for crop production or as a means of producing better grassland. Remarkably high yields of grains, potatoes and other crops are often obtained for several years after the grass is turned under."

[Merz, W. J.] Food to write the peace. Dirt Farmer 7(23): 4. Oct. 24, 1941. 6 D63

Editorial on Secretary Wickard's statement. "If food writes the peace, that would not be democracy! Nor the four freedoms! A peace dictated by the nation with the most food would be the worst kind of an autocracy! Democracy means that people must have what they want without doing an injustice to others. And it surely does not mean that the nation with the most food should write the definition of 'injustice' or tell others what those others want."

Rural electrification and defense. Wash. Farmer 66(22): 550. Oct. 23, 1941. 6 R151

The REA has made possible the use of electric milking machines, separators, sterilizers, and brooders, so that fewer farmers can produce the greater quantities of milk, eggs and pork needed for defense, and the young men can be released to the army or industry.

Slattery, Harry. Address...at the Golden jubilee convention of the International brotherhood of electrical workers; St. Louis, Missouri; November 1, 1941. 4 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Rural electrification administration, 1941. (Release no. 348)

The REA program has provided the farmers of America with a new weapon to help meet the demands of the crisis. About one-third of the farms of America are now electrified or provided for.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Agriculture's problems in national defense. 13 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.910 T66

Address before the Mid-West Training School, American Farm Bureau Federation, at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., July 21, 1941.

The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations is a planning, advisory unit which serves as a clearing-house for the needs of Agriculture in relation to defense.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Defense on the farm. 13 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.910 T66

Address before the Southern Training School, American Farm Bureau Federation, Hot Springs, Arkansas, August 22, 1941.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agriculture's plans to aid in defense and meet the impacts of war. A summary of reports of state agricultural planning committees. 26 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941. 1.90 A5Ag81

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. General plan of campaign for farm defense program--1942. 13 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941] L90 A5G28

An outline and summary of the plan of campaign on national, state, and county levels.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Questions and answers dealing with the farm defense program. 7 pp., processed. Washington, D. C. [1941] 1.90 A5Qu31

U. S. Office for emergency management. Defense statistical progress report. [Weekly] Washington, D. C. 173.4 D362

Summary statistics of U. S. armed forces; authorized program and purchases; foreign transactions in the U. S.; production of aircraft, ships, etc.; employment; earnings and hours; labor disputes; defense housing; price schedules issued; priorities issued.

Vesey-Fitzgerald, Brian. Post-war agriculture will need state control. Dairy Farmer [London] 14(10): 9, 28. Oct. 1941. 44.8 D1414

Britain's present policy is to produce as much food as possible. Fertility of the soil is being sacrificed. To rebuild the farming of Britain after the war the State will need to control the farmer, the landowner, the land, the process of farming, and the distribution, trade and financing of farm products.

Volin, Lazar. The Russo-German war and Soviet agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 5(10): 399-406. Oct. 1941. 1.9 Ec7For

From meager evidence available it appears that the Soviet government continues the centralized control of agriculture and that the Nazis are preserving collective farming in the occupied zone. Food supplies are less than during World War I.



### Prices

Boonstra, C. A., and Herman, W. E. Price conditions after two years of war. La. Rural Econ. 3(4): 2-4. Oct. 1941.

A chart shows that prices received by farmers in Louisiana for cotton, hogs, eggs, rice, beef cattle, milk, corn and chickens increased more between August 1939 and September 1941 than prices paid by farmers.

Rowe, Harold B. Price stabilization and the baking industry. Bakers' Weekly 112(3): 63-64, 84. Oct. 18, 1941. 389.8 B172

O.P.M. is trying to prevent inflation by stabilizing food prices. Slight increases in bread prices have been permitted because of increased costs of flour and lard. Speculation in lard and other fats and oils has been checked by O.P.M. and a goal of 10 billion pounds has been set for 1942-43 by U.S.D.A. A maximum price of 3.5 cents has been set on raw sugar by the O.P.M. The baking industry is cooperating in effecting operating economies.

### Dairy and Poultry

Bormuth, Dale. Cheese--a new weapon for defense. Hoard's Dairyman 86(20): 621, 632. Oct. 25, 1941. 44.8 H65

Cheese consumption in the U. S. is about 5-6 lbs. per person per year, compared with 23 lbs. in Switzerland, 13-14 lbs. in Netherlands, France and Denmark, and 9 lbs. in Great Britain. Great Britain has given cheese priority on shipping space over all foodstuffs except wheat. American cheese is the type desired. (Reprinted from Marketing Activities, July 1941.)

Dougherty, Emmet. U. S. dried-egg plant program includes plans for permanency. Feedstuffs 13(43): 1, 7. Oct. 25, 1941. 286.81 F322

"With virtually all of the dried eggs from the Orient shut off, the Department of Agriculture has encouraged American concerns to expand production and put up new plants. Defense officials have co-operated by giving priorities on steel and other materials." 16 plants are in operation and 37 more will be ready by the end of the year. After peace is declared production can be scaled down by running 8 hours instead of 24 or by operating in the peak season only.

Molsberry, Keith. Cheese for Churchill. Iowa Agriculturist 42(3): 5. Oct. 1941. 6 I09

Iowa is changing from butter to cheese production as cheese is needed to meet "lend-lease" demands.

Reid, T. Roy. Food for defense. News for Farmer Coop. 8(7): 3-4. Oct. 1941. 166.2 N47

Increased production of milk is needed. "Cooperatives handle 48 percent of all the milk marketed in the United States. They also handle approximately 25 percent of the cheese, 3 percent of the concentrated milks, and some 10 percent of the eggs." This indicates the degree to which the defense program depends on the cooperatives. Production goals are set and prices will be supported by the government.

Risher, F. W. Defense program expands production of dried eggs. Fla. Poultryman and Stockman 7(11): 12. Nov. 1941. 47.8 F66

The price of eggs in Florida has increased because more eggs are being dried in the areas of surplus production for the lend-lease program. The method of drying is described briefly.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Dairy production and national defense. 9 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.910 T66  
Address before the Agricultural Club of Chicago, June 24, 1941.

"The total production of American Cheddar cheese in the last 12 months was about 605 million pounds and the total production of evaporated milk was 58 million cases. On the basis of anticipated requirements, cheese production should be increased by about one-third, and evaporated milk production by about one-fourth."

Vedder, Mel L. Meeting the impact of war. News for Farmer Coop. 8(7): 21-22. Oct. 1941. 166.2 N47

The Litchfield (Michigan) Dairy Association is keeping its equipment in good condition, going after increased volume, training its personnel and members, and producing and handling only high quality products.

#### Forestry and Lumber

Behre, C. Edward. Ability of New England forests to meet increased demands for forest products resulting from the war. Jour. Forestry 39(9): 788-793. Sept. 1941. 99.8 F768

"Leaving the estimate for losses from fire, wind, insects and disease unchanged, forest drain for 1942 may reach 2,184 million board feet of sawtimber, or 905 million cubic feet of all classes of material. Since current growth prior to the hurricane, according to best available estimates, amounted to 1,281 million board feet, or 569 million cubic feet, the prospective level of defense production represents an overcut of about 900 million board feet of sawtimber or more than 300 million cubic feet of all material annually. Growth would have to be increased about 60 percent to sustain this rate of production."

Hunt, John Clark. If war comes to the forests. Conserv. 7(5): 8-11. Sept.-Oct. 1941. 279.8 C763

To protect forests and watersheds from fires set by saboteurs or by chemical pills dropped from aeroplanes, the Federal and State organizations should be strengthened and should work out plans for protection.

Trayer, George W. Forests and defense. Jour. Forestry 39(9): 785-788. Sept. 1941. 99.8 F768

Wood has many uses in defense and proper forestry practices are necessary to conserve the supply.

---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

9716  
Ag 8

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

MAR 5 - 1942

Vol. I

November 14, 1941

No. 5

Agricultural Planning--War and Postwar

[Aldrich, Ransom] Post-war security for farmers urged. Delta Council News 3(2): 4. Oct. 29, 1941. 280.8 D38

"A permanent parity loan as a guarantee to farmers that they will be protected on increased production needed for national defense when the emergency ends was advocated" at the meeting of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

Brown, A. G. A dynamic farm program. Banking 34(5): 98-99. Nov. 1941. 284.8 Am3

The American Bankers Association program for extending agricultural credit to those cooperating in the "Food-for-Defense" program is to increase banking efficiency and to study the community for loan opportunities.

Fleming, John R. War and agriculture. Country Life 81(1): 20-21, 46-47. Nov. 1941. 80 C832

Those who remember World War I expect this war to repeat the rising prices and the depression that followed but the present situation is not just the same. We have surpluses instead of scarcity in many crops. Livestock is needed instead of wheat. Agriculture has learned to use the power of government to protect itself and may use it so that history will not be allowed to repeat itself. If it is production and not money that makes the world go the idea may take hold that production had better be continued after the war.

Loftus, P. C. Plans for agriculture's future should include reform of financial system. Land [Australia] no. 1585, p. 7. Oct. 3, 1941. 23 L22

The financial policy of the City of London was to "export capital to develop new countries. The interest of the loans was to be received, in the only way it could be received, by vast imports to Great Britain of cheap food, chiefly wheat. Therefore the development of the new countries was forced into large scale relentless farming for export on one crop." A sound agricultural policy would be based on maintaining the fertility of the soil, a large healthy population living on the land, and a financial system worked out in the interest of the producer instead of the speculator.

Stevens, Alden. America after defense. III. The great unwinding. Nation 153(19): 451-453. Nov. 8, 1941. 110 N

"Post-war planning in the Department of Agriculture has been stimulated by the announcement that we shall have to send a billion dollars' worth of food to Great Britain this winter and by the realization that we shall be feeding much of Europe for a long time to come. Not all the benefits of this course will go to Europe; the one-crop system in the South will at last be broken down, and small farmers will plant vegetables and raise dairy products and meat. Secretary Wickard and his colleagues have the nation's nutrition needs firmly in mind...Perhaps the lack of more penetrating planning is due to the fact that people in Washington, unlike the British Labor Party, have not decided just how much traditional laissez faire is going to be resumed and how much discarded after the war. Until we make up our minds how much control the government is going to have over power, land, banking, transportation, and industry, we can only putter at post-war reconstruction plans--as the public-works school is doing."

Government Policy and Program

Burton, Laurence V. Central food committee imperative. Food Indus. 13 (11): 29-30. Nov. 1941. 389.8 F737

Every food except dry grains and seeds must be processed in order to preserve it. SPAB is becoming aware of the need for comprehensive treatment of food processing. A strong central committee is needed. It is the job of food manufacturers and equipment makers to provide such a committee as well as to cooperate in providing the required quantities of processed foods.

Donald Nelson clarifies SPAB release on building. Miss.Valley Lumberman 72(44): 12. Oct. 31, 1941. 99.81 M69

"The policy means that henceforward, if a builder is unable to get these metal items without priority rating, he will not be able to get them at all unless he can satisfy the Division of Priorities that the job he is working on is essential to the nation, either directly for national defense or indirectly as a safeguard to civilian health and safety...Although we have undertaken to grant help, where possible, in order that needed buildings now under construction and substantially along the road to completion may be finished, that policy will not apply to building begun hereafter."

Wickard, Claude R. Our food production program. 10 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2W63

An address over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, November 3, 1941.

Farmers are planning to increase production to meet the 1942 goals, in spite of the handicaps of labor, machinery and other shortages. To reward them parity prices must be maintained and speculation controlled. The fixing of ceilings at 110 percent of parity would be fair to the farmers.

Wilson, M. L. Strength on the farm front. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12(11): 164. Nov. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex



Production goals have been set and farmers have studied their own farm plans in the light of the goals. How well they meet their goals may depend on how well extension workers get their technical advice and the developing facts about the situation to farmers generally.

### Prices

Will the farmers remember? New Repub. 105(19): 608. Nov. 10, 1941.  
280.8 N

The parallel between agricultural price movements in this war and the last one is too close for comfort. The Banking Committee's original intention of putting a ceiling of 110 percent of parity on farm prices was more than generous but now it has merely named that as the minimum. The increased loan rate is also inflationary. The thought of a whale of a quick profit is enticing to the farmer but it would be the part of self-interest for him to remember what happened to his shirt in that last wild poker game.

### Beverage Industry

Industry's defense role. Distillers prepare to take their place in emergency production. Amer. Wine and Liquor Jour. 9(1): 29-30. Oct. 1941. 390.8 Am34

The liquor industry will be called upon to produce about 30 million gallons of grain alcohol for use in manufacturing explosives as soon as legal difficulties involved in induction of beverage distillers into production for industrial purposes are cleared away. Surplus corn will be used.

### Cotton

U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of production management. Cotton linters. Amendment to general preference order No. M-12, as extended. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(217): 5648-5649. Nov. 6, 1941. 169 F31

Control of the supply, regulation of the processing and direction of the distribution is taken over by the Director of Priorities. First cuts are limited to 20 percent of total cut, second cuts must be sold to the chemical industry in the U. S., not more than 20 percent of mill runs shall be sold outside the chemical industry. Uses of second cuts and mill runs are restricted to production of purified cotton linter pulp.

### Dairy and Poultry

Ammon, Ralph E. America's dairy industry meets the challenge. Creamery Jour. 52(11): 8, 28-29. Nov. 1941. 44.8 C86

Dairy farmers were asked to increase milk output by 6 percent. Within 6 months they had increased output 5 percent over 1940, the mid-west reaching 8 percent increase. But three shocks have occurred: A statement issued by the United States Secretary of Agriculture advising the American people to decrease their consumption of cheese during the emergency. The Consumer Counsel Division of the United

States Department of Agriculture made its now infamous broadcast boosting oleomargarine at the expense of butter. The new standard for oleomargarine was established.

#### Forestry and Lumber

Barrett, Leonard I. War revives an old industry. Appalachian forests are meeting the shortage of imported brier wood for American pipe smokers. Amer. Forests 47(11): 503-506, 543. Nov. 1941. 99.8 F762

McGowin, Earl M. Hardwood's place in the defense program. Wood Prod. 46(10): 39-40. Oct. 1941. 99.82 W856

Wood is being used for furniture, etc. in place of metals needed for defense. To keep this market after the war the best possible product should be delivered and the public should be educated as to the proper use of woods.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of price administration. Amendment to price schedule no. 26, Douglas fir lumber. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(215): 5592-5594. Nov. 4, 1941. 169 F31

The amendment becomes effective November 10, 1941.

#### Fruits and Vegetables

The Government's fruit policy at variance with national needs. Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist & Market Gard. 92(2386): 179-180. Sept. 4, 1941. 80 F941

The British policy is to maintain existing production of fruits but to allow no increase. Since imports have decreased critics think that a planting program should have been worked out.

[Hardigg, C. A.] Army policy in buying fruits and vegetables. N. Y. Packer 37(47): 7. Nov. 1, 1941. 286.8 N483

To provide 4,500,000 meals per day for the Army, the Subsistence Branch of the Quartermaster Corps has streamlined and reorganized its procurement procedure so that it parallels current commercial practices. The basic principles governing purchases of food are: (1) Purchase as much local produce as possible; (2) Purchase as close to the producer as possible; (3) Purchase good merchandise to be fair to the soldier; (4) Purchase as intelligently as possible to be fair to the United States and the taxpayer.

Railroads in West doing a fine service. Despite big volume of new business occasioned by national defense, carriers are serving the perishables industry well. N. Y. Packer 37(46): 1, 18. Oct. 25, 1941. 286.8 N483

Stark, Lloyd C. The job of the fruit grower in national defense. Amer. Fruit Grower 61(10): 7, 19. Oct. 1941. 80 G85

The requirements of the nutrition program for defense call for 100 per cent more apples and other fruits and vegetables.

Sweet, C. J. For a sane policy. The war and after. Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist & Market Gard. 92(2386): 184. Sept. 4, 1941. 80 F941

Permission from the County War Agricultural Executive Committee must be obtained before any additional land is planted to hard fruits in Great Britain. Where a field is partly planted and the grower, by filling it out, can make more economical use of his existing machinery, he should apply for permission to plant it up. Most Committees will allow this, but will probably specify the minimum distance at which he may plant the trees and will also require that some vegetable or fodder crop is interplanted while the trees are young. An area equal to 100 percent of soft fruit acreage grubbed may be replanted without obtaining permission (except strawberries, for which permission must be obtained). The fruit growers should organize to promote a better policy after the war.

Wallace, T. Manuring fruit crops in war time. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries, "Growmore" Bul. 4, 11 pp. London, 1941. 10 G79Gro

Effects on plants of deficiency or excess of nutrient elements are described and difficulties of obtaining potash and other fertilizers are noted.

Wells, J. R. Transportation in war-time economy. Its paramount importance to citrus growers. Citrus Grower 3(38): 2-3. Oct. 17, 1941. 80 C496

Florida shipped over 26 million boxes of citrus fruits in 1939-40. About one-fifth was shipped by water and slightly more than that by truck, the remainder going by rail. The Maritime Commission has taken many of the ships. Shortage of rail facilities is expected but the peak of citrus shipments comes later than the peak of general shipments. Trucks are the one bright spot but restrictions on production and installment buying of trucks, shortage of gasoline, and load-limit laws of some states may interfere with their use.

Whan, W. War-time problems of vegetable growers. N. S. Wales Dept. Agr. Agr. Bur. Rec. 7(2): 21-22. Sept. 18, 1941. 23 N474

Supply regulates price. The supply of vegetables in New South Wales is likely to be small because of shortage of labor, seed and fertilizers. Improved management, planned rotations, efficient pest and disease control and cooperation are advocated.

#### Gardens

Plant a defense garden now. Pacific Rural Press and Calif. Farmer 142(9): 279. Nov. 1, 1941. 6 P112

"The AAA pays for a garden which contains 2,000 square feet."  
Varieties recommended and planting directions for California vegetables are given in a table.

#### Livestock, Meat, and Wool

Ackerman, F. Eugene. Protecting markets for wool in national defense economy. Col. Wool Grower and Marketer 7(8): 3-4, 12. Oct. 1941. 280.38 C71

Requirements for 1942 are estimated as a billion pounds of grease wool of which 600 million pounds must be imported. Such imports would require 100 vessels for six months. If the size of the army should be increased more wool would be needed unless substitutes are used. Acceptance of substitutes would destroy the postwar market for wool and the American Wool Council hopes to prove that wool has certain qualities necessary to health that other fibers do not have.

National livestock and meat board launches new national defense program. Col. Wool Grower and Marketer 7(8): 5. Oct. 1941. 280.38 C71

The program includes lectures to housewives and the training of meat specialists in army camps.

Phillips, Albert E. Remount and farmer-breeder chief source of cavalry supply. East. Breeder 3(6): 17-20. Nov. 1941. 49 V81

This present war has shown horses and mules to be "the" most mobile transport for limited distances over any terrain. The Army's policy is to buy horses from the breeders and to encourage the breeding of types wanted.

#### Machinery

F. E. I. pledges aid to defense program. Impl. and Tractor 56(21): 16-17, 32, 36, 38. Oct. 11, 1941. 56.8 W41

The Farm Equipment Institute is working with the U. S. D. A. and other government agencies on problems of farm equipment. Some of the industry is making defense equipment for the War Department.

Dealers take key positions in defense training program. Impl. Rec. 38(8): 9, 37. Aug. 1941. 58.8 Im73

Shop facilities of farm equipment stores are being utilized in evening hours to train young men in the operation, maintenance and repair of tractors. The U. S. Office of Education is administering the program.

#### Miscellaneous

Canner advisors selected by OPM; names are secret. Food Field Rptr. 9(22): 1, 22. Oct. 27, 1941. 286.83 F73

Canners' advisory committee is the first to be set up by OPA for any food trade. The bakers' committee will be next.

Naval stores industry and trade suddenly awakened to changed conditions with regard to gum rosin supplies and demands for that commodity. Naval Stores Rev. 51(30): 8, 18. Oct. 25, 1941. 99.81 N22

Government stocks of gum rosin have been reduced 35 percent since January 1, 1941, large quantities going to the United Kingdom under the lend-lease program. Manufacturers of esters used in the varnish-lacquer industry are also using large quantities.

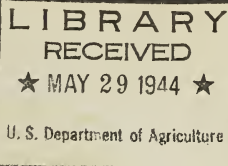
---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.



AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

November 21, 1941

No. 6

Planning--War and Postwar

After the war--what? What to do with ten million new workers and a tremendously expanded plant when the emergency ends. The time to plan is now. Fortune 24(5): insert 1-20. Nov. 1941. 110 F772

Tenth Fortune round table on demobilizing the war economy, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Sept. 5-7, 1941.

M. L. Wilson and Oscar Johnston, representing agriculture, said that ways must be found to finance the export of agricultural products after the war. Among the conclusions of the round-table were the following: That accumulated shortages here and abroad will provide a high degree of activity for some time; that the government should maintain intact the purely military plant until the world situation becomes definitely stabilized; that inflation should be avoided and technological development encouraged; that community planning, federal financing, and private construction should cooperate to solve the housing problem; that industrial planning should not be controlled by government or by monopolistic groups but that there should be cooperative effort by every group to remove restrictions on production in behalf of the common good.

Burnham, James. Coming rulers of the U. S. Fortune 24(5): 100-101, 119-120, 122, 124.. Nov. 1941. 110 F772

The author of "The Managerial Revolution" sees the doom of an economy of limited production for maximum profit and thinks only those concerned with actual production are going to survive. "What is not yet assured, however, is just which group of managers will make up the new ruling class. Whatever the details of the outcome, it will be individuals exercising the managerial function. But will these, in the U. S., be the managers now entrenched in industry, in labor, in the government, or even some new group still outside the main social structure but aspiring to power?"

Economic planning and the peace. New Zeal. Farmer Weekly 62(31): 3. Oct. 2, 1941. 23 M484

The proposed wheat agreements between the American, British, Canadian, Australian and Argentine governments may establish a precedent for postwar cooperation.

[Kitchin-Kerr, G. E.] Post-war planning. Dangers of regimented balanced economy. Citrus News [Australia] 17(10): 153. Oct. 1941. 80 C494

In postwar planning the views of those engaged in an industry may not be considered so binding as at present. Voluntary cooperation towards

an objective of industry self-sufficiency and honest service to the community will be needed. Legislation cannot make an industry efficient, only the producers can do that.

Pickert, Charles Custer, and Baerman, Ralph Berland. The way out for America. 151 pp. St. Paul, Minn., Institute for Christian economic action [1941] 281.12 P582

The belligerency of industrial nations is traced to their failure to secure the American crop surpluses which are necessary for their national existence. An "International Surplus Exchange" plan is proposed.

Strausz-Hupé, Robert. Geopolitics. Fortune 24(5): 111-112, 114, 116. Nov. 1941. 110 F772

The literature of geopolitics, upon which Nazi policies are based, is reviewed. "Geopolitics cares nothing for the individual's relation to his physical environment--his strip of land, his valley, or his patch on the edge of the sea. The state, that 'geographic organism' inhabiting an area distinguished by a certain coloration of the map, is the sole monstrous individual of geopolitics."

#### Government Policy and Program

Black, A. G. "An anchor to the windward." News for Farmer Coop. 9 i.e. 8 (8): 3-4, 18-19. Nov. 1941. 166.2 N47

"It is our conviction that by adhering to a program of lending on the basis of normal values, discouraging speculative expansion in plant as well as in production, and encouraging the more rapid reduction of debt out of current incomes, we have thrown a heavy anchor to the windward."

Black, A. G. Storm warning: beware a land boom. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(11): 3-6. Nov. 1941. 1 Ec7La

American agriculture today faces one of its biggest jobs in adjusting production to defense needs. Sufficient credit to meet the vital needs of agriculture in producing goods for use in our war effort must be made available. But land speculation should be discouraged.

Dumond, Dwight L., ed. Public policy in a world at war. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Annals-218: 1-193. Nov. 1941. 280.9 Am34

This volume of the Annals contains the following lectures in the Graduate Study Course at the University of Michigan during the summer session of 1941: The interrelation of the domestic and foreign policies of the nation, by Jesse S. Reeves, pp. 1-8; Fundamental principles of American foreign policy, by Dexter Perkins, pp. 9-19; The economic war, by John B. Condliffe, pp. 20-25; The conflict of ideologies, by Hu Shih, pp. 26-35; The diplomatic debacle: London and Paris before Munich, by Carlo Sforza, pp. 36-44; The politico-geographic pattern of the world, by Richard Hartshorne, pp. 45-57; The distribution and control of natural resources, and America's world position, by Brooks Emeny, pp. 58-65; Technological and scientific resources, by Karl T. Compton, pp. 66-75; The requirements of a war economy, by Calvin B. Hoover, pp. 76-86; The effect of war on the social order, by Hans Speier, pp. 87-96; The

concepts of neutrality and nonbelligerency, by Lawrence Preuss, pp. 97-109; The United States as viewed by other nations, by Philip E. Mosely, pp. 110-121; Some aspects of the Presidency, by Edward S. Corwin, pp. 122-131; The prospect for a union of democracies, by W. Menzies Whitelaw, pp. 132-140; Regional aspects of world recovery, by Charles C. Colby, pp. 141-152; The future of nationalism and the nation-state, by Percy E. Corbett, pp. 153-161; The dilemma of democracy, by H. Duncan Hall, pp. 162-174; Self-containment and hemisphere defense, by Percy W. Bidwell, pp. 175-185; American security--Its changing conditions, by Edward Mead Earle, pp. 186-193.

Food men "told." Nelson warns industry that it can't expand. Manufacturers insist that it will be necessary because of farm program. Business Week no. 637, pp. 52, 54. Nov. 15, 1941. 280.8 Sy8

Members of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America gathered in New York Nov. 5-7, for their 33rd annual convention, heard Donald Nelson say that "except where it is actually necessary for defense or for the health and safety of the civilian population, there is not going to be any expansion by your industry or any other."

Government and post war activities. Public Policy Digest no 17, pp. 9-13. Sept. 1941. 280.8 N37

Activities of each agency are described. The Department of Agriculture has set up an Interbureau Coordinating Committee and designated nine regional chairmen to study postwar plans.

Gross, Ira C. In the name of defense. Pa. Grange News 38(8): 6. Nov. 1941. 6 P38

At the Agricultural Defense Conference held in New York September 24 and 25, there was no disagreement with Secretary Wickard's request for an abundance of "food to win the war and write the peace," but his suggestion for the creation of stock-piles of surpluses was considered an ominous warning of what may confront the American farmer if the conditions upon which this surplus is estimated do not occur. The estimated needs of foodstuffs as compiled by the experts in agricultural economics are mere guesses because they involve such uncertain factors as the duration, progress and outcome of the war; the scarcity and cost of adequate labor; transportation facilities; trade relations with South America and other nations; cost of feeds, fertilizer, farm machinery. The principal reaction of the farmers in attendance at the conference was that the minimum production goals would be reached if the prices warranted it. The intent to cooperate and live up to the goals of the Farm Plan Work Sheet is all on the part of the farmer. It does not guarantee prices or parity payments.

Hutson, J. B. Looking ahead at our financial problems. 17 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.957 H97

Address at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Kansas Farm Bureau, at Manhattan, Kansas, November 6, 1941.

Defense is costing nearly 1/5 of our national income. Federal receipts this year are about 1/2 of expenditures. Some parts of the

farm program are nearly self-financing; for example, Farm Credit, Farm Security, marketing quotas on domestic crop, Commodity Credit to the extent that loans are repaid. Further Federal expenditures must be paid for by increased taxes or increased borrowing. The latter will cause inflation.

Johnson, Sherman E., and Tetro, Robert C. Agricultural adjustment for defense. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 25(11): 2-3. Nov. 1941. 1 Ec7Ag

National production goals have been set and are being broken down to goals for each farm. Some of the obstacles to adjustment for defense are insufficient equipment, materials, available credit, and labor.

Organization for national defense. Public Policy Digest no. 17, pp. 1-9. Sept. 1941. 280.8 N37

The government's defense organizations are described and a chart shows their relationships.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of home economics. Community food preservation centers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 472, 64 pp. Washington, D. C. [1941] 1 Ag84M

"The defense food preservation plan is briefly this: Local defense councils, local nutrition committees, county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, Farm Security Administration supervisors, and representatives of other Government agencies concerned with the food-supply aspect of defense will get together in every community and take stock of the fruit and vegetable requirement and supply. They will get volunteers from local civilian defense organizations to help collect, distribute while fresh, or preserve surplus foods." The work of the community food preservation center begins where that of the commercial canner leaves off. It takes in the produce that the grower cannot find a market for, the surplus of home gardens, and any not-quite-perfect fruits and vegetables in sound condition left after the picking for commercial canning. It may also process meat surpluses. This handbook gives instructions for setting up such a center.

U. S. Office for emergency management. Handbook...Functions and administration. 72 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

Office of agricultural defense relations, pp. 70-71.

Wickard, Claude R. The farmers' part in making the America of the future. 9 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2W63

An address at the 75th Anniversary meeting of the National Grange in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 13, 1941.

The risks are greater if we produce too little than if we produce too much. We have surplus removal programs if too much is produced. "Our goal for the postwar years must be to join as free men, each of us in all lines of production, to turn out enough of everything even at the risk of turning out a little too much. So long as there are hungry people and people needing the necessities of life in this country of ours, there is no such thing as too much in industry or agriculture."



Wilson, M. L. A united farm defense. 6 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.913 A2W69  
Address before the North Carolina State Grange, Goldsboro, N. C., October 22, 1941.

The food-for-freedom program probably had more planning, thinking and applied science in it than any previous program. The Grange members can be counted on to stand behind it.

#### Food Needs

The battle of food. Rural Electrification News 7(3): 3-7. Nov. 1941. 173.2  
R88Ru

The food production goals are given in a chart.

Colquette, R. D. On the farm front. How the war comes home to the people on the land. Country Guide 60(11): 10, 22-23. Nov. 1941. 7 G76

The Canadian hog raisers did their part in furnishing bacon to Britain when Argentine meat imports were cut off. Britain wants more eggs than Canada can produce. Western farmers are producing more butter so the Eastern farmers can turn their milk production into cheese for Britain.

Kearney, C. F. Feeding our mobile army. Canning Trade 64(15): 7-8. Nov. 10, 1941. 286.83 T67

The system for acquiring and preparing 9,000,000 pounds of food per day for the Army is described.

Maddox, Gaynor. Eating for national defense. Amer. Mercury 53(215): 606-611. Nov. 1941.

"Only a fourth of the American people get a diet rated as good. A third don't get enough to eat. The remainder will have to improve their present dietary habits if they expect to endure the emergency." Steps being taken to add vitamins and minerals to the diet of the nation are described.

Rutherford, R. S. G., and M. E. E. The consumption and rationing of meat and cheese. Oxford Econ. Papers no. 5, pp. 73-87. June 1941. 280.8 OX2

"The crude (and easiest) method of fixing a ration, by dividing total supplies available by the total number of persons to be fed, would lead to waste. A certain proportion of the population would never consume the full ration whether in peace or war, either because they could not afford to do so, or because they were not in the habit of eating that particular food. Therefore, considerably higher rations could be established than the crude average." From material gathered in the Oxford Agricultural Economics Research Institute's survey in May and June 1938, the data on the animal protein sources, i.e. meat and cheese, are studied and the effects on consumption of various ration levels are considered. It was found that for meat "of the sample as a whole, 81 per cent will be restricted by a ration of 1s., 57 per cent by a ration of 1s. 6d., 39 per cent by a ration of 2s. and 23 per cent by a ration of 2s. 6d...A clear linear relation can be seen between meat and food

expenditures. Of every shilling more spent on food as a whole, about 3d. is devoted to meat...In interpreting these results, it must be remembered always that a reduction in the consumption of rationed meats will be accompanied by a rise in the demand for unrationed meat." Cheese consumption is given in pounds instead of expenditure. "On the whole, cheese consumption rises with rising food expenditure, but not regularly--e.g. when food expenditure rises from 6s. to 7s., cheese consumption actually falls...Despite exhaustive analyses, no evidence is available of any conscious substitution of cheese for meat. When meat consumption is higher than food expenditure warrants, cheese consumption is more often higher than lower. Nor is there any clear evidence of this greater animal protein intake being related to the occupation of the wage-earners in the family, or to the family constitution."

Tables give: The effect of rationing on meat consumption; Meat expenditure in relation to food expenditure per head per week reduced to a total population of 1,000; Percentages of each food expenditure group whose consumption is restricted by various meat rations; The average meat consumption of each food expenditure group; Sir John Orr's figures on average food expenditure per week; Effects upon consumption of various rations, with the former interpretation of the term 'rationed meat'; The effect upon cheese consumption of various rations; Cheese consumption in relation to food expenditure per head per week reduced to a total population of 1,000; Percentage of each food expenditure group whose consumption is restricted by various cheese rations.

### Prices

Ceiling postponed. Canada's price deadline moved to Dec. 1. Business Week no. 637, pp. 82, 85. Nov. 15, 1941. 280.8 Sy8

Farmer in clover. Problems of equipment and labor fail to dim the fact that government-nurtured income will soon be crowding all-time peak. Business Week no. 636, pp. 26, 27. Nov. 8, 1941. 280.8 Sy8

Higher prices supported by loans and the larger production required by goals, should result in larger income for the farmer.

Jacobstein, Meyer, and Moulton, Harold G. Effects of the defense program on prices, wages, and profits. 43 pp. Washington, D. C., Brookings Institution, 1941. (Pamphlet no. 29) 280.9 B79

National income increased from a rate of about 70 billions annually in 1940 to 85 billions in 1941. Profits are increasing because of increased volume of production, wages because of fuller employment and prices because of the effect on farm prices of the government's farm program. To prevent inflation, food prices and wages should be controlled.

Price-control bill: press views. Editors generally condemn committee plan as a halfway measure. Absence of restrictions on wages, high farm ceilings chief causes of criticism. U. S. News 11(20): 36. Nov. 14, 1941. 280.8 Un33A

---

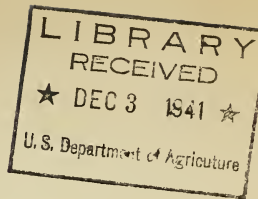
For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

498  
757

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIBRARY

Washington, D. C.



November 28, 1941.

"Agriculture in Defense" has been sent to certain established mailing lists as well as to individuals who have requested it. It is now planned to set up a separate mailing list for it. If you wish to continue to receive it, please sign this form and return it to the Library.

NAME . . . . .  
ADDRESS . . . . .



Planning--War and Postwar

Agriculture after the war. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Econ. Inform. for Wis. Farmers 12(8): 1-4. Aug. 1941. 275.29 W75Ec

Requirements for postwar agricultural prosperity are fairly full employment in industry and a reopening of foreign markets for agricultural products.

Hendrickson, Roy F. Food in peace and war. 10 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.944 A2H38

Address at the convention of the National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 19, 1941.

Distribution programs such as free school lunches, the Stamp Plan, and low-cost milk for children will be of importance in postwar adjustment.

Jackson, Robert H. The challenge of international lawlessness. International Conciliation no. 374, pp. 683-691. Nov. 1941. 280.8 In83

Under today's political and economic chaos there is actually functioning a relatively stable body of customary and conventional international law as a foundation on which the future may build. Our Anglo-American philosophy of political organization denies the concept of arbitrary and unlimited power in any governing body. Hence, we see nothing revolutionary or visionary in the concept of a reign of law, to which sovereign nations will defer, designed to protect the peace of the society of nations.

Lorwin, Lewis L. Economic consequences of the second World war. 510 pp. N. Y., Random House, 1941. 280 L692

Pt. 1. The Nazi background; Pt. 2. The democratic background; Pt. 3. Consequences of a Nazi victory; Pt. 4. Consequences of a democratic victory; Pt. 5. Factors in post-war readjustment.

Government Policy and Program

Everson, Ray D. Farmers are in a quandary trying to be patriotic and still not be penalized for failure to obey U. S. planting rules. Ind. Farmers Guide 97(22): 3. Nov. 15, 1941. 6 In2

The problem is how to raise more chickens, hogs and cows without raising more corn to feed them. Use of the stored surplus is not practical because of the haulage distance, the remoteness from elevators and markets and because of the expense.

Farmer is vital to freedom. Should farm boys be drafted? Nebr. Farmer 83(23): 5. Nov. 15, 1941. 6 N27

Lawrence R. Hillen, of Colfax County, Nebraska, thinks young farmers



should be exempted by draft boards because they produce food needed for defense. Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger replies that "the armed forces cannot be made up of former WPA workers only, that a complete cross section of our population must be included in the military personnel and that after all, the farmers as well as 'the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker' have a vital interest in the outcome of this struggle for the maintenance of our freedom and no group should expect another group to do their fighting for them." There is a tremendous overproduction of most agricultural products and so farming is not considered an essential industry.

Renne, R. R. The nation's dollars and the nation's land. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(11): 23-27. Nov. 1941. 1 Ec7La

"Many observers are beginning to view Government expenditures which put idle men and machines to work as public investment rather than public spending...It seems probable that systematic public spending will be a regular feature of future public policy. It also seems likely that there will be heavy public spending during the coming post-war period to help ease the adjustments necessitated by the decline in defense activities." The author considers the following types of public investment in land-use and land-settlement programs: (1) Development of additional production ability through land reclamation (irrigation and drainage); (2) land purchase to block out and to control proper use of the land; and (3) soil-conservation activities, including contouring, fencing, regrassing, grazing control, and similar means of stabilizing land use.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Your farm can help. 6 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

A folder telling the farmer what to do and who to see in planning his participation in the defense program.

Varney, Harry R. Vermont agriculture and the farm defense program. Vt. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Farm Business 8(5): 1-4. Oct. 1941. 275.29 V59V

"The biggest contribution that Vermont farmers can make to national defense is to produce larger amounts of dairy and poultry products and some fruits and vegetables...As far as the individual farmer is concerned, it would seem wise to expand production moderately in present enterprises, but to avoid heavy expansion involving longtime commitments and increased indebtedness...Careful planning of operations and the greater use of machinery will enable many farmers to maintain or expand production even with reduced labor supply."

Wickard, Claude R. The farm front. 9 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2Wb3

Address before the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Topeka, Kansas, Nov. 18, 1941.

The best guarantee of abundant production is fair prices to farmers. Fair prices are parity prices. To prevent a postwar depression, the Department of Agriculture is planning postwar programs of public works, services and facilities for farmers, and is studying agriculture-industry relationships.

Wilson, M. L. Extension and the agricultural defense program. 7 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, 1941. 1.913 A2W69

Address before the State Conference of Extension Workers, Jackson, Miss., October 27, 1941.

### Food Needs

Pink, C. V. Feeding the family in wartime, with special reference to the diet of children. Vegetarian Messenger and Health Rev. [Wilmslow, England] 38(9): 167-171. Sept. 1941. 389.8 V522

"Our war-time food contains all the necessary elements. The limitations have so far led to improvement in the nation's health; published figures show that the incidence of infectious diseases was lower than usual in 1940, in spite of crowding in air-raid shelters...The scarcity of protein foods, especially the flesh foods, has no doubt helped a great deal. Less scope for variation is also good." Food sources of vitamins are listed.

Richter-Altschaffer, J. H. Wartime rationing of consumption. Spec. Libr. 32(9): 329-333. Nov. 1941. 243.8 Sp3

The United Kingdom, Germany, and other European countries control or fix prices and ration those essential foods of which there is a shortage. Consumers are registered with the shops from which they choose to obtain their supplies and on this basis the retailers are allotted the quantities of food required to honor the ration coupons. This system works rather smoothly in the United Kingdom and in Germany; in both countries the procedure is well-planned and effectively organized. In some other European countries, where the supply position is much less favorable and organization much less complete, consumers cannot always obtain even the small quantities which the ration coupons entitle them to receive. A Polish economist, M. Kalecki, suggests a scheme for a "basic purse of coupons" for every citizen, limiting expenditure in shops to 25 shillings a week for an adult and to 15 shillings for a child. Whenever a purchase is made the shopkeeper must cancel a corresponding number of coupons. The consumer has free choice to buy what he pleases--always within the total value of the "basic purse."

Wilson, M. L. Importance of nutrition in national emergencies. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, 1941. 1.913 A2W69

Address before a meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials, St. Louis, Mo., October 28, 1941.

### Prices

Linder, Tom. National defense must include real parity for agriculture. Ca. Market Bul. 24(49): 1, 2. Nov. 5, 1941. 280.39 G292

The author presents a table showing prices paid and received by farmers, wages, and income from business, professions, etc. From it he concludes that the farmer's buying power is 105 while non-farm buying power is 193. Parity prices should be as follows: Cotton, .329; Corn, 1.13; Wheat, 1.80; Oats, .75; Steers, no. 1, .176.

O'Neal, Edw. A. The farmer looks at price control. Nation's Agr. 16(10): 3-4. 16. Nov. 1941. 230.82 B89

Congress should establish a Federal agency to fix maximum prices and wages on a selective basis and for the emergency. The parity principle should be recognized for farm products.

#### Dairy and Poultry

Brubaker, D. D. Meeting the unusual demands for cheese. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 9 i.e. 8(8): 23, 25. Nov. 1941. 166.2 N47

A table gives yield of cheese made from normal and standardized milk--all cheese assumed to contain 37 percent moisture.

Hurtz, L. E. Dairy foods for democracy. Ice Cream Rev. 25(4): 38-39. Nov. 1941. 389.8 Ic22

The ice cream industry can be especially helpful in the present emergency by furnishing an outlet for part of the sweet cream remaining from the manufacture of dried skim milk for Britain.

Kernohan, George. War and vitamins. Nulaid News 19(7): 7-8, 15. Oct. 1941. 47.8 N917

Vitamin D is the only one not found in natural poultry feeds. Fish oils, which are the source of Vitamin D, are no longer being imported from Norway and Japan because of the war but a synthetic Vitamin D is available for poultry feeding.

Koenig, Nathan. Egg-drying industry expands. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 25(11): 22-23. Nov. 1941. 1 Ec7Ag

"Since last spring, the number of plants equipped to dry eggs has increased from 16 to around 60. Production capacity, on the basis of a 20-22 hour day and 300 days' operation, has jumped from 50 million pounds to around 170 million pounds of dried product."

National cooperative milk producers federation. Program adopted by federation to protect farmers from crisis. Dairymen's League News 25(42): 1, 2. Nov. 18, 1941. 44.8 D1432

Resolutions adopted at the recent convention included: endorsement of the new parity yardstick; request that USDA ship Lend-Lease butter in tins; call for end of strikes; minimum price for milk; and opposition to oleo-margarine.

National defense policy for agriculture. Being a statement of policy and program of the second emergency farm conference called by the National cooperative milk producers' federation and held in Chicago, August 18 and 19, 1941. 9 pp. [Washington, 1941] (Educational series no. 20) 281.3449 N21

The statement opposes price fixing but suggests a policy of flexible price stabilization; opposes enactment of the Doughton tariff control bill; opposes ratification by the Senate of the sanitary convention with Argentina; urges passage of the Andresen bill to establish a permanent system of sanitary inspection and control over imports of animals and their products;

opposes endorsement of oleomargarine by government officials; expresses alarm over effect on dairy industry of supplying dry milk, etc., to the allies; and urges removal of the Consumers' Counsel from the Department of Agriculture.

Outlook for milk. Economist [London] 141(5119): 408. Oct. 4, 1941. 286.8 Ec7

The British scheme "for the controlled distribution of milk, to come into force on October 12th" will provide that "supplies to the average citizen will be based upon, but not necessarily governed by, an officially announced basic share. Where the milk roundsman has a surplus, after distribution of the basic share, he will be able to sell it to his registered customers."

Ruling complicates lend-lease financing. Dairy Rec. 42(23): 5. Nov. 5, 1941. 44.8 D148

Cooperatives are handicapped in expanding dairy plants by the FCA ruling that Banks for Cooperatives can not make 100 percent loans.

Warren, C. C., and Jones, S. A. To correct a misunderstanding. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Market. Serv. Mktg. Activ. 4(11): 5-6. Nov. 1941. 1.942 A8M34

The 14 percent increase asked of the poultry industry applies to number slaughtered and not to number raised. Heavier marketings will take care of about 7 percent of the increase asked.

#### Gardens

Farm, school, and community gardening urged rather than "plowing up lawns." U. S. Office for Emergency Management. Defense 2(46): 24. Nov. 18, 1941. 173.3 C83D

The Department of Agriculture garden committee reports that there is no emergency in sight that would warrant intensive city home vegetable garden campaigns.

Lothrop school of landscape architecture. Faculty. Defense gardening. Gard. Club Amer. Bul. 7(18): 31-38. Nov. 1941. 90.32 G16

Instructions for those planning defense gardens. A list of vegetables with suggested varieties and culture notes is given.

Roosevelt, Eleanor. First lady advocates planting gardens for defense; says home vegetable gardens will aid national nutrition. Seed World 50(9): 30. Nov. 7, 1941. 61.8 Se52

#### Machinery

Defense rating for farmers equal to mines, solution laid before Townsend.

Ariz. Farmer 20(23): 3, 5, 8. Nov. 8, 1941. 6 Ar44

Arizona farmers want a priorities coordinator for agriculture in every state, Charles Martin told M. Clifford Townsend at a Farm Bureau Meeting in Phoenix, Oct. 30.



Dempster, H. L. Our industry and defense. Impl. & Tractor 56(23): 20-22. Nov. 8, 1941. 58.8 W41

The farm equipment industry is trying to provide necessary machinery for increasing farm production and is also producing armaments.

Dickinson, Roy. Inside Washington. Printers' Ink 197(7): 23-26. Nov. 14, 1941. 238.8 P932

The agricultural implement industry turned out to be the wrong "guinea pig." The problems that OPM has met with are noted.

"Ham-stringing" the farmer. Farm Mach. and Equip. no. 1895, pp. 10-11. Nov. 1941. 58.8 F225

The Department of Agriculture recommended a minimum of 107 per cent of 1940 as a basis for farm equipment allocations. Representatives of the industry showed that "the entire farm equipment industry, if operated on a basis of 138 per cent of 1940, would still require less than 2 per cent of the nation's annual production of essential metals...SPAB now asks the manufacturers of farm equipment to cut production to '30 per cent of 1940,' which would be 70 per cent of 1941. Why on earth is all this time and effort consumed in gathering data from responsible sources, only to have OPM, SPAB or whoever else is responsible for it, then set up an arbitrary figure which has no relation to the facts obtained."

Higgins, F. Hal. It can't be done on "80 percent." California agricultural defense clinic highlights inadequacy of allocations proposal. Farm Impl. News 62(23): 44-45. Nov. 13, 1941. 58.8 F22

A table shows farm machinery requirements for California in 1942. The Farm Bureau Survey of materials and supplies which are practically unobtainable and those for which shortages exist or may be expected is also given.

Prigmore, W. H. "Priorities" and farm supplies. East. States Co-op. 17(11): 10-11. Nov. 1941. 280.28 Ea7

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange urges its members to plan ahead for purchases of needed equipment but not to hoard supplies.

Priorities. Aid to chickens. Time 38(20): 84. Nov. 17, 1941. 280.8 T

Priorities have been granted for machinery for producing granite grit for chickens.

#### Miscellaneous

How long does it take to grow? U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Guide 8(2): 2-7, 10. Nov. 15, 1941. 1.94 Ad422C

Gives length of time needed to produce each kind of livestock and many crops.

War department turns down Congressman who asks that tobacco rations be issued. U. S. Tobacco Jour. 136(19): 5. Nov. 8, 1941. 286.89 Un3

---

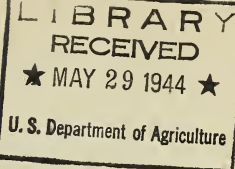
For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.



1916  
798  
Reserve

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

December 5, 1941

No. 8

Planning--War and Postwar

Adair, William. Looking beyond the war years. Farming News and North Brit.

Agr. 93(36): 6. Aug. 29, 1941. 10 N82

In Scotland sample surveys are being made as to the optimum use to which land can be put. The British government is stabilizing prices and may control wages. It has bought up the whole West African cocoa crop to provide a guaranteed market for West African producers. Experiences from such control schemes should prove invaluable for the future.

Benes, Edward. The new order in Europe. Nineteenth Cent. 130(775): 150-155. Sept. 1941. 280.8 N62

"A new world organisation will confront us with new colonial problems, with new problems of international trade and the distribution of raw materials. I believe that there will be a greater State regulation of international trade; for it seems to me that State, or Government, control is better for international trade than control by powerful individuals, capitalistic combines or international trusts. But on the other side, Government control will in actual fact accomplish a freer international trade, for the new post-war international order must make the sources and commodities of international trade more accessible to the nations of the world."

Chamberlain, John. Looking ahead. Yale Rev. 31(1): 9-23. Sept. 1941. 280.8 Y1

"The Department of Agriculture is assuming the right to 'save the farmer by tomato juice'--that is, to compel him by administrative fiat to get out of wheat, cotton, and other albatross staples and into diversified vegetables destined for Britain. When the crisis is over, government farm 'spotters' may have taken on the characteristics of a spy system, and the power of big government to control a man's planting beyond the needs of soil conservation may be saddled upon us forever." But the author thinks it need not happen. He doubts that Burnham's "managers" will replace Congress and reminds us to "remember that it is a tolerable society for which we are hungering, and that toleration precludes a demand for the perfectionism that must close its mind to the other fellow's equal and opposite idea of heaven on earth."

Hansen, Alvin H. Income, consumption, and national defense. Yale Rev. 31(1): 117-131. Sept. 1941. 280.8 Y1

"There is no evidence that German 'guns' were produced at the cost of German 'butter' on the basis of 1932 consumption." In the United States

increased absorption of labor in defense industries may be expected to increase national income by 25 to 35 billion dollars. Control of consumption may not cause decline in total consumption, but merely a drastic shift in the pattern of consumption. "There can be little doubt that there will be a substantial increase in the consumption of non-durables, including food and clothing, particularly for the poorer half of the population, together with a general increase in travel, amusements, entertainment, and other areas of consumption which do not compete with defense."

Jack, D. T. Studies in economic warfare. 178 pp. London, P. S. King & son, ltd., 1940. 280.17 J11

By "economic warfare" the author means the use of economic action as an attacking force against an enemy. He has studied the periods 1793-1815, 1914-18 and 1939.

Kapp, Karl W. The League of nations and raw materials 1919-1939. Geneva Studies.12(3): 9-64. Sept. 1941. 280.8 G283

After reviewing the efforts of the League of Nations to cope with the problem of raw materials the author concludes that "as long as people consider national existence and political independence as positive values and legitimate aspirations, they will hesitate to submit to the mutual dependence bound up with any international division of labour, in spite of the material advantages which they would be able to secure through free international exchanges."

McDougall, F. L. Background to post-war overseas markets. Textile Mfr. 67(801): 305, 309. Sept. 1941. 304.8 T3126

The war is stimulating industrialism in Dominion and other primary markets but is not reducing agricultural export surpluses. In the post-war world, the only way in which the older industrial countries will be able to find adequate markets for their enterprise and skill will be if there is a world-wide movement to improve housing, clothing, transport, and the enjoyment of leisure.

Post-war planning. Farmers Weekly 15(18): 20. Oct. 31, 1941. 10 F226

The British Minister of Works and Buildings has set up a committee to consider: "1. Conditions which should govern building and constructional development in country areas, consistent with the maintenance of farming. 2. Factors affecting the location of industry, taking into account economic operation, part-time and seasonal labour, the well-being of rural communities, and the preservation of the amenities of the countryside."

Tinley, J. M. Actual and potential imports of Latin American products as related to western agriculture. Amer. Soc. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers Jour. 5(2): 102-116. Oct. 1941. 281.8 Am52

An analysis from the standpoint of western agriculture of the basic structures of the economics of the Latin American republics, the nature of our imports from them, and the possible changes that may take place in such imports under varying sets of future conditions. Basic to the

whole of the analysis is the assumption that the countries of the Western Hemisphere are sincerely interested in developing a permanent policy of closer collaboration in the interest of national defense.

Wolf, Clare E. Youth and the years ahead. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 87(210): A5611-A5612. Nov. 25, 1941. 148.2 R24

"A nation continually at war cannot properly care for its soil, and a nation which neglects its soil cannot long remain at peace... I do believe that America is about to face the supreme crisis of her history unless you rural young people learn and learn quickly that your place and mine is on the land... I do not mean that our staying on the land will cure all the social and economic ills that afflict us. But this much is true: It will guarantee our immunity against that loss of political freedom which inevitably follows upon any economy which ignores the soil and the men who care for the soil."

#### Government Policy and Program

Drucker, Peter F. We must accept rationing. Harpers Mag. 184(1099): 1-9. Dec. 1941. 110 H

"It was the British people who forced rationing upon an unwilling government. When meat began to be too expensive for the small man's purse, when cheap clothing became scarce while expensive clothing remained plentiful, when the cheap staple foods of the masses disappeared while the rich man could still get all he wanted in expensive restaurants, then the English people demanded rationing as the only means to establish social justice." It is the only method that will meet the problems of a defense economy without inflation.

Feeding Britain in wartime. Bank of Nova Scotia. Monthly Rev. 15(10): 1-4. Oct. 1941. (BAE)

Responsibility for the administration of food policy lies chiefly with the Ministries of Food and of Agriculture. The Ministry of Food purchases commodities abroad or in the home market and is responsible for the distribution of food in Britain, exercising control chiefly through licensing of merchants, the fixing of maximum prices at which goods may be sold, and the rationing of the consumer. The Ministry of Agriculture has complete control over farming, even to the extent of dispossessing owners or tenants if they fail to farm the land properly. Prosecutions against suspected offenders against Food Control Orders in the first eight months of this year numbered over 18,000.

Food for work. Economist [London] 141(5120): 443. Oct. 11, 1941. 286.8 Ec7

Debate in the House of Commons brought out the fact that "only 16 canteens in the whole country are capable of providing hot meals for coal miners and that in 1,900 mines there are no more than 751 canteens of any description. Those which do not provide hot meals supply mainly tea, buns and meat pies."

Giles, Barbara. Farming for defense. New Masses 41(2): 15-16. Oct. 14, 1941. L. C.

The agricultural situation has a happier hue than for decades past. The farmer has assurance that he won't be turning out food that will have to be destroyed for want of a buyer.

Local defense boards to take scrap drive to farms. U. S. Off. Emergency Mgt. Defense 2(45): 21. Nov. 12, 1941. 173.3 C83D

"Farmers throughout the country will be asked to sell their scrap metal for use in defense production."

Truitt, Paul T. Interstate trade barriers hindering defense efforts. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 28(20): 7-9. Nov. 13, 1941. 157.54 D713

Direct trade barriers are illustrated by the Washington and Wisconsin excise taxes on oleomargarine; indirect barriers by size and weight regulations on motortrucks and on containers for fruits and vegetables, and by plant-pest quarantines. They undermine national economic welfare by reducing the real income of all the people.

Williams, A. Wyn. Britain liquidates its tradesmen. Nation's Business 29(12): 37-38, 80-82. Dec. 1941. 286.8 N212

The British government has taken over the importation and ownership of raw cotton in spite of protests from industry and has concentrated manufacturing in plants working full time. Other businesses are also being run by bureaucrats. Little business is constantly attacked but small storekeepers won when they protested the ruling of the Minister of Food that certain rationed foodstuffs would not be issued to storekeepers having less than 25 customers.

Wilson, M. L. The rural home and the national emergency. 10 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, 1941.

Address before the National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21, 1941.

The defense emergency requires a new emphasis on the close association between home life and morale. Income alone does not assure high standards. "Education is to the democratic way of life what food is to the body." The Extension Service has helped in rural education and in building rural leadership.

#### Food Needs

Appleby, Paul H. Meat, milk and eggs. These are the foods that England needs to keep fit for war. West. Livestock Jour. 20(1): 12, 52-53. Nov. 15, 1941. 6 F2278

Experiences of Mr. Appleby and Mr. Evans in England.

Hutson, J. B. Agriculture in a world at war. 14 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.

Address at Colorado Farm Bureau Convention, Denver, Colorado, November 28, 1941.

"Present indications are that there is no shortage of carbohydrates in the countries friendly to the United Kingdom and in Germany, though other Continental countries appear to be short... Supplies of meat, fats and oils,



and dairy and poultry products are already short in Germany and the German-controlled countries," but, while reduced in the United Kingdom, are, not yet short of anticipated needs in the countries friendly to the United Kingdom, and they will not become so if the facilities available for expanded production, particularly in the United States, are used. Goals for production have been set in the United States and legislation authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of commodities when necessary to increase production.

McLachlan, Thomas. Food legislation in peace and war. Part II. Food. Manufacture 16(9): 205-207. Sept. 1, 1941. 389.8 F736

British legislation relating to cream cakes and pastries, custard powders, egg substitutes, honey, ice cream, jams, lard, lemon curd, potted meat, meat pastes, etc., sausages, shredded suet, sugar substitutes, and vinegar is discussed.

Nutrition in the home. Economist [London] 141(5120): 443. Oct. 11, 1941. 286.8 Ec7

When the establishment of efficient canteens in Great Britain has become the rule, the section of the community relying mainly on ration-book foods will include only certain professional workers, parsons and doctors, such housewives and domestic workers as are not called up and children for whom meals are not supplied at school. There was an increase in the fat ration from 8 to 10 oz.--of which 3 oz. must be taken in cooking fats and not more than 2 oz. in butter--and in the sugar ration from 8 to 12 oz. weekly from November 17th.

Rorty, James. Food for freedom. Common Sense 10(11): 331-335. Nov. 1941. L.C.

If we can afford to feed Britain we can afford to feed ourselves. It would cost less to provide free supplies of protective foods in the early years than to support the ill health of later life caused by malnutrition.

Tennessee. University. Agricultural extension service. Food for defense goals. How to reach them on Tennessee farms. Tenn. Agr. Col. Ext. Pub. 255, 8 pp., Knoxville, Oct. 1941. 275.29 T25

Wisconsin. College of agriculture. Extension service. How to produce more food for national defense. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Spec. Cir., 8 pp. Madison, Oct. 1941. 275.29 W75S

Instructions for producing milk, pork and eggs.

### Prices

Copland, Douglas B. How Australia bridges prices. Trusts and Estates 73(3): 241-244. Sept. 1941. L.C.

The government established war-time price control October 6, 1939. A Prices Branch was set up in the Customs Department with wide powers to fix maximum prices for goods "declared" by the Minister for Trade and Customs. Prices of food and groceries have risen about 3 percent since the outbreak of war and the cost of living, including rent, etc., about 8.6 percent.



Fantastic prices of chestnuts as a result of war. Prod. News 44(46): 1. Nov. 15, 1941. 286.8 N487

Imports from Portugal have brought up to 28 1/2¢ a lb. in New York. Imports from France and Italy are cut off by the war. A few cars of chestnuts have been received from California.

Food price controls already operating. Natl. Grocers Bul. 28(10): 13. Oct. 1941. 286.82 N214

OFACS has placed a ceiling of \$3.50 a hundred on raw sugar. OPM has named \$2.50 a dozen as a fair price for medium red salmon. Purchases for FSCC and the Army and Navy also tend to fix prices.

Knapp, Joseph G. Defense puts emphasis on price problems. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 9 i.e. 8(8): 20-23. Nov. 1941. 166.2 N47

The pricing problems facing purchasing cooperatives are discussed.

McCormack, B. H. Kemmerer of Princeton thinks inflation is "politically" inevitable. Wall St. Jour. 118(108): 1, 4. Nov. 5, 1941. 284.8 W

To prevent inflation Prof. Kemmerer proposes removal of government support of farm prices, freezing of wages, and pressure on the public to buy government bonds.

Rising land prices: symptom of inflation. U. S. News 11(22): 36-38. Nov. 28, 1941. 280.8 Un33A

Farm land prices in eight States are showing a marked upward trend. This trend is most pronounced in the corn belt. The government can restrain the trend if it shows signs of going too far.

Morgenthau, Henry, jr. Address before the 75th annual meeting of the National Grange in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 15, 1941. 13 pp., processed. Washington, Treasury department, 1941. (B.A.E.)

One of the most effective ways to fight inflation is to produce more food in the interests of the consumer and the farmer as well.

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on banking and currency. Price-control bill. Hearings...on H. R. 5479 (superseded by H. R. 5990) A bill to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, and inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes. Pt. 2, rev., 989-2305 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941. 148.9 B77P

Hearings held September 19, 24, 26, 29, 30, October 1-3, 6-11, 14-17, 20-23, 1941.

#### Miscellaneous

Wilcox, Jerome K. Official defense publications. 106 pp. Berkley, Univ. of Calif. 1941. 241.3 W642

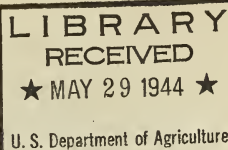
Lists state and federal publications on defense, including those from U.S.D.A.

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

1.916  
Agg  
Reserve

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

December 12, 1941

No. 9

Planning--War and Postwar

McKenzie, D. G. How agriculture must meet post war problems. Canadian Business 14(11): 48-51. Nov. 1941. 287 Cl62

Can industry be induced to turn more and more to agriculture as a source of raw material? Can agriculture be made to use more and more the products of industry? Can British markets be retained after the war? The questions are raised but not answered. The author believes that there is "no permanent solution to the wheat marketing problem in this country by way of guaranteed prices or limiting production. These things are temporary measures, but no country in the world can make itself wealthy by restricting the production of wealth."

National morale. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 47(3): 277-526. Nov. 1941. 280.8 Am3  
Seventeen articles on the nature of morale, factors affecting it, and morale in the warring countries.

National planning association. Guides for post-war planning. Natl. Planning Assoc. Planning Pam. 8, 31 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 280.9 N2153

Thinking now being done about postwar economic policy is summarized. Two plans for stimulating consumption are the market guarantee program which would assure private enterprise that it can sell all it can produce, and a government investment program for urban redevelopment, the integration and modernization of transportation, and multiple-purpose river developments. In agriculture our production is almost sufficient although some shifts in types of produce are desirable.

Planning for peace is present problem. Immediate necessity will be in preventing famine and disease in many lands. Amer. Observer 11(12): 1, 6. Nov. 24, 1941.

Introduction to a series of articles on problems of establishing peace and stability in the world, to appear in later issues. The food problem is one of those presented.

Welles, Sumner. How nations must trade in the post war world. Canadian Business 14(11): 26-28. Nov. 1941. 287 Cl62

"Trade--the exchange of goods--is inherently a matter of co-operation, but a glance at the past is enough to show that in the policies of nations this simple truism has been more often ignored than observed... The basic principles which should guide the policies of nations in the post-war world have recently been enunciated in the eight-point joint declaration

of the President and Mr. Churchill at the historic meeting of the Atlantic." The declaration sets forth the purpose to promote the economic prosperity of all nations "great or small, victor or vanquished." The immediate post-war problem will be reconstruction. After that plans must be made to solve the problem of nutrition.

Wells, H. G. World of the future. Sphere 28(6): 7-22. Dec. 1941. 280.8 N215

"Manifestly, if there is to be any peace on the earth henceforth, there must be a federal control of the air and of the material of international transport. Next we have to rescue our planet from devastation by ruthless political and mercenary appropriation, and that we can do by adopting Mr. Gifford Pinchot's project for the Federal Conservation of World Resources. Thirdly we have to impose as a fundamental law upon earth a plain Declaration of Human Rights that will ensure for every man a fair participation in these resources and a sense of responsible ownership in our planet." Essential to the New World Order is a world-mind embodies in a world-language.

Western farm economics association. Proceedings... June 25, 26 and 27, 1941. Fourteenth annual meeting... Salt Lake City, Utah. 188 pp., processed. 280.83 W52

Partial contents: War and post-war problems of western agriculture: the general situation, by Karl Brandt, pp. 1-9; Adjustments in the livestock industry, by E. L. Potter, pp. 10-16; War and post-war adjustment problems in the far-western fruit industry, by S. W. Shear, pp. 17-24; Adjustment problems in grain production, by R. R. Renne, pp. 25-30; Discussion, by Glenn H. Craig, pp. 31-32; Foods for defense, by John B. Canning, pp. 71-83 (advocates subsidizing the production of protective foods so as to make them relatively much cheaper than they are now); Agricultural labor in relation to agricultural planning for national defense, by L. Varden Fuller, pp. 120-128.

Wilson, M. L. The land-grant colleges and defense. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 374, 6 pp., processed. [Washington], Nov. 1941.

An address at the Land-Grant College Association meeting, Chicago, Ill., November 12, 1941.

The land-grant colleges will be asked for guidance on how to keep up crop yields with less fertilizer and how to control pests with less spray material in order to help the farmers produce the food needed for defense. Their leadership in postwar planning is also needed. In training young people to live in the postwar world philosophy should have a larger place.

#### Government Policy and Program

British get 800,000 tons of lease-lend food, fiber. Markets 8(15): 1, 8. Nov. 27, 1941.

By Oct. 1, USDA had delivered to the British 1,650,000,000 lbs. of foods valued at \$200,000,000 under the lend-lease act.

Burton, Laurence V. Food processors must also plan. Food Indus. 13(12): 29-30. Dec. 1941. 389.8 F737

"Plans for the proper magnitude of expansion of certain branches of food processing must be made in Washington by OPM. Such plans must exactly dovetail with the plans for expansion of raw food material production by the U. S. Department of Agriculture." But the industry must cooperate in carrying out the plans. The food processor must utilize substitute materials or processes if necessary.

Defense aided with feet-on-the-ground. Milk Market Rev. 29(4): 1-2. Nov. 1941. 280.28 B37

The defense program emphasizes more milk rather than more cows, repair of machinery, and avoidance of speculation.

Easterbrook, L. F. British farmers at war. Farmers Digest 5(8): 40-45. Dec. 1941. 6 F2206

Cooperation of the farmers with the government plan has achieved an enormous increase in output of British farms. "The soil of Britain today is in better fettle, better cared for and more fertile than at any other time in this century."

Evans, R. M. The AAA in a post-war world. 15 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.

Address before the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Springfield, Illinois, November 28, 1941.

"This is a war of production between two economic systems. Consequently, at the end of this war I believe our industry will have a productive capacity that far surpasses the old standards in which we once took so much pride. To win the peace at home, and incidentally to save our industries themselves, we must then find the means of mass consumption to raise the living standards of the people." The AAA program has made possible the rapid expansion of food production now needed. "The extent to which farmers drew upon the Ever-Normal Granary to expand their feeding operations is dramatically shown by the record of corn loan redemptions and sales of government stocks during the past summer." After the war the AAA can be used to help produce in balanced abundance and help see to it that all people in America are properly fed.

Marshall, David. War damage on agricultural holdings in Scotland. Land Agents' Soc. Jour. 40(10): 329-332. Oct. 1941. 282.9 L22

The legal position of landlords and tenants is discussed.

New York trust company. Lend-lease. A study of its operations. N. Y. Trust Co. Index 21(4): 71-79. Winter 1941. 280.8 N48

Lend-lease operations comprise about 20 per cent of the war outlay so far authorized. The problem of reimbursement is under discussion; agreements with the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands East Indies, and three American Republics have not been made public. Food loans the items so far delivered. Exports of foodstuffs in September were the largest for any month since 1930. Large exports tend to increase domestic prices.

Northern Ireland. Ministry of agriculture. The new compulsory tillage order. North. Ireland Min. Agr. Monthly Rpt. 16(6): 185-186. Oct. 1941. 256.13 Ag82M



This, the third such order of the present war, stipulates that 40 percent of the arable land in each holding of 10 acres or more must be under crops.

Parkinson, J. F., ed. Canadian war economics. 191 pp. Toronto, Univ. of Toronto press, 1941. 280.13 P22

Chapter IV.- The war-time control of prices, by Kenneth W. Taylor, pp. 47-71: The whole policy of price control as developed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has become centered around the organization of supply. The Board has used its price-fixing powers on only four occasions. A maximum price of 45 cents/pound was fixed for clean crossbred wool. The prices of bread and flour were fixed temporarily following the imposition of a processing tax on wheat but were later revoked. Maximum rents were fixed for houses in congested areas caused by military or industrial expansion. A maximum price of 35 cents was fixed for butter. Other agencies fixing prices are the Canadian Wheat Board, the Bacon Board, the Dairy Products Board and the Department of Agriculture (for feedstuffs). Most of the provinces have Milk Control Boards. Prices have also been affected by the British price controls and are likely to be by controls developed in the United States. "Extensive manipulation of the price system is not likely to be the best way to achieve social justice. The primary function of the price system is to allocate resources and to guide production... All arguments for any given 'price parity' are essentially invalid." The real tests of price control lie ahead.

Chapter V.- War-time labour problems, by Bryce M. Stewart, pp. 72-88: Problems of wages, hours, mobility, industrial disputes, and freedom of trade union organization are discussed.

Chapter VII.- The impact of war on Canadian agriculture, by W. M. Drummond, pp. 128-149: Demand for farm products has been affected by reduction in the number of countries importing Canadian products, reduction or elimination of the British market for some products and increased British demand for others, and an increase in the domestic demand. Prices of farm products as a class have been lower than just before the war. Farmers' expenses for labor, feed and machinery have increased. The government, through the Agricultural Supplies Board has aimed to keep agriculture functioning in a manner that will supply the food and fiber needs of Canada and the United Kingdom during the war and leave the Canadian farmer in a position to follow his normal program when peace returns.

Chapter X.- Economic co-ordination of the war effort, by W. A. Mackintosh, pp. 180-186: "A successful war effort will require not merely co-ordination within government services but an effective co-ordination between the public at large and the government agencies. Such co-ordination can be realized in part through control but in the wider sense it can only be attained through a broad policy of public education so that in every community and business group there will be at least a nucleus conversant with government objectives and willing and able to co-ordinate their activities with it."

South Dakota. State college of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Defense brightens outlook in 1941 for S. D. farmer. S. Dak. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Leaflet 40, 8 pp. Brookings, 1940. 275.29 S085E

Townsend, M. Clifford. American agriculture and national defense. 11 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.



Address before the National Association of Agricultural Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, Columbia, South Carolina, December 10, 1941.

Goals for defense production are in the hands of farmers. Farm machinery needs have been surveyed and since SPAB cannot allocate all the metals needed for farm machines, a repair campaign has been started. Farm wages are rising, boys are being attracted into industry and the army is taking farm laborers. Information has been furnished the Selective Service on farm skills and areas and types of production considered most essential for the "Food for Freedom" campaign, to clarify the problem of agricultural deferments. "We have a program, and we confidently expect that this program, together with sound planning for the post-war period will assure a better future for farmers and the nation."

- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Nation-wide farm organization formed for post-defense planning. U. S. Off. for Emergency Mgt. Defense 2(47): 24. Nov. 25, 1941. 173.3 C83D
- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Questions and answers dealing with the farm defense program (Second Ser.) 21 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.
- U. S. Farm security administration. Strength for defense--one job of the Farm security administration: 7 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]  
Poor diet was blamed for one-third of the rejections of selectees in the draft. The Farm Security Administration has helped families coming under its care to raise gardens, can fruits and vegetables, store foods, change their diets, and obtain credit needed for farm operations:
- U. S. Office for emergency management. The defense program. A handbook for speakers. 14 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941]
- U. S. Office of defense, health and welfare services. The home front in national defense. 7 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off. 1941]  
What it is, where it is, and how it works.
- U. S. food: how British use it. Possible trade advantage in sale of lend-lease goods to civilians. U. S. News 11(23): 19. Dec. 5, 1941. 280.8 Un33A  
"American officials emphasize that lend-lease is not to be regarded as a good business deal and cannot be judged on that basis. They recognize that the British do get advantages from this operation, by lowering their costs, by avoiding direct debt and by a curb upon price inflation. These advantages, in turn, are at least temporary disadvantages for the U. S. because its operations to fulfill lend-lease obligations add to costs, increase debt and increase inflationary pressures."
- Wagner, Robert. The farmer's place in our defense program. Kans. Agr. Student 21(1): 7, 19. Oct. 1941. 276.8 K13  
The only difference between the goals for Kansas set up by the defense committee and those set up by the Kansas Land-Use Planning Committee and the Agricultural Experiment Station is the feed crop. The Land-Use goals

call for 35.5 per cent of crop land in feed while the defense goals call for only 28 per cent.

Wallace, J. C. Farming in war-time. Kirton Agr. Jour. no. 5, pp. 5, 7, 9, 11. May 1940. 10 K63

The County of Holland, England, has restricted its production of bulbs and other flowers and fruit. It is recommended that live stock production be increased and that feed be grown. Imports of feed and fertilizers will be reduced.

War damage to land and livestock. Chartered Surveyors' Inst. Jour. 21(5): 320-321. Nov. 1941. 282.9 C38J

A "value" payment for bomb damage in fields will probably not be made until after the war. Where craters must be filled at once in the interest of food production, claims for "cost of works" may be made immediately. Livestock killed or injured by enemy action should be salvaged if possible.

### Food Needs

Mitchell, Helen S. What you can do for nutrition in national defense. Natl. Mag. of Home Econ. Student Clubs 6(2): 14-15. Nov. 1941. 321.8 N212

Suggestions for Home Economics student clubs: "Familiarize yourself with the national nutrition program... Discover the nutrition needs of your own home town or county and think up ways to meet those needs... Practice the principles of good nutrition in your own everyday living."

U. S. Bureau of home economics. Farm family living in relation to the civilian supply and price situation of 1941-42. 31 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Bur. Home Econ., 1941.

The situation in regard to durable goods, materials needed in operation of the house and automobile, food, clothing, etc., is discussed.

U. S. Children's bureau. Children bear the promise of a better world. What are we doing to defend them? U. S. Dept. Labor, Children's Bur. Defense of Children Ser. no. 1, 8 pp. [Washington, 1941]

Protective foods are needed for health and growth.

Warrick, Harold. Foods---The surprise industry. Bakers Digest 16(5): 82, 96. Nov. 1941. 389.8 S11

The food industry is ready for the job of feeding America and the world. The supply is ample, research has improved processing and nutrition, and prices have been kept in line.

### Land Planning

U. S. Bureau of reclamation. A defense program: permanent. Utah Farmer 61(7): 7, 11. Nov. 10, 1941. 6 D45

"The defense is against farm insecurity--the program is, the Columbia Basin Joint Investigations." Land classification, rate at which land should be brought in, and prospective markets are being studied.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. 50,000 submarginal acres transferred to War department for defense training use. U. S. Off. for Emergency Mgt. Defense 2(47): 24. Nov. 25, 1941. 173.3 C83D

"Submarginal land purchased in connection with the Federal land utilization program has been transferred by the Soil Conservation Service to the War Department."

U. S. Soil conservation service. Produce food for freedom. Protect your soil--increase farm income. 2 pp. Milwaukee, Wis. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Soil conservation service, [1941]

Advice regarding pasture improvement and cropland conservation.

Vegetable growing at Bradford. Gard. Illus. 63(3260): 414. Aug. 29, 1941. 80 G169

In 9 parks in Bradford, England, 43 acres are being used for vegetable cultivation and 71 acres for hay.

#### Production Problems

Aberg, Ewert. Solving farm problems in blockaded Sweden. Amer. Swedish Monthly 35(12): 11-12, 15, 29. Dec. 1941. 286.8 Sw3

Compared with the last war "Sweden now is much better off because of a large increase in the yields per acre resulting from the use of better varieties and better farming practice." Imports are cut off and the stocks of oilcakes, fertilizers, etc. are being rationed. Shortage of labor caused by men going into the army is being met by a cooperative movement for the formation of "labor units." Tractors have been rebuilt to use producer gas obtained by burning charcoal and wood.

North, Roger. "Crop damage by air attack." Nature 148(3750): 317. Sept. 13, 1941. 472 N21

The author takes issue with Sir John Russell's statement that the most serious risk from air attack is to stubbles if the weather is dry. He has had difficulty burning stubble even in dry weather.

#### Cotton

The cotton outlook after the war. Cotton Digest 14(9): 5, 14-15. Nov. 29, 1941. 286.82 C822

Statements by Ben J. Williams, D. E. McCuen, Everett R. Cook, and Oscar Johnston are quoted. Increased consumption of cotton and closer organization of the industry are suggested as necessary.

Defense program greatly to favor new cotton uses. Strong impetus felt already in production of cotton plastics. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(47): 4. Nov. 22, 1941. 72.8 C8214

#### Dairy and Poultry

Cooke, Cora. Feed makes eggs. Minnesota hens work for defense. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Folder 103, 6 pp. University Farm, St. Paul, Oct. 1941. 275.29 M66Ex

Instructions for feeding hens.

Farm organizations and defense. Dairymen's League News 25(41): 1, 2. Nov. 11, 1941. 44.8 D1432

The national defense program is under way in every state and in every community. To make dairy farmers' support of these programs most effective, they need the help of their own cooperatives and farm organizations and extension services.

Fixing maximum cheese price complicates dairy ceilings. Canad. Grocer 55(23): 7, 34. Dec. 1, 1941. 286.83 C162

"The price on new cheese in Ontario and Quebec has been fixed at nearly 10 cents above that prevailing during summer months on cheese going to the Old Country so it can be assumed something similar will apply to milk. If the fluid milk ceiling is punctured and put on a higher level, will the Board permit evaporated, condensed, dry milk, ice cream, chocolate milk to advance?"

Lend-lease program hitting Wisconsin creameries hard. Dairy Prod. 48(7): 9. Nov. 1941. 286.85 C43

Buttermakers and small creameries are taking a beating from the higher prices which cheese and condensery plants are paying for milk in Wisconsin. Minnesota and Iowa butter is being consumed in many Wisconsin communities.

Mason, A. T. Monck. Poultry feeding in war time. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 48(2): 98-100. Sept. 1941. 10 G79J

Experiments with feeding potatoes, chopped vegetables and ground pea haulm on a farm in East Kent, England, are reported.

Milk rationing plans under fire. Milk Indus. [London] 22(3): 23-25. Sept. 1941. 44.8 M593

The British Central Milk Distributive Committee feels it should have been consulted in planning the milk control scheme. It recommends that the maximum amount of the adult ration be announced by the Ministry of Food periodically and that a uniform price be fixed.

The milk supply. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 117(21): 1801. Nov. 22, 1941. 44.8.9 Am37

With some difficulty the British Minister of Health has been restricting consumption to put milk into reserve for the winter in condensed form. Condensed milk and milk powder equal to 150 million gallons of liquid milk is expected to be available.

Rising prices to milk producers to aid defense program. Increased production expected to be logical result of better price situation. Farm and Dairy 28(10): 1. Nov. 7, 1941. 6 F2279

A shift in lend-lease. Dairy Prod. 48(7):15. Nov. 1941. 286.85 C43

Late this month, with fulfillment of their cheese and evaporated milk quotas in sight, the surplus agencies requested more milk powder. However, dairy units that expand beyond their own resources run the risk of financial embarrassment in the adjustment which will follow as sure as night follows day.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. More dry skim milk needed for Britain; dried egg production capacity is ample. U. S. Off. Emergency Mgt. Defense 2(48): 26. Dec. 2, 1941. 173.3 C83D

### Gardens

The garden in war-time. Garden Chron. 110(2855): 90. Sept. 13, 1941. 80 G162

This issue of the weekly page with this title discusses value of continuous cloches (cold frames), spraing (disease) in potatoes, Silver-skin and Queen onions, vegetables and drought.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Garden committee. A coordinated defense program in home and community gardening. 10 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

The program calls for farm gardens, fruit gardens, community and school gardens, and ornamental gardening. A list of vegetables recommended to meet nutritional standards and a table showing vegetables as sources of certain minerals and vitamins are given.

Williams, R. O. Grow your own food. Trinidad and Tobago. Agr. Soc. Proc. 41(3): 513, 515, 517-519, 521, 523, 524-525, 527, 529-536. Sept. 1941. 8 T73

An appeal to aid the war effort by growing food around houses. Contains instructions as to what, when, and how to grow vegetables. Tables give a vegetable timetable, cultivation notes and recommendations for use of fertilizer.

### Machinery

Farm equipment and defense. New England Homestead 114(24): 9. Nov. 29, 1941. 6 N442

"Prior to World War I, the tractor was recognized as a potent factor in agriculture, but its more general adoption was hastened by the war... During World War II, it is more than likely that the tractor will tend further to substitute for animal power." This will probably be the big technological development during and after the war. There appears to be no new farm equipment technology in sight in the immediate future which might be considered "secret weapons."

How farm implements might determine farm policy. Impl. and Mach. Rev. 67(797): 414-415. Sept. 1, 1941. 58.8 In72

For post-war economic farming there must be a definite planned mechanization, with the application of the right type of tractor and equipment to the purposes of the farm, the nature of the soil and the general run of crops and so forth.

McCaffrey, J. L. Activity highlights of the farm equipment industry in national defense. Harvester World 32(11): 5-7. Nov. 1941. 58.8 H26

Maintenance and repair of customers' machines are advocated. Ordnance material being made by the industry is noted.



Reishus, H. T. The outlook for materials and machines. Farm equipment industry playing important role in defense orders--Urgent need for materials to supply farmer with essential equipment with which to carry through the nation's increased food program. Farm Mach. and Equip. no. 1895, pp. 7-9, 27-29. Nov. 1941. 58.8 F225

Address at the New York Farm Equipment Dealers' convention, Syracuse, N. Y., October 28-29, 1941.

Stratton, Clif. Farm machinery hard hit by restrictions despite government's "favored industry" policy. Ohio Farmer 188(11): 7. Nov. 29, 1941. 6 Oh3

We must have machinery! Dakota Farmer 61(22): 465-466, 470-471. Nov. 22, 1941. 6 D14

Dakota is the most highly mechanized farm section of the United States. With shortage of labor increased mechanization is likely. Mr. Wickard has told the USDA Defense Boards to urge farmers to size up the implement situation and order repairs and new equipment soon as the outlook for steel for farm machinery is uncertain.

#### Miscellaneous

Javasicas, Gabriel. The "raw materials" hoax. Nation 153(22): 533-535. Nov. 29, 1941. 110 N

When the world is at peace all countries have equal access to raw materials. Complaints of lack of such access have come only from governments of totalitarian countries. The demand is political not economic.

McIntyre, E. R. When the farmers went to school. More than 6,000 "food-for-defense" sessions held in Wisconsin October 24. Wis. Agr. and Farmer 68(23): 1, 10, 11, 23. Nov. 15, 1941. 6 W751

The meeting in District No. 5, town of Douglas, Marquette County, Wisconsin, on October 24, is described.

McMunn, E. W. Ohio farmers favor defense effort but...are bitter toward striking unions. Ohio Farmer 188(10): 5, 23. Nov. 15, 1941. 6 Oh3

Interviews with farmers. The author rode for a day with AAA committeeman Charles Seibert.

Nunn, Alexander. Defense for farming--and America! Prog. Farmer (Ga.-Ala.- Fla. ed.) 56(12): 3, 57. Dec. 1941. 6 P945G

Stories of individual farmers' efforts to aid the defense program.

U. S. Agricultural adjustment administration. Division of information. News kit. "Food for freedom special editions." 23 pts., processed. [Washington, 1941]

Materials prepared as an aid to newspaper editors who are planning such special editions.

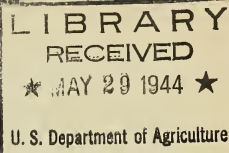
---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

916  
798  
Cp 5

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

December 19, 1941

No. 10

Planning--War and Postwar

Basch, Antonín. The new economic warfare. 190 pp. New York, Columbia Univ. press, 1941. 280 B292

Lectures delivered during the summer session of 1941 at Columbia University, devoted for the most part to problems confronting the countries of Europe.

[British association for the advancement of science] Science and world order. Chem. Prod. 4(11-12): 86-90. Sept.-Oct. 1941. 382 C428

Abstracts of papers at a conference in London, September 26, 1941.

Sir E. John Russell suggested that varieties bred to suit Russian conditions be sent "to Western Canada and multiplied there in readiness for the time when the seed will be needed" in Russia. Sir John Orr urged a food policy based on human needs and stated that "to bring the diet of the United States up to the standard for health, there would need to be an increase in the consumption of the five most important health foods by the following amounts: butter 15 per cent., milk 20, eggs 35, fruit 70, vegetables 100." Prof. J. D. Bernal spoke of "the application of scientific organization to a department of state or an industry." Hugh H. Smith considered health the most pressing of postwar problems.

Davidson, R. Huntley. Scientific planning for post war world trade.

Textile Rec. 59(703): 20-21. Oct. 1941. 304.8 T311

The progress of the industrialization of States will continue and probably will be accelerated by the internationalization of scientific and technical knowledge and the development of automatic machinery. Collective action in trade and industry more or less State-directed and State-aided (not necessarily financially) will continue and expand. Industries should organize to be prepared for this collective action.

Dolivet, Louis. Notes on the war and the peace. Antiöch Rev. 1(4): 511-522. Winter 1941. 280.8 An82

"The European settlement, like every international settlement, must begin with a constructive program for the creation of an international league of democratic states. It is very important that the question of a permanent popular representation to such an international institution should be secured in a definite form because the indirect representation through delegates nominated by governments becomes insufficient. Here is your immense opportunity--the American moment."

Electricity in rural reconstruction. Elect. Times 101(2609): 13. Oct. 23, 1941. 335.8 EL26

To bring the population nearer to the land and to promote a wider dispersal of industries, ample water and electricity supplies, ample telephone services, good roads, good housing and good education are required. Here, therefore, is a programme of work, a five-year plan, for the British Ministry of Reconstruction.

[Farmers educational and cooperative union of America.] Program of National farmers union-1942. Adopted by the delegates to the 37th annual convention at Topeka, Kansas, November 19, 1941. Kans. Union Farmer 34(22): 1, 4. Nov. 27, 1941. 6 F2276

The program calls for preparation for postwar agriculture.

Hughes, Charles E. Farm bureau speakers decry regimentation and warn members of post-war inflation menaces. Ind. Farmers Guide 97(23): 5, 23. Dec. 1, 1941. 6 In2

The Indiana Farm Bureau meeting in Indianapolis, November 13-15, is reported.

International labour office. The I. L. O. and reconstruction. Report by the acting director of the International labour office to the Conference of the international labour organisation, New York, October 1941. 112 pp. Montreal, 1941. 283.9 In8R

The report gives the political, economic and social backgrounds of the present world situation, including the agricultural situation. The emergence of social objectives in international policy is noted and the part the I. L. O. can play in postwar reconstruction is outlined.

Linville, Francis A. An agricultural policy for hemisphere defense. Jour. Farm Econ. 23(4): 726-742. Nov. 1941. 280.8 J822

Hemisphere self-sufficiency would demand severe contraction in United States agriculture. Several methods of effecting this result are considered.

Lowell, A. Lawrence. Beware the aftermath. Atlantic Monthly 168(5): 584-587. Nov. 1941. 110 At

It is likely that this war, like the last, will be followed by popular doubts, hesitations, indifferences, and reluctances that will make permanent adjustments to a better world more difficult than some of our enthusiastic planners suppose. "Germany, Italy, and for international purposes Japan, are still young nations that feel their oats and see an exorbitant future before them... In spite of much talk in the press and in private we have no animosity to their people, but they must learn that they are not the only races in the world deserving consideration. Our basic doctrine is that man is an end in himself and does not exist to be the tool of another's will. This does not mean that we propose to extend our ideas by force over any other land, but we insist on being unmolested, unthreatened, free from danger in our own way of life, which is in essence that for which the British are at war."

McFadyean, Sir Andrew. Don't do it again! Atlantic Monthly 168(5): 575-583. Nov. 1941. 110 At

Germany is a politically immature country. We cannot impose a form of government but our attitude will be determined by the degree in which her self-chosen government embodies and expresses a popular will.

Marquis, J. Clyde. America must lead to peace. Ill. Agr. Assoc. Rec. 19(12): 20, 36. Dec. 1941. 6 1162

After the war there will be a relief period when food should be given outright to nations in need. After that period will come the problem of restoration of trade when world-wide agreements for dividing markets may be necessary.

National defense management conference. Management and defense. Proceedings of the National defense management conference, Washington, D. C., November 15, 1940. 75 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 249.09 N21

The responsibility of management engineers in national defense, by Mary Van Kleeck, pp. 71-75.

Platt, Charles M. Leaders study impact of defense on cooperatives. Coop. Consumer 8(22): 2. Nov. 29, 1941. 280.28 C7836

The annual Kansas Cooperative Conference, November 24-25, discussed priority problems and the place of cooperatives in planning.

Post-war planning. Letters. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(12): 40-43. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7La

T. R. Hobart suggests a program for a "Balanced Nation" based on agriculture, industry and labor. Niels E. Hansen suggests Federal land ownership.

Scherman, Harry. The last best hope of earth. A philosophy for the war. Atlantic Monthly 168(5): 567-574. Nov. 1941. 110 At

The hope is for peace based on general limitation of national sovereignty. "Human society indeed has unified itself, but that evolution has taken place to an accompanying development of political freedom of peoples from the subjugation of others. There have been exceptions, but the historic rule is plain. The only way this evolutionary development of human society can be continued is still by adjustment and agreement among peoples, but now consciously instead of unconsciously."

Stewart, Charles L. Food, the basis of international policies. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(12): 29-31. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7La

"Neither democracy nor totalitarianism can persist anywhere except as food and other economic problems of the masses are solved."

Waymack, W. W. Isolation is unworkable. Ill. Agr. Assoc. Rec. 19(12): 8-9, 30-31. Dec. 1941. 6 1162

Address at meeting of Illinois Agricultural Association.

The industrial revolution created a labor class and pushed agriculture aside. The trend of industry away from free competition led to world-wide crisis. The economic crisis was accompanied by the crisis of political democracy. America's place in this crisis is that of leadership. "I really believe that the farm group of America, because of its intensive



self-education for twenty years in the problems of balance and the fact of interdependence in America are better prepared than any other group to recognize those same things in the world field."

Government Policy and Program

A., M. B. No extra rations for farm workers. Lord Woolton praises industry, but excludes men from new concessions. Farmer & Stock-Breeder 55(2716): 2097. Oct. 28, 1941. 10 F228

The ruling of the British Minister of Food is criticized.

Baldwin, C. B. Our ultimate defense. 13 pp., processed. [U. S. Farm security admin., 1941]

Address before the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, November 17, 1941.

Increased security for the family-type farm operator is our goal. Improved credit facilities and more cooperation among farmers are needed.

Illinois agricultural association. Resolutions adopted by Board of delegates at 27th annual meeting, Nov. 28, 1941. Ill. Agr. Assoc. Rec. 19(12): 10, 41-42. Dec. 1941. 6 1162

On national defense the association supports the government program and urges that constitutional processes be not disregarded.

Lease-lend goods and exports. Textile Weekly 28(713): 535. Oct. 31, 1941. 304.8 T3127

"Primarily the lease-lend gesture by America was designed to promote the prosecution of the war effort, but the principle has now been stretched until these goods must not be used in the export trade, if they ever have been... It is going to cut into trade in more ways than one, some of which it is impracticable to separate from normal trade. For example, does the use of lease-lend cotton (which is the main support of the Lancashire trade today) rule out the great bulk of cotton goods exports? It looks like it."

Let America assume a more noble, more generous attitude. Naval Stores Rev. 51(36): 4. Dec. 6, 1941. 99.81 N22

Editorial calling the lend-lease act "a bit of camouflaging subterfuge." It would be better to call the materials free gifts to world welfare.

Roemer, Ellen. Lost heritage. New bomb-loading plant ousts Saunders County farmers from family homesteads. Nebr. Farmer 83(24): 3, 16-17. Nov. 29, 1941. 6 N27

Farmers in the area are "bewildered by the situation and by the impersonal attitude taken by government officials directing the work."

Truth about the agricultural war effort. Dairy Farmer 14(11): 6-8, 28. Nov. 1941. 44.8 D1414

Letters from British farmers. The complaints relate to the lack of labor, equipment and proper food, but many think the farmers are doing their best.



U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Defense board activities. Processed.  
Washington, D. C., 1941.

Summarized weekly from reports and communications from USDA Defense Boards. Summary no. 1 was issued December 8, 1941.

Wickard, Claude R. The task ahead. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.

A radio address on the National Farm and Home Hour, December 9, 1941.  
For the task of removing lawless nations from the world, the U. S. has stored reserves of food, feed and fiber. Production goals are being examined in the light of needs arising from recent events.

### Food Needs

Buencamino, V. Our supply of food. Philippine Jour. Com. 17(8): 16.  
Aug. 1941. 286.9 P53

The Food Administrator of the Philippine Civilian Emergency Administration urges Filipinos to use native foods. He reports that a flour from corn and cassava has been developed for use in place of wheat flour if imports are cut off.

Meyer, Stanton M. Simpler food will aid both defense and digestion! Natl. Grocers Bul. 28(11): 47-48. Nov. 1941. 286.83 N214

San Agustin, Gregorio. Food production pushed by government as emergency arises. Philippine Jour. Anim. Indus. 8(4): 317-319. July-Aug. 1941. 49.9 P53P

The Philippine Bureau of Animal Industry will promote the raising of poultry and pigs. Attention is also being given to the preparation of meat products.

Wickard, Claude R. Food for war and peace. New Repub. 105(24): 818-820.  
Dec. 15, 1941. 280.8 N

The big problem of American agriculture has changed from the threat of too much to the threat of too little. We need more of some foods than we shall be able to produce for some months to come, but our total supply of nutritive foods will be sufficient for ourselves and for Britain too. We should also be able to promise the people under Nazi domination that once they get rid of Hitler we shall be ready to feed them. We are estimating the national need for farm products and setting about systematically to fill that need.

### Prices

Elliott, Harriet. Inflation strikes home. Jour. Home Econ. 33(10): 699-702. Dec. 1941. 321.8 J82

Inflation means rising prices not accompanied by an increase in the production of consumer goods. Now, out of eight hours of productive effort one is spent on military production. Next year it will be two hours. Inflation can be checked only by price control.

James, Donald R. Agriculture's answer to inflation. Dyn. Amer. 13(6): 5-7. Dec. 1941. 280.8 D99

Agriculture can produce more of the foods needed for proper nutrition. The adjustment program works to increase as well as decrease farm production.

### Forestry and Lumber

Contributions of Georgia to the national defense. Its forests are important source of supplies. Naval Stores Rev. 51(34): 16. Nov. 22, 1941. 99.81 N22

Douglas fir price schedule amended. Miss. Lumberman 72(46): 9-11. Nov. 14, 1941. 99.81 M69

An inconsistent policy. Canad. Lumberman 61(23): 7. Dec. 1, 1941. 99.81 C16

The Canadian government is criticized for permitting lumberjacks to leave for the U. S. to cut lumber for the British war effort when Canadian lumbermen need their help.

Mims, Sam. For defense,--a great magnolia passes. Amer. Florist 47(12): 574-575. Dec. 1941. 99.8 F762

A magnolia tree in Louisiana, measuring 16 feet, 2 inches in circumference at the base, is being cut down to make way for an airport for defense.

Plan now to build a greater Canada. Forest & Outdoors Nov. 1941, pp. 335-336. 99.8 C16

Plans are given for postwar utilization of returned soldiers, employees from war industry, and youth groups, in making Canada's forests of greatest benefit to the country.

Southern pine price schedule changed. New amendment places ceiling on freight car construction material, adjusts flooring rates. Miss. Val. Lumberman 72(48): 9-12. Nov. 28, 1941. 99.81 M69

U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 19--Southern pine lumber. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(225): 5876-5880. Nov. 19, 1941. 169 F31

Prices are fixed, effective November 24, 1941.

U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Correction to amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 19--Southern pine lumber. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(227): 5935-5936. Nov. 22, 1941. 169 F31

### Fruits and Vegetables

Apple prices and control. Fruit, Flower, & Veg. Trades' Jour. 80(11): 121-122. Sept. 13, 1941. 80 F946

A table gives the maximum prices for homegrown apples in Great Britain. Except under special license, no grower may sell apples except to a manufacturer, a wholesaler, or selling agent of apples, trading as such on

January 1, 1940. This provision is designed to curb the tendency for growers to sell direct either to retailers or to customers, and thereby upset distribution.

Carter, John. Wartime vegetable pricing. Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist & Market Gard. 92(2394): 333-334. Oct. 30, 1941. 80 F941

In October the British vegetable market declined and some stuff was not wanted at any price. Since maximum prices are fixed should some step be taken to protect growers from such losses?

Hamilton, H. G. Probable effect of war on prices. Citrus Grower 3(45): 4, 5. Nov. 28, 1941. 80 C496

From this analysis of orange and grapefruit prices it is concluded that for the 1941-45 period oranges may show a net increase of 73 cents per box over the 1936-40 period and grapefruit a net increase of 32 cents.

Hendrickson, Roy F. Defense requirements and purchase programs in canning crops. 7 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941.

Address at the Fruit and Vegetable Commodity Conference held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., December 8, 1941.

"To achieve the goals that are necessary for canning vegetables will require mutual confidence and the full cooperation of growers, canners, and the Department of Agriculture... It involves tens of thousands of growers and from 1,500 to 2,000 canning plants... The 1941-42 supply of the four leading canned vegetables--tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and corn--is 25 percent above what we apparently consumed domestically in the 1940-41 season, and 40 percent over the acreage for the prededing five marketing seasons."

Impact of war on agriculture. Calif. Cult. 88(23): 654. Nov. 1941. 6 C12

Germany was one of our best customers for dried fruits and several other products. Then the country started building up armed forces at the expense of good living and much of that market was lost. Markets were developed in the Scandinavian countries to take its place. In 1940 that market was lost. Great Britain could not buy from us on credit and used its cash for planes and ships, buying fruits, etc. from South American and other countries. Since the lend-lease act was passed Great Britain is buying food here so this country has had to make trade agreements with South American countries to relieve their distress.

Parker, Willis. Institute speaker describes impact of war on citrus. Citrus Leaves 21(11): 1-2. Nov. 1941. 80 C492

Increased demand for citrus fruits for lend-lease shipments and for domestic consumption is likely to cause rising prices. Shifts in centers of dense population are causing changes in the direction of marketing. Production is increasing.

Texas citrus canners will process lend-lease marmalade. Canner 93(26): 10. Nov. 29, 1941. 286.83 C16

The government will buy 4,000,000 boxes of citrus fruit and contract with canners for its processing.

Grain, Seed, and Feed

Disbrow, Chester. War and business. Seed World 50(10): 30-31. Nov. 21, 1941. 61.8 Se52

The seed trade is finding difficulty in supplying the demand for vegetable seeds.

Evans, R. M. The corn farmer and defense. 11 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration, 1941. Address: before Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Des Moines, Iowa, November 20, 1941.

Higgs, C. W. Is the present system of rationing feeding stuffs, in whole or in part, worth while? Fert. Feeding Stuffs 26(22): 335. Oct. 29, 1941. 57.8 F413

The British rationing system benefits the increasing number of backyard poultry keepers who could not obtain supplementary feeds without some such scheme. Other livestock keepers should raise their own feeds. The manpower needed to make the system work could be better used elsewhere.

Japanese attack pulls buyers clamoring into flour market. Northwestern mills sell about 1,000,000 bbls. in 2 1/2 days. Northwest. Miller 208(11): 9. Dec. 10, 1941. 298.8 N81

Plans for post-war wheat control. Farmers Weekly 15(18): 17. Oct. 31, 1941. 10 F226

The Washington conference of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and the United States proposed an international "ever-normal granary" and an international wheat pool for sharing world markets and for postwar relief.

Redding, Jack. Armor plate for the army. Northwest. Miller 208(11): 15. Dec. 10, 1941. 298.8 N81

For the Louisiana maneuvers in September the field bakery at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, made 8,000,000 lbs. of bread in seven weeks. The thick "armor plate" crust of the round loaves turned out by the field bakery, preserved the white bread inside for as long as two weeks without spoilage or deterioration in quality.

War cuts prospect of oriental sales; stocks limited. Northwest. Miller 208(11): 9. Dec. 10, 1941. 298.8 N81

Pacific coast flour trade with the Orient is in a turmoil.

Wibberley, Tom. Rye as a war-time crop. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 48(2): 66-69. Sept. 1941. 10 G79J

Rye can be used either for food or for feed and it grows on poor soil better than other grains.

Livestock, Meat, and Wool

Pork and lard are self-refrigerated during voyage to United Kingdom. Natl. Provisioner 105(21): 8-9. Nov. 22, 1941. 286.85 N21



Meats "are boxed and then frozen, box and all, to extremely low temperatures and quickly placed in steamer holds which are especially prepared to receive them. Cold from the meat forces the warm air out of the holds. Instead of the usual insulation--expensive, scarce and space consuming--the ship's bottom and sides are insulated with lard which also has been boxed and frozen at below zero temperature; the holds are sealed by placing on top of the boxed meats more of the hard-frozen lard. Each box contains two 28 pound blocks of lard, a product the British also need. No refrigerating machinery is employed on the ships, but special methods have been developed in connection with the placement of the insulating lard." The meat arrived in good condition after many days at sea.

Reid, J. W. War-time feeding of pigs. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. and Fisheries. Jour. 48(2): 94-98. Sept. 1941. 10 G79J  
Rations are given.

Wentworth, Edward N. Defense needs cause development of new wrinkles in meat. West. Livestock Jour. 20(1): 10, 48-50. Nov. 15, 1941. 6 F2278  
Boneless frozen beef, sterilized luncheon meats for serving cold, and boneless lamb rolled for roasting are among the changes in meat supplies for the army.

What will we do with our surplus meat? New Zeal. Farmer 62(37): 3. Nov. 13, 1941. 23 N484  
New Zealand has a surplus of some 78,000 tons of meat already because of restrictions on exports and reduced domestic consumption.

Wilhelmus, B. D. When the war ends. Purebred 1(11): 10-11. Nov. 1941. 49 P972  
"Cull your herds now" is the advice to stockmen. The added number of stock marketed will keep the price from going too high, and also reduce the numbers of livestock which will keep prices higher should a break come.

Wool after the war. New Zeal. Farmer 62(37): 31. Nov. 13, 1941. 23 N484  
A postwar wool marketing organization is proposed for New Zealand, Australia and South African wool.

Wool's post-war problems. Farmer's Weekly [South Africa] 62: 265. Oct. 8, 1941. 24 F225  
The problems will be competition from synthetic fibers and reduced markets. Australian producers need not fear competition from Japan as the climate of Korea and Manchukuo is not suitable for wool production.

#### Soils and Fertilizers

Fertilizers and national defense. Citrus Grower 3(43): 4. Nov. 14, 1941. 80 C496



"If the concentration of plant food in fertilizer analyses were stepped up 50 per cent the annual savings for the country as a whole, based on 1940 tonnage, would be over a hundred thousand freight cars, nearly ten million man hours of labor in manufacturing and shipping, and about \$300,000 in power costs. Farmers and growers would make still further savings through handling less tonnage."

Turrentine, J. W. There's enough potash for national defense. Better Crops with Plant Food 25(8): 21-22, 39. Nov. 1941. 6 B46

Woods, J. A. The farm--defense plant no. 1. Amer. Fert. 95(11): 7, 26. Nov. 22, 1941. 57.8 Am3

The United States will need about 850,000 tons of pure nitrogen in 1941-42 for fertilizer, industrial explosives, and munitions. Increased imports of Chilean nitrate are being arranged for, two new plants for manufacture of synthetic nitrates from the air are being built, and expansion of the steel industry is making possible the production of more from sulphate of ammonia, a by-product of coke.

#### Miscellaneous

Farrell, George E. The war comes to the kitchen. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(12): 21-24. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7La

"Linen dish towels are harder to get; items of cloth and fiber that we considered everyday articles are needed elsewhere, and substitutes will have to be used."

Kelso, M. M. M-day comes for agricultural research. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 4(12): 3-6. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7La

"Blitzsearch," instead of the usual research techniques, is needed to answer questions of farm labor supply, food supply of cities, decentralization of industry and evacuation of cities. Research men will have to give the best answers available to questions raised by the war.

Studebaker, John W. Defense training down on the farm. Nation's Agr. 16 (10): 5, 10-11. Nov. 1941. 280.82 B89

The U. S. Office of Information is supervising courses designed to train farm boys for work in defense industries. It is hoped that this training will fit them to be useful in industry and in mechanized agriculture after the war.

[U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service] Visual aids handbook for use in the agricultural defense program. 56 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

Drawings, samples of lettering and suggested layouts for use in circular letters, posters and window displays.

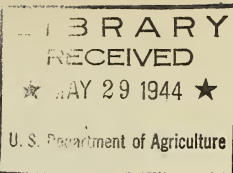
---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

1916  
Ag 8  
cop 2

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

December 26, 1941

No. 11

Planning--War and Postwar

Dean, Vera Micheles. The struggle for world order. 96 pp. [New York, Foreign policy association, inc., 1941] 280 D342

"The choice is between Hitler's 'new order,' and a super-national organization based on the voluntary collaboration of free peoples, who would be concerned not merely with their own rights and privileges, as they have been in the past, but with the welfare of international society as a whole, to be achieved by peaceful means." Bibliography, pp. 95-96.

Johnson, Douglas. The next armistice--and after. Internatl. Conciliation no. 375, pp. 715-720. Dec. 1941. 280.8 In83

Force is essential to order and can be an instrument of peace. The League of Nations failed because the members were unwilling to employ force as an instrument of justice. "The words of the French philosopher Pascal are as true today as when penned almost three hundred years ago: 'Justice without force is impotent. Force without justice tyrannical.' We must, therefore, combine justice with force."

Lorwin, Lewis L. Postwar problems and industrial relations. Advanced Mangt. 6(4): 138-144. Oct.-Dec. 1941. 280.8 Sol22

The trend since 1929 has been toward social-economic planning. To change from war to peace a program based on the principle of balanced expansionism is suggested. The United States will be called upon to help feed the hungry populations after the war and to help reconstruct ruined cities. The degree of dislocation caused by postwar readjustments will depend on the degree of cooperation between private industry and government.

Sweezy, Maxine Y. The structure of Nazi economy. 255 pp. Cambridge, Harvard univ. press, 1941. 280.175 Sw3  
Agricultural "planning," pp. 178-194.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on education and labor. Post-defense planning. Hearings before a subcommittee...Seventy-seventh congress, first session on S. 1617, a bill to amend the employment stabilization act of 1931; S. 1833, a bill to promote the general welfare of the nation by providing work on public projects to persons in need of employment, and for other purposes; S. Res. 178, a resolution creating a special committee to investigate unemployment and relief. November 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1941. 165 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941. 148.7 Ed77P

M. S. Eisenhower spoke of the need for rural public works such as soil conservation, better forest management, rural housing and rural health facilities (pp. 75-78). Howard A. Dawson spoke of the need for more schools in the rural areas (pp. 116-122).

War. Ohio Farmer 188(12): 6. Dec. 13, 1941. 6 Oh3

"Farm production, like defense production, is better planned and in better shape than it was when we entered any previous war this nation has fought. That planning will carry the entire nation thru to the conclusion every loyal American desires--victory and restoration of the sanctity of men's word when once given."

Government Policy and Program

Eire. Dept. of agriculture. Food production in the emergency. Eire. Dept. Agr. Jour. 37(2): 228-240. Sept. 1940. 10 Ir2J

Special leaflets giving advice on gardens and poultry-raising are summarized.

Helping the soldiers. New Zeal. Farmer 62(37): 23. Nov. 13, 1941. 23 N484  
A scheme to have dairy farmers contribute a calf each to the Wairarapa (New Zealand) Returned Soldiers Association is mentioned.

Howarth, J. W. The 1941 food production campaign. Parks & Recreation 25 (4): 155-156. Dec. 1941. 98.8 P23

In England many parks were plowed up. Extension of agriculture should be left to farmers, and park departments should concern themselves with expanding food production by intensive cultivation:

National defense hits farmers. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 66(25): 820. Dec. 13, 1941. 6 W15

Hearings before the Tolan Committee, investigating displacement of farmers in Iowa, brought out the fact that Iowa has defense plants at Burlington and Ankeny. About 231 farm families have been displaced. The Defense Relocation Project of the F. S. A. will take care of most of these folks but only after a long delay. There was criticism of the way the War Department has handled land purchases.

Plowshares into swords. Farm Jour. 66(1): 11-12. Jan. 1942. 6 F2212

Statements of leaders of farm organizations and others when Japan attacked Hawaii.

U. S. Agricultural adjustment administration. Division of information. The farm program for 1942. 3 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

An outline of general aims, production goals, ever-normal granary, soil conservation, commodity loans, marketing quotas, crop insurance, and income protection.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. The 4-H seven-point program for national defense. 2 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. A look back over 1941 shows defense efforts gathering momentum. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12(12): 176. Dec. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex

The contribution of the Extension Service is summarized.

Waste utilization--national defense. New Agr. 24(2): 5. Nov. 1941. 66.8 Su32

"The utilization of the 350,000,000 tons of Lignin and Cellulose annually wasted and destroyed on our farms, at our lumber and pulp mills, and in the refuse from our cities, will create enough of new wealth to pay for and maintain our world-wide national defense program, and at the same time will provide most of the essential and critical materials which our government needs and must have... The Lignin will provide the material upon which the fertility of the soil depends and also provide road-building material and plastics... The Cellulose can be converted into pulp and glucose, for the manufacture therefrom of most of the things our government and consumers of this and other countries need, such as paper, plastics, rubber, explosives, food, feed, rayon."

Wickard creates farm war board. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14710): 3. Dec. 15, 1941. 286.8 J82

Announcement of the formation of an Agricultural Defense Board, composed of eleven department officials to assist in directing vital wartime programs of the Department.

#### Farm Labor

Defense boom to influence southern farm labor, view. Defense industries in south paying same rate as in north. Cotton Trade Jour. 21(50): 3. Dec. 13, 1941. 72.8 C8214

The higher wages may develop a market in the South for its own products and raise the standard of living.

Esterhuizen, D. C. Train farm foremen for during and after war. So. African Merino Breeders' Jour. 3(4): 11. Nov. 1941. 45.8 So8

The South Africa Civil Re-employment Board should train men not qualified for the army as farm foremen.

Scarcity of labor on farms is feared. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 190(14710): 3. Dec. 15, 1941. 286.8 J82

The Federal Security Administration announces the reorganization of the Farm Placement Service in the Social Security Board's United States Employment Service.

#### Marketing Problems

American institute of food distribution, inc. Food business in the war.

Weekly Digest Food Markets 28(24): 1-2, 27-28. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.83 Am33Pa

Business was surprised and confused by the Japanese attack. Housewives did a little quick buying of sugar, flour, dry beans, canned pineapple and other storable foods, but this first return of hoarding did not amount to much. Our present food stocks are ample and the outlook for 1942 indicates plans for promoting larger production.



Control buying spree due to war is being urged. Interstate Merchant 54(23): 1, 7. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.83 In8

A run on sugar started in St. Louis, Mo. despite the fact that there is plenty of sugar. Heavier buying of dried beans and pineapple was also noted following the declaration of war.

Linder, Tom. Food for national defense and food after the emergency depends on markets for the farmers. Ga. Dept. Agr. Ga. Market Bul. 24(54): 1, 2. Dec. 10, 1941. 280.39 G292

"The American farmer cannot produce this food at a loss because he has already lost all he had." People on American farms received \$6.32 a month in 1940. Enslaved and oppressed industrial workers in Europe are receiving \$30 a month. A farmers' market in Washington, D. C. to distribute Georgia products to neighboring states is suggested.

Sellers, Roy. Marketing and defense. Prog. Farmer (Miss.-Ark.-La. ed) 56(12): 24. Dec. 1941. 6 So81

Farmers are advised to set up a marketing program now so that they can get experience while they have a seller's market.

#### Prices

All Canadians are regimented under an unprecedented economy. Farmers Advocate and Home Mag. 76(3172): 739, 771. Dec. 11, 1941. 7 F22

"Price control in a democracy has economists worried--Some farm products exempt at their source, but ceiling is there on retail sales--Distributors and merchants may be squeezed--Anything is better than inflation, government declares."

American institute of food distribution, inc. OPA ceilings on imported foods the start of real price controls. Wash. Food Rpt. no. 330, p. 2. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.83 Am33W

Ceilings on coffee, cocoa, cocoa butter and pepper have been set at the closing prices on Monday, December 8.

Some details of Canadian price control policy with special reference to imports. U. S. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 5(11): 8-9, 37. Dec. 13, 1941. 157.54 F763

Agricultural products are not exempt from the ceiling in general but the farmer is bound only when he sells directly to the consumer.

#### Dairy and Poultry

Arkansas. Agricultural college. Extension service. Feeding hints for milk production for national defense. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Leaflet 13, 6 pp. Little Rock, 1941. 275.29 Ar4Le

Cowden, Joe M. Dairy dilemma! Changes in Iowa's creamery industry caused by the war. Iowa Farm Econ. 7(11): 10-11. Nov. 1941. 275.28 Io92

Normally, Iowa is a butter-producing state but it is turning to the production of cheese and dried milk.

- Emery, H. J. The dairy industry and national defense. Pacific Dairy Rev. 45(12): 26-27. Dec. 1941. 286.85 P11  
Excerpts from address before Western Regional Dairy Conference.  
Problems "of getting the necessary increases in production of the export products without undue disruption of established organizations" are pointed out.
- Emery, H. J. Dairying under the lend-lease. Creamery Jour. 52(12): 8, 28-30. Dec. 1941. 44.8 C86
- Galer, Frank. What the war means to the poultryman. Successful Farming 39 (12): 28, 42. Dec. 1941. 6 S12  
More eggs and poultry are needed and are being produced. But housing and equipment should not be greatly expanded.
- Gregory, H. W. Indiana dairy defense program. Purdue Agr. 36(3): 2. Dec. 1941. 6 P97  
The milk produced in Indiana comes from approximately 800,000 milk cows. Dairy products bring annually about \$50,000,000 or about 18 percent of the State's cash farm income.
- Izzard, Percy W. D. Dairy farming after the war. Home Farmer 8(11): 10-11. Nov. 1941. 280.344 H75  
Costs of production and distribution should be lowered in England after the war. Records kept now will help then.
- Marcus, A. G. Milk in defense. Milk Plant Monthly 30(11): 23-24, 26. Nov. 1941. 44.8 C864  
Address at convention of International Association of Milk Dealers, Toronto, Canada.  
The problems of the industry are outlined.
- Milk as a food under present conditions. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 117(15): 1278. Oct. 11, 1941. 448.9 Am37  
Consumption of milk in London is increasing.
- Milk in the army. Hoard's Dairyman 86(23): 709. Dec. 10, 1941. 44.8 H65  
"The Quartermaster Corps' milk bill at present amounts to about sixteen and one-half million dollars annually for the purchase of one and one-half million half pints of fresh milk daily."
- Oderkirk, A. D. Dried eggs for export. How defense is affecting the Iowa poultry industry. Iowa Farm Econ. 7(11): 14-15. Nov. 1941. 275.28 I92
- Shewell-Cooper, W. E. Ducks are a good war-time investment. Field 178(4634): 480. Oct. 18, 1941. 10 F45  
They seem to feed and thrive on almost any type of food and their eggs are larger and just as wholesome as hen's eggs. They require a supply of clean water, however.
- Ware, H. G. An "egg-a-day" for the U.S.A.(RMY). Southwest Poultryman 5(12): 6. Dec. 1941. 47.8 S86

Winters, S. R. The dairy industry for world defense. Hoard's Dairyman 86 (23): 705, 712. Dec. 10, 1941. 44.8 H65

Previous milk production records must be surpassed to supply England and the U. S.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Judge, Arthur I. Editorials. Canning Trade 64(20): 5-6, 24. Dec. 15, 1941. 286.83 T67

The canning industry is called upon to see that crops are produced for canning and that quantities canned are increased. It is suggested that women and children be urged to help commercial canners produce thousands of cans instead of starting home-canning centers producing dozens. The foreign demand for less water in canned peas and tomatoes is noted.

Paulus, Robert C. The canners part in defense. Canning Trade 64(20): 8-9. Dec. 15, 1941. 286.83 T67

Canners will have a definite goal for crops to be canned. They should survey the labor situation and make definite statements of their needs. Some method of price control is recognized as necessary and it is hoped controls will fall evenly.

Woodroof, J. G. Peanuts for national defense. Peanut Jour. and Nut World 21(2): 16-17. Dec. 1941. 77.8 P313

Uses for peanuts are mentioned.

### Sugar

Rising, E. W. The sugar picture today. Sugar Jour. 4(6): 16-18, 20. Nov. 1941. 65.8 Su391

We are not prepared to produce even 50 percent of the sugar required for consumption in the U. S. Before sugar beet acreage can be increased, new factories are required.

War conditions pose special problems. Sugar 36(12): 15-16. Dec. 1941. 65.8 F11

Continuation of the U. S. sugar law is uncertain; imports from the Philippines may be cut off; 70 percent of the sugar beet acreage in Russia has been destroyed; and the size and disposition of the Cuban crop is uncertain.

### Miscellaneous

Commodity research bureau, inc. Commodity year book 1941. 636 pp. New York, Commodity research bureau, inc., [1941] 286.8 C7392

War time control of commodities (World War I and II), pp. 1-36; War and commodity prices, pp. 43-50.

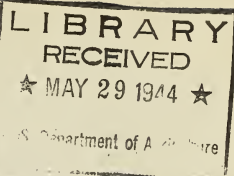
---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

916  
Ag  
Cop. 3

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

January 2, 1942

No. 12

Planning--War and Postwar

Benes, Eduard. The organization of postwar Europe. Foreign Affairs 20(2): 226-242. Jan. 1942. 280.8 F76

Factors which must be taken into account in any attempt to work out a proper European organization following the war are listed.

[Booth, Dr.] Canadian agriculture in the post-war period. O.A.C. Rev. 54(2): 73-74. Nov. 1941. 286.8 On8

Report of an address delivered before the "recent meeting" of the National Dairy Council at Toronto.

Facts relative to the effect of previous wars on agriculture are used by the author as a basis for discussing the probable effects of certain present war policies on the future of Canadian agriculture.

Dulles, John Foster. Peace without platitudes. Fortune 25(1): 42-43, 87-88, 90. Jan. 1942. 110 F772

"A famous international lawyer, who is also spokesman for the Protestant churches, argues that to crush Hitler and restore a discredited balance of power will solve nothing. Freedom of trade, of the seas, and finally of men requires a new world order whose just powers derive from the consent of the governed."

Feis, Herbert. Restoring trade after the war. A suggested remedy for old defects. Foreign Affairs 20(2): 282-292. Jan. 1942. 280.8 F76

"My aim is to advance for critical consideration a suggestion for improving the basis of international economic relations. In essence, it is a suggestion for what might be termed a 'Trade Stabilization Budget or Fund.' In form it may appear to be novel. But most of its elements have in substance already made their appearance in agreements and actions of the United States."

Gregory, Clifford V. The agricultural situation. Farmers' Elevator Guide 36 (12): 26-28. Dec. 15, 1941. 280.28 Am3

Address entitled, "The Relation of Agriculture to the Farm Equipment Industry," delivered before the 48th annual convention of the Farm Equipment Institute, held in Chicago, October 1, 1941.

Land speculation, plowing up of the dust bowl because food was urgently needed, and not realizing that a war export market will not last, mistakes made during the last war, should be avoided at the present time.

Land use planning committees prove their value in emergency. Meeting the impact of war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12(12): 180-181. Dec. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex



Three lines of activity which the state committees believe will make the return to peace-time economy easier are: "(1) A rural works program adequate to care for possible rural unemployment and underemployment; (2) curbs on possible uneconomic expansion of cropland and undue speculation in land values; and (3) shaping of present defense efforts and post-defense plans in such a way as to promote desirable future changes in agriculture."

Post-war agriculture. Econ. 141(5127): 643-645. Nov. 29, 1941. 286.8 Ec7

The increase in British food production "has, of course, been achieved only by a radical departure from the normal criteria of peacetime. Guaranteed markets and increased prices have largely removed the farmer's usual preoccupation; he has not been required to make his farming pay in any real sense of the word. He has been relieved of the commercial burdens of farming, and has been able to apply himself entirely to its technical problems. Not unexpectedly, he likes the change, and there is a noticeably growing tendency on the part of the agricultural community to suggest that there will be some natural justice in allowing the farmer to remain at war for all time to come." In considering the cost of such a program the "question immediately arises whether it is not altogether too large to be considered as a permanent burden for peacetime."

The question of war debt. Bank of Nova Scotia. Monthly Rev. 15(11): 1-4. Nov. 1941.

"If the post-war problem can be solved satisfactorily--and it is clear that it calls for a large measure of economic and political co-operation between the British Empire and the United States--then the debt prospect need not worry us unduly. But if this war, like the last, is to be followed by a violent decline in prices and by a world-wide failure to deal with economic maladjustments, the debt problem will add considerably to our difficulties."

#### Government Policy and Program

Backman, Jules. Canadian wartime price control. Dun's Rev. 49(2164): 11-19, 46-48. Dec. 1941. 286.8 D92

Gives an account of Canada's price control efforts and includes a calendar of Canadian price control measures from September 3, 1939 to December 1, 1941.

Pauly, Sylvan J. Meat, leather, and wool in the present war. Calif. Wool Grower 17(50): 6-8. Dec. 16, 1941. 45.8 C12

The author gives a brief survey of the position of the United States as a producer of meat and wool and also discusses British food needs. Of the government's program he says: "At last we have an agriculture program coming from Washington which can merit the support of agriculture itself and of the country as a whole. By a readjustment of production in various lines...we hope to attain a better balanced agriculture for the future. This should work to the advantage of both wheat and cotton growers and at the same time give our own people a larger portion of protective foods to balance the staple foods."

Plan national victory garden program at Washington conference. Formulate program to guide public in maintaining ornamental plantings in wartime and to promote farm, fruit and vegetable gardens to provide nutritional elements found lacking in many called to service. Florists' Rev. 89(2300): 11-12. Dec. 25, 1941. 80 W41

Report of the National Defense Garden Conference held in Washington, D. C., December 19-20, 1941.

Smith, Oscar B. Protest leader asks Farm bureau heads how AAA program can prevent deflation in post war period. Ind. Farmers Guide 97(24): 5. Dec. 15, 1941. 6 In2

Statement of the policy of the Indiana Farm Bureau, made by Charles E. Hughes in his report of the Bureau's November meeting, published in the December 1, 1941 issue of the Indiana Farmers Guide, is challenged.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Agricultural programs for 1942. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 25(12): 9-27. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7Ag

The editor in his introduction to this section says: "Agricultural action programs are advancing on a new front. Main objective is the production goals set up for 1942 in a Food for Freedom campaign designed to increase the production of protective foods for us, for Lend-Lease export, and for the building of food stockpiles. Food is expected to 'win the War, and write the peace!' The food production goals will be reached--possibly exceeded--in 1942. Buttressing the Food for Freedom campaign are the continuing Governmental efforts at conservation of the soil, economic security for low-income farmers, commodity loans to support prices near parity levels, farm credit on production and on mortgage debt, the insurance of crops against natural hazards, the purchase and distribution of foods to improve the nutrition and health of low-income people, the marketing of products under agreement between producers and processors. The accompanying group of articles sets forth some of the highlights of these various agricultural programs--for 1942."

Contents: Food for freedom, by R. M. Evans; Defense relations, by M. Clifford Townsend; Soil conservation, by H. H. Bennett; Farm security, by C. B. Baldwin; Commodity credit, by J. B. Hutson; Farm credit, by A. G. Black; Crop insurance, by Leroy K. Smith; Marketing farm products, by E. W. Gaumnitz; Rural electrification, by Harry Slattery.

Wickard, Claude R. Farming for victory. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2W63

A radio address broadcast December 17, 1941, in the Department of Agriculture period of the National Farm and Home Hour.

The Secretary stated that agriculture had orders from the people to produce to meet wartime needs and that planning for agricultural production in the United States must be part of the grand strategy of the united nations fighting for freedom.

Wickard, Claude R. Vegetables, vitality and victory. 7 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1941. 1.91 A2W63

Remarks before the National Garden Conference held in Washington, D. C., December 19, 1941.

"The task ahead of us is to see that our efforts in gardening are aimed in the same direction as our other food production activities. We must consider gardening first of all as a part of the food production program of the Nation. In total acreage and total production, home vegetable gardens on farms and in towns may be only a small fraction of the 7 million and more acres devoted to commercial production of vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes. But they can make a vital contribution--if they are well directed."

### Dairy and Poultry

Alford, Gary. What 1942 egg production goals means. Pacific Rural Press 142(12): 390. Dec. 13, 1941. 6 P112

The author estimates that an added investment of \$6,399,000 by poultrymen will be necessary if California's 1942 egg production goals are to be reached. An itemized list of the expenditures is included.

Dairy products goals are announced; Department will aid plant expansion. Amer. Grocer 146(26): 4. Dec. 24, 1941. 286.83 Am32

1942 dairy production goals announced by the United States Department of Agriculture on December 22 are: 3,500,000,000 pounds (82,000,000 cases) of evaporated milk; 525,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk for human consumption; and 900,000,000 pounds of American cheese. The Department is prepared to assist in the expansion of processing facilities to produce the goals. This assistance will include: (1) certifying necessity for the expansion and assisting in obtaining priorities for equipment, (2) expanding tax amortization help.

Hurtz, L. E. Dairy foods for democracy. South. Dairy Prod. Jour. 30(6): 32, 34, 40. Dec. 1941. 44.8 So83

The importance of the task of supplying Great Britain and the United States with dairy products during the present emergency is discussed in this address delivered before the annual convention of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers held in Toronto. The author says the ice cream industry can be especially helpful "by furnishing an outlet for part of the sweet cream remaining from the manufacture of dried skim milk which is dried for Britain. If no market for this excess cream existed, the farmer could not be paid a sufficient price for milk for drying to justify its production. Lend-lease alone will increase the production of sweet cream through dry milk manufacture over 100,000,000 gallons."

Jones, A. R. Eggs for Britain. Canadian hens on "all out" production. C.S.T.A. Rev. no. 31, pp. 5-6, 11, 26. Dec. 1941. 7 C167C

Exports of eggs from Canada to Great Britain have already been stepped up. In 1940, 10,680,000 dozens were exported. 15,000,000 dozens were exported in 1941 and plans are being made to ship 30,000,000 dozens in 1942.

### Food Needs

Feeding of city mapped in case raids hit lines. Comm. Morgan tells of plans to move supplies. Trucks big aid. Prod. News 44(52): 1, 2. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.8 N487

A study of food needs of the New York metropolitan area disclosed that an average of 4.6 pounds of food per day is consumed per capita. A list of commodities and quantities of each used in computing the average is given in a table.

Parran, Thomas M. Food is a strategic material. Certified Milk 16(188): 5, 15, 18-19. Dec. 1941. 44.8 C33

Speech delivered at celebration of Walker-Gorden's 50th anniversary, October 7, 1941 at Plainsboro, N. J.

"Like other materials we should use what we have in the ways best calculated to win this war--for our own country to be properly fed we need to increase milk production by 50 percent--add to this the desperate need of Great Britain and you begin to see the magnitude of the farm task in this war."

Roberts, Ernest B. Food is a weapon of war. Farmer's Mag. 38(12): 5, 26. Dec. 1941. 7 C165

What Britain is doing to supply her own food needs.

U. S. Dept. of commerce. Italian wartime economy. Part III--Food control and rationing. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 5(12): 6-7. Dec. 20, 1941. 157.54 F763

This article tells why Italy, once nearly selfsufficient in foodstuffs, has found it necessary to curtail consumption, and what is being done to make food production equal consumption needs.

Wilder, Russell M., and Williams, Ray D. Nutrition and national defense. Minn. Med. 24(12): 1049-1052. Dec. 1941.

"The courage, stamina, eagerness to cooperate and determination to win of collective peoples are national spirits which will determine the outcome of the present world-wide conflict and these spirits...are directly influenced by the nutritional status of the masses of people." Effects of vitamin shortages are described. "References," p. 1052.

### Fruits and Vegetables

England says potatoes will carry us through. Food ministry of Great Britain considers white potato one of the essential munitions of war. N. Y. Packer 38(2): 10. Dec. 20, 1941. 286.8 M483

In Great Britain the people are urged to eat at least three quarters of a pound of potatoes each day.

[Wickard, Claude R.] Secretary Wickard announces program for record packs of canned vegetables. Canning Trade 64(21): 8-9. Dec. 22, 1941. 286.83 T67

Goals established after extensive study of needs provide for 1942 packs of: (1) 40,000,000 cases canned tomatoes; (2) 38,000,000 cases of canned peas; (3) 12,500,000 cases of canned snap beans; and (4) 24,000,000 cases of canned corn."

### Gardens

Digging for victory in the garden. Estate Mag. 41(11): 539. Nov. 1941. 10 Es8  
Announcement of the launching of the third "Dig for Victory Campaign" in



Great Britain. "The objective of the 1941-2 campaign is the maximum possible addition to the production of essential vegetables in private gardens and allotments."

House & garden. Defense garden guide for 1942. House & Garden 81(1, sec. 1): 9-16. Jan. 1942. 80 H81

Gives instructions on planning a defense garden and tells how to grow and preserve fruits and vegetables.

Massachusetts horticultural society. War-time gardening means gardening without waste. Horticulture 19(24): 518. Dec. 15, 1941. 80 H787

A statement of the Society's position in the matter of home gardens in war time.

Wilder, H. J. Citrus growers should set aside some space for defense garden. Citrus Leaves 21(12): 6-7. Dec. 1941. 80 C492

A planting table for gardens in San Bernardino County, California, is given.

#### Miscellaneous

Eastman, E. R. What can farmers do to help? Amer. Agr. 138(26): 664. Dec. 20, 1941. 6 Am3

Editorial advising farmers to do the job where they are but do it better.

Kirk, L. E. The agricultural scientist and the war. Amer. Soc. Agron. Jour. 33(12): 1049-1056. Dec. 1941. 4 Am34P

Address delivered before the 34th annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, Washington, D. C., November 13, 1941.

Discusses the position of the agricultural scientist in Canada in relation to the war effort that Canada is making; his contribution at the present time and that he may be called upon to make in view of the war and the needs of agriculture in the post-war period.

Landecker, Werner S. Sociological research and the defense program. Sociol. and Social Res. 26(2): 103-113. Nov.-Dec. 1941. 280.8 Sol5

Fields of research for the sociologist are suggested, especially the field of morale-building propaganda. "Effective propaganda is not merely a matter of intuition but must be based on research."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Rural electrification administration. Rural electricity and 1942 farm production goals. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Electrification. Rural Electrification News 7(4): 7-8, 28. Dec. 1941. 173.2 R88Ru

Discusses briefly ways in which electricity can be applied to labor saving devices and how it can help in producing foods in greater quantities.

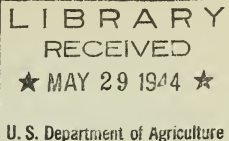
---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

1. 916  
H98  
up 6

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

January 9, 1942

No. 13

Planning--War and Postwar

Grattan, C. Hartley. A warning to the peace-planners. America's new industrial rivals. Harper's Mag. 184(1100): 126-133. Jan. 1942. 110 H

"Manufacturing industries are well established in lands which we still like to think of as backward areas, and are multiplying rapidly under the pressures created by the present war... In India, Japan, China, Cuba, Thailand, Ceylon the drive to industrialize is inspired by a desire to escape dependence on the export market (or, in reverse, to cut down imports) and also to provide remunerative employment for the millions who are to-day 'excess population.' The industries, whatever the reasons for their establishment, are 'given' factors in the world economic picture. Post-war plans must take account of this advance of industrialization throughout the world. We shall get nowhere if we persist in invoking the facts and principles of the past as the foundation of our ideals for the future."

Lafarge, John. What kind of a world-order do we demand after the war? Amer. 66(13): 341-342. Jan. 3, 1942.

War came and found us unprepared. "Peace, too, when it does come will in all probability find us equally unprepared. But an unprepared state of peace is, in its way, as terrible and disastrous as an unprepared state of war... Most peace discussions hinge on the rights of nations. But rights of nations are meaningless until we have determined the rights of persons. Nations exist for persons, not persons for nations. Therefore, the very first thing to determine is what is our concept of the human person and, in consequence, what importance is to be laid upon each individual's needs and rights."

Saltonstall, Leverett. State planning for the post-war era. Massachusetts establishes committee on post-defense readjustment to plan the transition from war to peace. State Govt. 14(12): 287-288. Dec. 1941. 280.8 St2

Wallace, Henry A. Foundations of the peace. Atlantic Monthly 169(1): 34-41. Jan. 1942. 110 At

Basic factors which "cannot be ignored" in establishing sound peace time relationships are listed. "One of these is the universal necessity of access to raw materials and the need for an economic arrangement to protect the raw-material producers of the world from such violent fluctuation in income as took place after World War I. Another is the indispensability of markets for goods produced. A third is the present existence in all countries of tariffs and other barriers to imports. A fourth is the use of gold as a base for national currencies and as a means of settling international trade balances. A fifth is the place of credit in stimulating international trade. A sixth

is the close relationship between stable national currencies and the exchange of goods and services. A seventh, and most important of all, is the essential role of adequate purchasing power within the various countries that are trading with each other--for full employment within nations makes broad trade possible with other nations. All these facts and factors are of prime importance in determining the state of the world's health, and they will naturally form some of the main ingredients of post-war economic planning, if it is to be done on a comprehensive scale."

Willis, Paul S. The war will be won by food. Mod. Merchant and Grocery World 112-R(26): 5. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.83 G893

Food manufacturers in America have the capacity to produce the foods needed to defeat the Axis. "There will be no such profiteering as we had in the last war."

#### Government Policy and Program

Baldwin, E. W. Land drainage for food production. Worcestershire Co. Council. Quar. Agr. Chron. 10(1): 7, 9-11. Nov. 1941. 10 W892

"One of the most urgent problems confronting War Agricultural Committees in connection with the national campaign for increased food production is the reconditioning of farm drainage, and flood alleviation of agricultural land." Present land drainage programs in Great Britain are described.

Brocket, Lord. The desirability of an agreed policy for agriculture. Land Union Jour. 38(4): 74-82. July-Aug. 1941. 282.8 L22

Address in the British House of Lords, July 30, 1941, on the resolution that "an agreed long-term policy for agriculture is essential in the interests of the nation." He advocated five "securities": "(1) security for the land itself by the maintenance of fertility; (2) security of good wages and improved amenities for the farm worker; (3) security and guaranteed reasonably profitable prices for the farmer; (4) security for the efficient landowner; and (5) security for the provision of adequate finance."

Drew, George. Committees of farmers administer agriculture in Britain. Farmer's Advocate 76(3173): 779, 802. Dec. 25, 1941. 7 F22

An account of the wartime organization of British agriculture. County War Agriculture Committees set up by the Ministry of Agriculture place emphasis on increased acreage and assist farmers to increase production by using improved farming methods.

Duggan, I. W. Farm production and the defense program. Amer. Fert. 95(13): 9-11, 24. Dec. 20, 1941. 57.8 Am3

Address before The National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 18, 1941.

The need for soil conservation and for production of more food and feed crops in the South is discussed.

Helping Great Britain. This nation doing it efficiently. Natl. Grange Monthly 39(1): 24. Jan. 1942. 6 N215

"The plan is to supply \$1,500,000,000 worth of food to Great Britain on a lease-lend basis... The British government is selling the bulk of this

food to British wholesalers. The price charged often is below the paper cost to the British government. Wholesalers then sell lease-lend food to retailers, who distribute it through regular channels to their customers. Sometimes the price charged customers is less than in the United States... The bidding by the government for great amounts of some farm commodities tends to push higher the price level of food in this country. Out of that situation, in part, flows a price problem and a cost of living problem for our own people. At the same time this country is obligating itself for a debt that will amount, on the basis of present commitments alone, to \$1,500,000,000... Everybody recognizes the fact that our food shipments to Great Britain must be regarded primarily as one of our contributions toward winning the war against the totalitarian powers. Whether we shall ever receive payment for this food or for any of the other supplies we are sending to Great Britain under the lease-lend plan is today regarded as a decidedly minor consideration."

Reville, Thomas, pseud. The spoil of Europe; The Nazi technique in political and economic conquest. 344 pp. N. Y., W. W. Norton & co., inc., 1941. 280.175 R32

A chart shows the organization of "The Agricultural Estate," the main sections being "The Man," "The Farm," and "The Market." This organization controls the agriculture of the Reich and conquered regions incorporated in it. In other conquered regions the agriculture is under the control of "Commissioners."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Farm adjustments in the South Central States to meet defense and post-war needs. 67 pp., processed. Little Rock, Ark., 1941.

Since farm adjustments will be needed to meet conditions arising out of the national emergency changes now under way and in prospect in the supply of and demand for agricultural products should be analyzed "(1) in the light of the needs of the war emergency period, and (2) with respect to desirable adjustments...The immediate production adjustment problem of the South Central States arises chiefly from the reduction of market outlets for cotton and wheat and the need to find profitable alternative uses for a large part of the acreage and labor formerly devoted to these two crops."

Wealth draft is asked in northwest farmers' program. Amer. Guardian 25(7): 1. Jan. 1, 1942. 280.8 Am36

"A war program adopted by the stockholders of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., big northwestern cooperative of South St. Paul, Minn., renewed opposition to imperialism and called for maintenance of democracy and conscription of wealth as well as men."

#### Food Needs

Abbott, Ouida Davis. Nutrition, a national problem. 8 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural adjustment administration, Southern division, 1941.

Address at joint meeting of Florida Agricultural Extension Workers and



Florida State Agricultural Land Use Planning Committee, Gainesville, Florida, October 17, 1941.

The problem is described and its relation to the defense program discussed.

Parran, Thomas. Nutrition and war. Jour. Ped. 19(6): 748-754. Dec. 1941. 448.8 J8291

"Address at meeting of American Academy of Pediatrics, Boston, Mass., October 9, 1941."

"Until our farmers can build the extra protein production plant needed, we may be obliged to share more generously our supplies of concentrated proteins. To put it bluntly, until our production can be stepped up, we may have to choose between letting the British people grow more hungry, and consequently, less able to resist, or rationing our own use of some critically important foods. Otherwise there may be a skyrocketing of prices and hoarding of such foods that will deprive the neediest of our own people of what they, too, must have for health and strength... Not only is food a strategic material for us in our efforts to win the war, it is the sharp weapon of the Axis powers. At this moment most of the inhabitants of Europe are suffering from the two kinds of hunger which constitute this problem: what has been called the 'hollow hunger' of starvation, of insufficient calories, and also the 'hidden hunger,' the metabolic starvation from lack of vitamins, minerals, and high-grade proteins. Whoever wins this war, hunger will be the central factor of the world situation."

#### Forestry and Lumber

Neuberger, Richard L. Trees for our arsenal. Conserv. 7(6): 3-5. Nov.-Dec. 1941. 279.8 C763

The need for conservation and steps being taken to conserve the forests of the Pacific Northwest are discussed. It is suggested that increased revenues from defense lumber production should be allocated to reforestation experiments.

New defense uses for lumber. Miss. Val. Lumberman 72(51): 7. Dec. 19, 1941. 99.81 M69

When blackouts went into effect on the Pacific coast the Boeing Aircraft Company used 233,000 square feet of plywood to cover the windows of their Seattle plant.

Pimley, A. E. Forest fires and defense. Ten zones established. Conserv. Volunteer 3(16): 51-52. Jan. 1942. 279.8 C765

Prevention of forest fires is more necessary than ever during our national emergency, not only because of the danger of destroying needed materials but also because of the danger of interrupting defense work by taking men from their jobs to fight fires. The Minnesota State Forest Service has prepared a national defense forest fire protection plan for the fiscal year ending June 30, with the state divided into ten protection zones. The zones are given.

Pre-cut lumber speeds defense housing. Engin. News Rec. 127(23): 798-800. Dec. 4, 1941. 290.8 En34

"A schedule calling for the completion of 254 frame houses at the rate of two a day, was made possible by pre-cutting lumber to exact dimensions and using site assembly technique for erection. The temporary sawmill installation for this FWA project near Linden, N. J., handled peak loads of 80,000 b. ft. of dimension-cut lumber daily."

Stevens, James. The timber lifeline of defense. Timberman 43(2): 11-16, 19-20, 22-24. Dec. 1941. 99.81 T484

Describes the forest industry's contribution to defense by supplying lumber for cantonments, factory expansion, airplane parts, ships, boxes, box cars, and housing.

War brings heavy demand for black out materials made of lumber. Miss. Val. Lumberman 72(51): 12. Dec. 19, 1941. 99.81 M69

War necessitates increased vigil to stem forest fires. Miss. Val. Lumberman 72(51): 14. Dec. 19, 1941. 99.81 M69

Protection of Pacific northwest forests, most valuable expanse of standing timber remaining in the nation, will be a key defense job for the duration of the war. Congress, aware of the possibility of forest fire destruction by enemy forces, several months ago appropriated funds for protection of woodlands of the Pacific seaboard from sabotage and incendiarism.

#### Livestock, Meat, and Wool

The Ayrshire and world war II. Ayrshire Digest 27(12): 6, 114. Dec. 1941. 43.8 Ay7

Gives a brief account of the effect of the war on the Ayrshire breed of cattle in Europe, Canada and Australia.

Dowell, A. A. Hog production plans for 1942. Poland China Jour. 28(5): 12. Dec. 1941. 46.8 P75

1,350,000,000 pounds of pork and 640,000,000 pounds of lard are needed for Britain next year, the equivalent of 12,000,000 hogs.

Leach, Corl A. Food will win the war! Dairy Goat Jour. 19(11): 1, 8-10. Jan. 1942. 40.18 M592

In this discussion of the importance of goat keeping as a war effort the author says: "Imagine, for the moment, the tremendous amount of milk that can be produced by dairy goats in America strictly from products now being wasted! Think of the fence corners where a family can feed a goat and produce their own milk supply; think of the million and one places where a dairy goat can largely feed herself and produce milk--without putting any strain on feed stores, or any dislocation upon war economics. Goat breeders can make a donation of millions of gallons of milk to America by utilizing dairy goats and these now unused feeds! And every drop of milk so produced releases just that much more feed for the army, for America's allies."

Lee, Virgil P. Texas cattlemen and national defense. Cattleman 28(7): 40. Dec. 1941. 49 C29

Prevent increased cattle population, sell more than usual to increase food supplies in U. S. and Great Britain, get in stronger financial position, do not graze the range too closely.

Mackintosh, James. Feeding livestock under war-time conditions. Home Farmer 8(11): 16. Nov. 1941. 280.344 H75

Problems of changing from purchased feeds to homegrown feeds in England are discussed. "For each dairy cow there is needed 1 to 1 1/2 acres pasture for grazing, 1 to 1 1/4 acres of meadow yielding 20 cwt. hay for winter feed and the aftermath for grazing, 1/5th to 1/7th of an acre of kale or cabbage and roots yielding 4 to 5 tons and 2/3rd to 1 acre of cereal and pulse crops yielding 16 cwt. grain and 16 cwt. straw to supplement the hay. On this estimate the produce of 3 to 4 acres, of which about one-third is under arable crops, is required per cow per annum."

Meat needs of the army. Cattleman 28(7): 10-11. Dec. 1941. 49 C29

"The U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps has estimated that its yearly meat requirements for 1,500,000 soldiers total 385,700,000 pounds."

Meat packing is now a war industry. Natl. Provisioner 105(24): 9. Dec. 13, 1941. 286.85 N21

The meat industry is determined to supply the nation's armed forces in the field and at home with an adequate amount of meat, to furnish a part of the meat and fat requirements of our allies, and to furnish the "home front" with an adequate supply of meat at a fair price.

Phipps, Hubert B. The farmer and defense. East. Breeder 3(7): 16-17. Dec. 1941. 49 V81

Solution of the problem of greater livestock production means more efficient farm operation, better utilization of feed and a careful selection of breeding stock. Methods of increasing efficiency, and difficulties from labor and machine shortages are mentioned.

Pollock, R. C. Meat in the defense program. Colo. Wool Grower and Marketer 7(10): 3-4. Dec. 1941. 280.38 C71

Extracts from a report to the directors of the National Livestock and Meat Board at the semi-annual meeting in Chicago.

The Board is devoting many of its activities at the present time to the defense program. Members of the Board's meat merchandising staff have conducted meat programs at sixty-five Army posts. Observations and studies at Army posts yielded valuable information concerning the Army's meat problems. "Special meat cuts have been designed for Army use--cuts which enable meat to be served with a minimum of waste, which make uniform cooking of meat possible, and which help to speed up the serving of the meat as well as provide appetizing meat dishes."

Reck, Sam. The war and the hog farmer. Successful Farming 40(1): 11, 38. Jan. 1942. 6 S12

The hog farmer is sure of good prices in 1942 and the Government has promised to give him time to adjust his production to a lessened demand when the war ends.

Rinehart, Chalmer. National defense demands greater care. Hog Breeder 16 (12): 5, 7. Dec. 1941. 46.8 H672

Future brood sows should be free from lice and mange. Methods of treating them are described.

Sandburg, Mrs. Carl. Dairy goats under war conditions. Dairy Goat Jour. 19(11): 3. Jan. 1942. 40.18 M592

The war has greatly stimulated interest in goatkeeping in Great Britain.

Wickard, Claude R. Gearing the Ayrshire for defense. Ayrshire Digest 27 (12): 5, 48. Dec. 1941. 43.8 Ay7

The opportunities and responsibilities of owners of Ayrshire and other dairy cattle under the defense program are discussed. "Ayrshire and improved cattle of other breeds are the 'machine tools' used in 'shaping' and producing the millions of commercial dairy cattle in America, from which the nations resisting aggression must draw their supplies of butter, cheese and concentrated milk."

#### Machinery

Andresen, Paul. New problems in the farm-equipment industry. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 28(24): 15-19. Dec. 11, 1941. 157.54 D713

Increased demand is largely due to increased farm income and labor shortage. In 1940 of the total farm equipment production, over 40 percent was tractors and parts; 27 percent soil-preparing, planting, cultivating or harvesting machinery; 2 percent dairy equipment; 1 percent each poultry equipment, farm equipment and feed grinders. It is the small lines that are being emphasized by production increases needed for war.

Benson, Ezra T. Tackling priority problems cooperatively. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 8(9): 3-4. Dec. 1941. 166.2 N47

Appointment of the National Committee for Farm Production supplies by the cooperatives and other farm organizations is announced. The function of the Committee is to handle all matters relating to priorities and allocations which concern agriculture, more particularly to the supplies needed in farm production.

Farm machinery and equipment, no. 1896. Dec. 1941. 58.8 F225

This issue contains reports of annual meetings of farm implement and equipment associations in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Nebraska. Shortage of implements and need for efficient repair shops were discussed.

Give farmers the tools to fight with! Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 57(1): 3. Jan. 1942. 6 T311

Farmers will be unable to produce the food needed to win the war unless they are granted sufficient farm machinery and equipment by the "priorities committee in Washington."

Howard, Randall R. More work with what we've got. Country Gentleman 112(1): 12, 34. Jan. 1942. 6 C833



Farmers and equipment dealers are working to increase implement efficiency in the face of a threatened shortage of new machinery.

Kirkpatrick, M. Glen. Farm machinery in 1942. Farm Jour. 66(1): 20, 61. Jan. 1942. 6 F2212

"Some implements will not be manufactured in 1942. One manufacturer plans to cut out disk plows, another will cut out one-horse cultivators, and other manufacturers will probably quit making implements sold only now and then." Prices will be higher. Farmers will use their machinery longer hours and will adapt it to new jobs.

More work from old machines. Defense program calls for repairing of farm equipment. Nebr. Farmer 83(26): 3, 11. Dec. 27, 1941. 6 N27

Order and repair machinery and sell your scrap to do your share in national defense. Mont. Farmer 29(7): 5. Dec. 1, 1941. 6 M764

Root, Alan. How priorities affect the beekeeping industry. Gleanings in Bee Culture 69(12): 745-746, 784. Dec. 1941. 424.8 C47

The bee supply industry has been granted priority ratings P-33 and P-32. Beekeepers are urged to plan their needs as far ahead as possible, although they need few critical materials.

Tindall, Cordell. Will repairs run short? Mo. Ruralist 82(26): 3, 12. Dec. 20, 1941. 6 M8891

Since OPM has requested that manufacture of new farm machinery be limited to 80 per cent of the 1940 figure, farmers are urged to repair old machinery and to use to the best possible advantage all machinery now on hand.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Farm program faces equipment shortage. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 12(12): 177. Dec. 1941. 1 Ex892Ex

[Townsend, M. Clifford] More dairy equipment needed. Director Townsend of OADR emphasizes need for equipment to offset farm labor shortage. Farm Mach. and Equip. no. 1896, p. 11. Dec. 1941. 58.8 F225

Extracts from address before the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, Madison, Wisconsin, November 24, 1941.

U. S. Office for emergency management. Office of price administration. Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor. Limitation order no. L-26 to restrict the production of farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(1): 34-35. Jan. 1, 1942. 169 F31

War and the vegetable industry. Market Growers Jour. 69(12): 510. Dec. 15, 1941. 6 M34

An editorial which says in part: "Although we recognize that it is impossible in the face of arms priorities for the vegetable industry to receive new machinery in quantity sufficient to meet mounting demands for nutrition rich vegetables, growers should insist that the highest possible priorities rating be given for the production of parts and equipment for the maintenance and repair of tractors and machinery already operating on our farms."

Wickard, Claude R. Get your machinery in condition now. Idaho Farmer 49(26): 637. Dec. 18, 1941. 6 G282

"The government is taking steps to provide as much steel and other metal as may be needed for all necessary repairs for farm machinery in 1942. To be sure of a supply of necessary repair parts, manufacturers need to know how much will be required. The only way to be sure of repair parts is to order them immediately. Failure to make repairs now may mean a crop loss later. I suggest you do these things at once: (1) Check over your old machinery now. (2) Order necessary parts from your dealer now. (3) If parts can not be obtained, notify your county U.S.D.A. Defense board. As replacement needs arise throughout the year use substitutes for steel and iron wherever possible."

#### Miscellaneous

Eire. Dept. of agriculture. Food production in the emergency. Eire. Dept. Agr. Jour. 38(1): 9-23. Mar. 1941. 10 Ir2J

The texts of three radio addresses on the need for increased agricultural production, broadcast from Radio Eireann are given. Titles of of the broadcasts are "More and More Wheat," "The Importance of the Potato" and "Agricultural Seed Supplies in 1941 and 1942."

Koller, E. Fred, and Shelley, O. R. War and farm mortgage debts. Minn. Univ. Farm Business Notes no. 227, pp. 2-3. Nov. 1941. 275.29 M663

Minnesota's farm mortgage debt in 1940 was still 74 percent above the prewar average. With improving farm incomes credit agencies report that applications for loans to buy land are increasing again.

McTaggart, Alexander. War-time agriculture in Australia. C.S.T.A. Rev. no. 31, pp. 17-19, 21-29. Dec. 1941. 7 C167C

Changes in Australia's agriculture, made necessary by disturbance in the normal disposal of her staple products on account of the war, are described.

[Patton, James G.] All-out production must be American watchword...Government is asked to build processing plants for lease when practicable to farm cooperatives. Kans. Union Farmer 35(1): 1, 6. Jan. 1, 1942. 6 F2276

Radio speech giving plan of the National Farmers' Union for cooperation in prosecuting the war.

Schenck, Hassil E. Farmers must consider war-time responsibilities. Hoosier Farmer 27(1): 5, 34. Jan. 1942. 280.82 H76

Responsibilities of farmers at the present time are production of foods to feed America and the allied nations of the world and conducting farming activities in such a manner that a price collapse following the war will be avoided. These responsibilities can effectively be met "through legislation, through organization, through intelligent, cooperative, unselfish procedure on the part of our farm people."

Take care not to violate the "Trading with the enemy act." Mod. Merchant and Grocery World 112-R(26): 5-6. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.83 G393

"There are many food concerns owned or partly owned by unnaturalized Japs, Germans and Italians."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. The national food situation. 9 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1941.

This is the first of a series of reports on the food situation in the United States. In addition to general and specific commodity discussions, tables and charts showing stocks, imports, exports, and consumption of food and feed products are given.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Defense board. Idaho. "Food for freedom" handbook. 1942 farm defense program. 18 pp., processed. 1941. 281.021 Un3

Contains goals for Idaho and other helps for Committeemen and agency representatives who will contact farmers between October 15 and December 1, 1941.

[U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of agricultural defense relations] Rubber planting stock reaches U. S. ahead of war; program to proceed on schedule. U. S. Office for Emergency Management. Victory 2(51): 28. Dec. 23, 1941. 173.3 C83D

Despite the war in the Pacific, the program to reestablish rubber production in the Western Hemisphere will proceed on schedule. Within the last few weeks 5,500 budded trees from the Philippines reached America safely. Nearly 15 million rubber seeds have been planted in Latin America since the program started a year ago.

[Washington irrigation institute]. Irrigators view effects of the war. Wash. Farmer 66(26): 642. Dec. 18, 1941. 6 R151

Report of annual meeting held December 11-12, at Ephrata.

The following resolution was adopted: "The first consideration of a nation at war is to make every resource available. Maximum production of food is now vital and can be best advanced on the irrigated projects now completed or under construction. Therefore, such projects should be aided and encouraged wherever necessary; projects now under construction should be completed as rapidly as possible; other work necessary to the welfare of irrigation projects should not be sharply curtailed; vital irrigation works should be protected from possible attack or sabotage and in accordance with the vital place of food production in all-out war effort, reclamation projects under construction should be given priorities for needed materials."

Ways in which Georgia farmers can aid in the "Food for Freedom" campaign. Contact 7(5): 4-5. Dec. 1941. 80 C76

The ways are: (1) Increase vegetable acreage; (2) Farm cooperative; (3) Save scrap metal; (4) Protect machinery; (5) Dry surplus fruits; and (6) Step up soybean and peanut production.

---

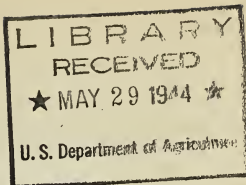
For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

1,916  
Ag  
Reserve

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

January 16, 1942

No. 14

Planning--War and Postwar

American council on public affairs. Design for defense...a symposium of the Graduate school, U. S. Department of agriculture. 40 pp. Washington, D. C. [1941] 280.12 Am35D

Public opinion, by Max Lerner, pp. 1-12. Public opinion in a democracy can best be influenced by the propaganda of the deed and the competition of ideas. People of the democracies are being asked to die for "the dream of a society in which the common man has a belief in himself and a belief in his comrades, a society in which the career is open to talent and in which there is genuine competition of ideas."

Technology, by Walter Rautenstrauch, pp. 13-23. Our national plant should be founded on sound principles of organization and management.

Diplomacy, by Adolf A. Berle, jr., pp. 24-28. The New World has for many years been steadily creating a "new order" based on cooperation.

Agriculture, by John D. Black, pp. 29-40. A total defense program means, for agriculture, more food for Great Britain, more defense plants and industrial training in rural areas, better nutrition in our own country. Agriculture's problem is to get the food produced, distributed and consumed.

International commodity control. Nature 148(3758): 541-544. Nov. 8, 1941. 472 N21

The second Inter-Allied meeting, held at St. James's Palace on September 24, owes its chief significance to the agreement on concerted action for re provisioning Europe after defeat of the Nazi regime. "A policy tending towards the creation or recreation of world markets, whether by developing the welfare of the Colonial peoples or by European reconstruction, involves co-operation in the creation of markets. It means making the consumer and not the producer the starting-point of policy; the organization of consumption takes precedence over the organization of production... Despite the inherent disadvantages of commodity schemes and the frequent abuse of monopoly power, there can be no doubt that control has come to stay... The commodity control scheme of the future, international in its control of supply and of markets, should be subject to public supervision and allow for a substantial representation of consumers... Some means must be found of bringing finance into line if commodity control schemes are to function satisfactorily in the post-war period."

Kifer, R. S. When a farmer plans for the war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(1): 23-27. Jan. 1942.

Plans should take into account national objectives and also the individual farm situation and the capacity of the farmer.



Lawson, P. F. Business men and chemists must provide new sources of wealth and employment for post war era. Rice News 9(2): 5-6. Dec. 1941. 59.8 R362

Development of uses for agricultural wastes is suggested as a solution of postwar unemployment.

May, Stacy. Butter, guns or both. Acad. Polit. Sci. Proc. 19(4): 383-389. Jan. 1942. 280.9 Acl

Address at meeting of the Academy of Political Science, November 12, 1941.

"Through the first three quarters of the current calendar year, at least, there has been no over-all sacrifice of civilian consumption for military... Non-defense construction in the current calendar year will total \$5 billions. Non-defense durables, including equipment for civilian industries, will be more than \$15 billions. A large proportion of both could be diverted to defense... Surely the times are grave enough for us to focus our best efforts to redeem our commitments and our responsibilities. For in these times, guns are bread; and our elevation of spirit and our self-respect will be served in full measure if we commit ourselves fully to their production, for the preservation of a world in which free men may shape their own institutions."

Strauss, Harold. Don't plan for collapse. I. Nation 154(1): 9-12. Jan. 3, 1942. 110 N

"Our job is to understand just what are the mechanisms whereby we are moving toward full production in war time, and to seek the means of carrying these mechanisms over into peace. Only in this fashion can we give substance to our determination to keep the workers in the factories and the farmers in the fields, and to lay the specter of fear."

Strauss, Harold. Don't plan for collapse. II. Program for a peace economy. Nation 154(2): 32-36. Jan. 10, 1942. 110 N

"The people, at any time, are able to conceive new demands, and to impose them on the economic system. More specifically, the people, acting collectively, can open up many new channels of production not of themselves inviting to private capital. Where the sine qua non is not profit but rather the satisfaction of human wants by an increased flow of useful or enjoyable goods and services, there are staggering possibilities for the organization of production... The significant thing is not whether an agency is public or private; the significant thing is that the initiative that brought the agency into being has passed from private hands to the government, which is to say, to the people acting collectively... It may, of course, be merely an American mannerism to talk of the 'inevitability' of post-war collapse, and then to set about avoiding it with ingenuity, determination, and a good chance of success."

U. S. National resources planning board. After defense--what? Full employment, security, upbuilding America, post-defense planning. 19 pp. [Washington, D. C., 1941] 173.2 N214Af

Wriston, H. M. Government use of the machine in war. Acad. Polit. Sci. Proc. 19(4): 474-487. Jan. 1942. 280.9 Acl

Address at meeting of the Academy of Political Science, November 12, 1941.

"The indispensable premise of both victory and peace, the necessary prologue to the four freedoms must be daily fidelity to those concepts of justice and that equal protection of the laws which are essential to domestic freedom... Government did not and could not create the machine age; it is dependent upon it; however political action may short-circuit its benefits or destroy it... Hostility or favoritism to various groups for political purposes has impaired the unity that is not only desirable but necessary... The problem is to organize not only for victory but for the peace that follows. The program must involve reorientation of political action, restoration of the equal protection of the laws, and realization of the unity and the wealth which the machine age makes possible."

Wriston, H. M. Prepare for peace. 275 pp. N. Y., Harper & bros., 1941.  
280 W93 Ed. 2.

Chapter VI, A theory of peace, pp. 229-275.

### Government Policy and Program

Einzig, Paul. Economic aspects of the blockade and counter-blockade. Nature 148(3758): 549-581. Nov. 8, 1941. 472 N21

"Blockade and counter-blockade tend to produce a profound effect upon the economic structure. The result of the British blockade is an intensification of the German self-sufficiency drive, and its extension over German-controlled Europe. Under the necessity of war requirements many new branches of production are established and existing ones are expanded. The German counter-blockade affects the British economic system in a different way. It is true that in some respects self-sufficiency is aimed at in order to economize in shipping space. For example, in Great Britain food production tends to increase, largely as a result of the German counter-blockade. The same factor also works, however, in the opposite sense. It requires less shipping space to import the finished products than to import raw materials required for their production. Partly for this reason many new plants have been established in the British Dominions in preference to their being built at home. In order to reduce the dependence of the British Forces in the Middle East and the Far East upon the lifelines from Great Britain, exposed as they are to German attacks, munition industries have sprung up in India, Australia and New Zealand. These Dominions are unable to depend on imports from Great Britain, and tend to become more self-sufficient through the development of industries of their own... By the termination of hostilities the degree of international division of labour will be much smaller than it was in 1939... Overseas countries will be reluctant to de-industrialize themselves. Most countries will be anxious to retain and develop industries required for national defense. As for Great Britain, the permanent loss of many of its overseas markets and the decline of its income from overseas investments will make it necessary to continue to produce at home more food than it did before the War."

Ketchum, Carleton J. Russia's food supply. Farmer's Mag. [Toronto] 39(1): 5-6, 28-30. Jan. 1942. 7 C165

The collective farms have produced supplies of food large enough to support the army in the "Battle of Russia."

Mississippi state agricultural policy and planning committee. Mississippi. Some essentials of a desirable state agricultural program. 173 pp., processed. June 1, 1941. 281.045 M692

The program is based on problems discussed by county planning committees. The defense program is aiding in the shift from one-crop farming in this area.

Rush, Donald R., and Aylesworth, Phillip F. War and the low-income farmer. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(1): 3-5. Jan. 1942.

"Given sufficient financial and supervisory help, low-income farmers can contribute an important share of the increased food production needed to win the war and write the peace."

U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Farming adjustments...to meet defense needs and stabilize agriculture. 4 v., processed. 1941.

These reports were prepared and published by the following offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Berkeley, California, revised October, 1941; Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, November, 1941; Little Rock, Arkansas, December, 1941; Southeastern Area Office, November, 1941. They contain estimates of changes in production that are expected to occur and changes that are desirable, together with suggestions for bringing about these changes.

U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Wartime work program. 63 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942. 1.941 A5W26

This outline of the Bureau's work program emphasizes first the lines of work that make significant contribution to winning the war, second those that will make a practical contribution to the solution of major problems of the immediate post-war period, and third the research maintenance activities which must be continued to enable the Bureau to meet future responsibilities.

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on appropriations. Additional appropriations incident to the national defense, fiscal years 1942 and 1943. Hearings... Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, on H. J. Res. 258. 64 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941.

Testimony of Roy F. Hendrickson and J. C. Foulis as to an appropriation for supplying food to Hawaii is included.

Viljoen, P. R. Agriculture and the war. Annual report of the Secretary for agriculture and forestry for the year ended 31 August, 1941. Farming in So. Africa 16(189): 403-429. Dec. 1941. 24 So842

The war has limited South Africa's export markets but the home market has expanded due to increased industrial development and increased demand for food products. Prices have been stabilized to some extent by the eight control boards established under the Marketing Act.

Wallace, Henry A. Production for victory. Acad. Polit. Sci. Proc. 19(4): 465-473. Jan. 1942. 280.9 Acl

Address at meeting of the Academy of Political Science, November 12, 1941.

"We shall have an all-out production program, but not for a long time could it be as hard on this country as the impact of war is on Germany. Our resources are much more abundant. Our standard of living was so much higher than Germany's to begin with. We have not even yet reached the limits of our labor supply... By sacrificing the fat and even some of the things many of us have come to call necessities, we shall almost certainly get the job done... This time our sacrifice must mean real peace on earth, real freedom of the seas, real freedom of access to raw materials... Under a world régime of peace and abundance, I am sure that farmers, workers and businessmen in all the nations of the world can be more prosperous than ever before."

Ward, J. F. The war effort of the Agricultural department. Brit. Honduras. Agr. Soc. Jour. 5(4): 119-121. Oct.-Dec. 1941. (Published at 460, Regent St., West, Belize, British Honduras) 8 B772

The agricultural policy of British Honduras is outlined as follows:

(A) To ensure adequate production of foodstuffs to feed itself and replace imports of rice, beans, pork, meat, milk, vegetables, etc. (B) To encourage better and more permanent methods of farming. (C) The settlement of out-of-work families on the land. (D) The cultivation of cash crops for export purposes, including cassava, citrus, coconuts and bananas. (E) Improvement in the preparation and marketing of produce by the use of rice mills and drying kilns, and by the introduction of cooperative movements and marketing schemes. (F) Cooperation by the Agricultural Department with the Education and Medical Departments in establishing systems of vocational agricultural education and instruction. (G) The inspection of produce for export to ensure the maintenance of the standard required for the success of the export trade, particularly in citrus fruit.

#### Food Needs

Hornaday, Mary. Eating for defense. Amer. Cookery 47(6): 263, 284. Jan. 1942. 389.8 B65

What the government is doing to improve nutrition in America.

[McNutt, Paul V.] Hoarding food unnecessary, says McNutt; 4-day supply is enough to keep. U. S. Office for Emergency Mangt. Victory 2(52): 27. Dec. 30, 1941. 173.3 C83D

A table gives quantities of foods needed for one person for one day and for a family of four for four days.

Points rationing. Fruit, Flower & Veg. Trades' Jour. 80(19): 217. Nov. 8, 1941. 80 F946

The difference between this scheme of food rationing in England and "earlier schemes is that the consumer, whilst guaranteed a 'fair share,' is free to draw that share from any shop stocking the goods included in the 'points' plan. Thus the element of competition, stifled under the system which ties consumers to particular shops, re-enters the field."

U. S. Office of education. Food for thought. The school's responsibility in nutrition education. U. S. Off. Ed. Ed. and Natl. Defense Ser. Pam. 22, 32 pp. Washington, D. C., 1941.



"A nation in crisis needs food in quantity, quality, and balanced proportions to preserve the faith of its people and to maintain national unity, morale, efficiency, and fighting strength." The school is responsible for recognizing malnutrition, teaching nutrition, and providing proper lunches.

[U. S. Office of lend-lease administration] Third report to Congress on lend-lease operations. 48 pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1941.

Also issued as Senate Document 149, 77th Congress, 1st session.

Quantities of food products transferred to November 30, 1941, are reported. Shipments to Great Britain have totalled 2,796,000,000 pounds with a value of \$292,000,000. Lend-lease agreements have been negotiated with Great Britain, Iceland, Russia, Netherlands, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. The Lend-Lease Act, the first two lend-lease appropriation acts, the executive order establishing the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the British White Paper of September 10, 1941, enclosing a memorandum on the policy of the British government with regard to exports and the distribution of lend-lease materials, are given in the appendix.

Van Itallie, Philip H. Nutrition foundation formed by 15 firms. Food Field Rptr. 10(1): 21. Jan. 5, 1942. 286.83 F73

"Discovery of new and better ways of processing and preserving foods so as to retain their nutritive values and free distribution of information so obtained are the objects of the Nutrition Foundation, a non-profit organization just incorporated at Albany, N. Y. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Mass. Institute of Technology, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees."

Van Itallie, Philip H. Nutrition program is now on war schedule. Food Field Rptr. 9(26): 27, 30. Dec. 22, 1941. 286.83 F73

Brief popular survey of what the states are doing in the "nutrition for defense" program.

### Prices

Dale, Martin B. Wartime price and trade controls in Australia. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(1): 8-9, 11, 28-29. Jan. 3, 1942. 157.54 F763

An "averaging" principle was adopted for price control which permits producers and traders to base their selling prices upon average costs of old and new stock, arrived at by dividing the total cost by the total quantity. If prices get out of line the Minister for Trade and Customs may declare the goods subject to the Regulations in order that he may fix maximum prices. Retail prices of food and groceries in Australia have increased by only 1.9 percent. Rent, exports and imports are also controlled.

Farm market outlook in 1942. How will the war affect agricultural prices and what can be learned from the years just passed and trends in World War I? Mont. Farmer 29(9): 5, 19. Jan. 1, 1942. 6 M764

"Farmers probably can count on rising demand, higher prices and larger gross income in 1942. Operating costs also will be higher."

Gusler, Gilbert. The world at war. Its probable effect on prices in '42. Produce as much as possible and cooperate with the "Food for Freedom Program." Farmer 59(26): 3. Dec. 27, 1941. 6 F2211

Mills, Frederick C. Prices and the cost of living in two world wars. Acad. Polit. Sci. Proc. 19(4): 431-439. Jan. 1942. 280.9 Acl

Address at meeting of the Academy of Political Science, November 12, 1941.

Textiles, foods, and housefurnishings, three commodity groups for which there are comparable monthly quotations for the two World Wars, have shown wholesale price advances to date exceeding those of 1913-16. The rise directly affects consumers. How the situation may be controlled is the problem. "We should aim, I think, at blanket freezing, followed by prompt action in allowing conditional releases over wide areas not at present threatening, or of critical importance." We should also try to reduce the stream of income flowing to individuals to a volume commensurate with the quantity of consumers' goods available at current prices.

Thiruvengadathan, S. War and prices in Bombay. Mysore Econ. Jour. 27(8): 241-244. Aug. 1941. 280.8 M99

Food prices began to rise before September 1939 and reached their peak in November 1939, a month earlier than the non-food group.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on banking and currency. Emergency price control act. Hearings... Seventy-seventh Congress, first session on H. R. 5990. An act to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, and inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes. December 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 17, 1941. 560 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941.

Includes testimony of representatives of farm organizations and of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1--price schedule no. 53--fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(2): 81-82. Jan. 3, 1942. 169 F31

Maximum prices fixed are related to prices prevailing on October 1.

Wickard, Claude R. Statement...before the Senate Banking and currency subcommittee on H. R. 5990, the Emergency price control bill...January 2, 1942. 10 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Price management in war time must be skillfully used and synchronized with the production effort in order to get the food supplies necessary to win the war.

#### Dairy and Poultry

Blackouts a problem for chicken farmer. Prod. News 44(53): 2. Jan. 3, 1942. 286.8 N487

Use of lights to encourage egg production should be limited to twilight hours morning and evening. No benefits come from more than 13 hours of light.

Cheese up to quota. Dairy Rec. 42(32): 8, 21. Jan. 7, 1942. 44.8 D148

At recent rates of delivery cheese purchases will be just short of the quota by June 15 but seasonal rise in milk production is likely to increase deliveries. Evaporated milk deliveries may reach the goal seven weeks ahead of time. Milk powder is far behind the quota.

The food ministry's supply scheme. Milk Indus. [London] 22(5): 19-20. Nov. 1941. 44.8 M593

The British milk control scheme which came into effect October 3, 1941, is summarized.

Must the poultry industry be sacrificed? Mod. Poultry Keeping 45(18): 295. Oct. 29, 1941. 47.8 Eg3

Editorial criticizing the British government for reducing poultry rations. Feed could have been imported in some of the shipping space used for the enormous supplies of wheat or for the importing of eggs--many of which were bad on arrival. Egg prices have been kept too low, compared with costs.

[Peacock, T.] Grave warning about milk supplies. Mr. Peacock says cities may be faced with shortages if producers are not fully recompensed. Farmer & Stock-Breeder 55(2718): 2178. Nov. 11, 1941. 10 F228

British post-war agricultural policy should be based on planned production and planned marketing as agreed upon at the Empire Producers' Conference at Sydney in 1938.

Rowe, Clyde F. Poultrymen and the war. Ariz. Farmer 20(26): 23. Dec. 20, 1941. 6 Ar44

A letter to the editor commenting on egg production goals set up for Arizona in 1942. Suggestions to aid poultrymen in reaching the goals are included.

"Scriptor." In the post-war years. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 17(3): 24-25. Nov. 1, 1941. 44.8 N484

Likely developments in British post-war agricultural policy are reviewed and the effect they may have on the dairy industry of New Zealand is discussed.

[U. S. Dept. of agriculture] Seeks more dry skim. U. S. Department of agriculture urges further expansion in output--wants no added egg drying. Amer. Milk Rev. 3(12): 277. Dec. 1941. 44.8 Am38

A 40 to 50 percent increase in total dry skim milk production in the United States is needed to meet present goals for shipment to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act.

War-time rôle of the pedigree breeder. Mod. Poultry Keeping 45(18): 303. Oct. 29, 1941. 47.8 Eg8

If Great Britain is to "have stock of good breeding quality available after the war we must rely on the pedigree breeder's ability to maintain his strains."

Gardens

"Dig for victory." Seed and Nursery Trader 39(10): 1-2. Oct. 20, 1941.  
80 An72

The British Ministry of Agriculture in its campaign to promote greatly increased growing of foodstuffs offered a price of £100 for a "Dig for Victory" poster. A picture of the prize winning poster is given.

National victory garden conference. Amer. Nurseryman 75(1): 5-6, 34 Jan. 1, 1942. 80 Am371

Brief report of the conference held in Washington, D. C. December 19 and 20, 1941, which discussed the need for more and better gardens and the value to morale of ornamental plants.

Wickard, Claude R. Plant a farm garden? Yes! Ariz. Farmer 21(1): 21. Jan. 3, 1942. 6 Ar44

"Farm home gardens tend to conserve the food supply... I do not think the Nation will benefit at present from a widespread, all-out campaign intended to put a vegetable garden in very city back yard or on every vacant lot." The supply of fertilizer and seed should be used efficiently. Community or school gardens should be under the supervision of someone who is familiar with food gardening practices.

Wing, Andrew S. Putting the V in the garden. Nature Mag. 35(1): 21-24. Jan. 1942. 409.6 N214

A brief statement of the policies underlying the Defense Garden Program which is now in process of organization. A facsimile of a defense garden poster being distributed by the National Garden Bureau is included.

Grain, Seed, and Feed

Cooper, J. Francis. Producers study wartime feeds. Feed men to help poultrymen to increase production. Fla. Grower 49(12): 16. Dec. 1941. 80 F6622

Henry, Clarence. The interests of the farmer and the grain trade in national defense. Mod. Miller 68(50): 14. Dec. 13, 1941. 298.8 M72

The grain trade pledges its facilities and services toward a successful conclusion of the war but thinks that if opportunity for independent enterprise is killed, the strongest bulwark for the defense of America will be destroyed.

Mathieson, Geo. S. The Winnipeg grain exchange. Annual general meeting. The president's speech. Broomhall's (George) Corn Trade News 51(44): 300-301. Nov. 19, 1941. 286.81 B79

The first post-war objective "should be to secure the abolition of all tariffs, embargoes, or quotas against Canadian wheat and also subsidies to native growers of wheat... Concurrently there should be a drastic revision downwards of Canada's tariff structure... The facilities provided by the Exchange during the past year have functioned effectively."



More blockades in world's wheat and flour. Southwest. Miller 20(45): 19. Jan 6, 1942. 298.8 So82

War in the Pacific has blocked outlets of United States, Canadian and Australian flour mills.

National cottonseed products association, inc. Educational service. Feeding for defense - and profit. Cattleman 28(8): 22-23. Jan. 1942. 49 C29

National cottonseed products association, inc. Educational service. National defense and cottonseed. Natl. Cottonseed Prod. Assoc. Ed. Serv. Cir. 22, 4 pp. Dallas, Tex. [1941] 72.9 N213C

Discusses the important part played by cottonseed feed products in national defense and gives reasons why the feeding of cottonseed meal or cake results in more efficient livestock production.

Thomas, Fred W. An OPA message to the feed industry. Feedstuffs 13(51): 11-13. Dec. 20, 1941. 286.81 F322

Address delivered before a meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Association held in Chicago, November 28, 1941.

Urges the feed industry to keep "its house in order so that there will be no need for drastic action on the part of the government," and advocates a reduction in feed distribution costs.

#### Sugar

Government acts to control stocks. Sugar 37(1): 16. Jan. 1942. 65.8 F11

"The Office of Production Management stepped into the sugar situation December 13 with an order... freezing stocks of refined sugar held by wholesalers, jobbers and industrial users in the United States, and limiting new deliveries." The order was designed to prevent hoarding.

U. S. Office of production management. Amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 16--raw cane sugars. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(3): 123. Jan. 6, 1942. 169 F31

The order fixes maximum prices.

U. S. Office of production management. General preference order no. M-54 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of molasses. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(3): 117-118. Jan. 6, 1942. 169 F31

War's impact on the sugar situation. Sugar 37(1): 13-14. Jan. 1942. 65.8 F11

Supplies from the Philippines are cut off. The Cuban cane crop will be needed for alcohol for smokeless powder. Sugar beet and cane acreages are being expanded in the U. S.

#### Miscellaneous

Tindall, Cordell. Here's what we did. Mo. Ruralist 83(1): 3, 10, 12. Jan. 3, 1942. 6 M8891

What Missouri farmers did in 1941 to aid defense is described.

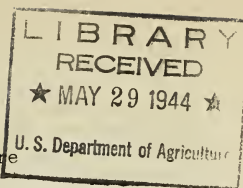
---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

1916  
Ag  
Revised

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

January 23, 1942

No. 15

Planning--War and Postwar

Argentina and post-war Europe. So. Amer. Jour. 130(18): 281. Nov. 1, 1941. 280.8 So86

Argentina is aware of the high degree of her "economic dependence on an export trade which, even in normal times, occasions sudden and violent fluctuations in the national economy. It may be assumed that Argentine efforts at post-war planning--apart from the official encouragement of all legitimate industrial production--are, or should be, largely identified with securing a greater degree of diversification of production."

Borgese, G. A. Bases for enduring peace. Free World 1(4): 333-339. Jan. 1942. 280.8 F87

The Atlantic Charter is analyzed.

Harding, T. Swann. The social cost of planless technology. Dynamic Amer. 14(1): 8-12. Jan. 1942. 280.8 D99

The Temporary National Economic Committee's reports on the effects of advancing technology upon employment, both farm and industrial, are summarized to show the lines along which we must think if we are successfully to cushion the shock incident to transformation from a military to a peacetime economy when the war ends.

Huntley-Davidson, R. Post-war export trading. Silk Jour. & Rayon World 18(209): 14, 17. Oct. 1941. 304.8 Si3

"The great post-war problem will be that of combining freedom and initiative with centralised control and economic planning. World conditions now impose the regulating of industry and trade with a scientifically planned objective which will ensure that a predetermined policy is in fact pursued, so that the effectiveness of such a policy can be judged and varied, from time to time, in such ways as changing circumstances may make expedient." Industrialization of States will increase and collective action in trade and industry will continue to expand.

International labour organization. Special wartime conference. Labour Gaz. 41(12): 1589-1596. Dec. 1941. 283.8 Cl6L

The conference at Columbia University, New York, from October 27 to November 6 endorsed the Atlantic Charter and offered to assist in planning and carrying out plans "for the feeding of peoples in need, for the reconstruction of the devastated countries, for the provision and transportation of raw materials and capital equipment necessary for the restoration of economic activity, for the reopening of trade outlets, for

the resettlement of workers and their families under circumstances in which they can work in freedom and security and hope, for the changing over of industry to the needs of peace, for the maintenance of employment, and for the raising of standards of living throughout the world."

Johnson, Sherman E. Adapting agricultural programs for war needs. 14 pp., processed. U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, 1941.

Address at annual meeting of American Farm Economic Association, New York City, December 27, 1941.

The programs should be so planned that they can be quickly shifted. Prices should be adjusted to produce the results desired. When the war emergency is ended "if we can manage somehow to widen the channels of world trade, to maintain a fairly high level of nonfarm employment, and to gear agricultural programs to the consumption needs of the population, we can probably make the transition without a return to the 'general shrinkage' philosophy of the Thirties."

Klemme, Randall T. World war II. Some of the problems that it presents to agriculture. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cur. Farm Econ. 14(6): 169-173. Dec. 1941. 100 Ok4

Inflation may best be avoided by a program of combined saving and taxing. Readjustment is a long-time problem. In planning for it the farmer should avoid debt and expand production by intensive use of existing capacity.

National planning association. Britain's trade in the post-war world. Natl. Planning Assoc. Planning Pam. no. 9, 34 pp. Dec. 1941. 280.9 N2153

Britain's international economic position is in process of change. Markets are being lost through industrialization of the Dominions and through lack of shipping space to South America. After the war "should she attempt to use her political weapons and her remaining economic strength to squeeze out of the primary producing countries terms of trade disproportionately favorable to herself, or should she collaborate with other countries to promote world-wide prosperity, a workable system of trade and exchange and the effective world-wide use of productive resources?"

Post-war reconstruction. Interim report of the expert committee on compensation and betterment. Land Union Jour. 38(4): 70-73. July-Aug. 1941. 282.8 L22

Establishment of a Central Planning Authority to plan development and redevelopment of land in Great Britain after the war is recommended by the Uthwatt Committee whose interim report (Cmd. 6291) is summarized in this article.

Prater, H. J. Post-war planning and pre-war policy. Primary Prod. [Australia] 26(46): 1. Nov. 13, 1941. 23 P932

After the war there should be cooperation to reduce the wild fluctuations of output and of prices "which draw in their wake waves of suffering, both to producers and to consumers."

Saofong, Wou. Chinese view of a world order. Free World 1(2): 200-204. Nov. 1941. 280.8 F87

"China is ready to cooperate with any nation to win the war against the

Axis, whatever the suffering and sacrifice, and to assist in organizing a new League of Nations based upon the following fundamental principles: (1) collective security, guaranteed by an international organization resting upon a temporary military alliance between Britain, the United States, China, and the Soviet Union; (2) establishment of a world authority with police powers to check aggression; (3) disarmament by international agreement; (4) an international court to settle disputes between nations; (5) recognition of the sanctity of treaties; (6) provision of means to remove the causes of international conflict; (7) international cultural and economic cooperation."

Wright, Quincy. Dilemmas for a post-war world. Free World 1(1): 14-16. Oct. 1941. 280.8 F87

Four dilemmas are discussed: Between peace and justice, between political power and efficient administration, between the demands of timing and those of progress, and between area and function.

Wynne, C. M. Post-war prosperity possible if world currencies are stabilized. Bankers Monthly 59(1): 5-7. Jan. 1942. 284.8 B223

The author describes a plan for using our gold stocks to stabilize currencies through an international bank.

#### Government Policy and Program

Flood, Francis. What of Britain's farmers? Ohio Farmer 189(1): 5, 12-13. Jan. 10, 1942. 6 Oh3

The author flew to England to see what farmers there are doing. He reports that more land has been plowed up than ever before. County committees control production plans.

Great Britain. IV. Food policy. Round Table no. 125, pp. 133-136. Dec. 1941. 280.8 R76

The present policy is summarized.

Grover, John. This year's farm program placed on a wartime basis. Present emergency will have a revolutionary effect on nation's food-producing industry in 1942. Capper's Weekly 67(1): 1. Jan. 3, 1942. 6 C17

Institute of international finance. Canadian wartime economic control measures. Inst. Internatl. Finance Bul. 118, 24 pp. Dec. 30, 1941. 284.9 In7

The measures are summarized.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Changed ways of living in all-out war. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before The National Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C. January 16, 1942.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Defense relations. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Sit. 25(12): 11-13. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7Ag

The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations has secured priorities and allocations on materials needed for agricultural production. When metals



for farm machinery could not be guaranteed a campaign for the repair of farm equipment was undertaken. Funds have been obtained for gathering farm labor statistics so that the demand and supply can be forecast. Advice on the location of defense plants has also been given.

U. S. Treasury dept. Japanese food marketers, distributors, etc. General license no. 77 under executive order no. 8389, April 10, 1940, as amended, and regulations issued pursuant thereto, relating to transactions in foreign exchange, etc. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 6(242): 6405-6406. Dec. 13, 1941. 169 F31

U. S. eases curbs on Jap food men. Food Field Rptr. 9(26): 4. Dec. 22, 1941. 286.83 F73

"Regulations governing Japanese nationals engaged in the production, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products have been issued by the Treasury Department to ease the situation chiefly on the West Coast where a sizeable proportion of such business is handled by Nipponese citizens."

#### Food Needs

Appleby, Paul H. Food for Britain. Free World 1(4): 321-327. Jan. 1942. 280.8 F87

What the British are doing in the war and how lend-lease shipments are helping them are reported as a result of the author's trip to Britain.

Brand, Robert H. The British food situation. Nation's Agr. 17(1): 4, 11. Jan. 1942. 280.82 B89

The situation has improved in the last six months due to increased production and to supplies from the United States.

Epstein, Milton H. The nutrition of the soldier. Mil. Surg. 89(6): 872-877. Dec. 1941. 448.8 M59

"As a military installation is now conducted, it is, in the last analysis, the mess sergeant who feeds the men. Ordinarily he is himself one of the 'meat, gravy and potato' boys, and his interest and educational background are seldom such as to encourage efforts to train him along nutritional lines. This problem is currently attracting attention in important circles." The proper nutritional principals are discussed.

Evans, R. M. Agriculture with America at War. South. Planter 103(1): 4. Jan. 1942. 6 So89

"It is the patriotic duty of every Southern farmer, in this new year, to have cows, chickens, meat animals, and a garden on his farm. Even though he does not produce for the commercial market, the benefits will be the same. By having these foods right at home for his own family, the production load for other areas will be eased, making more foods available for actual needs of war." Britain needs the food we are sending.

Evans, R. M. Food for freedom. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Sit. 25(12): 9-11. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7Ag

Goals for 1942 have been established and farmers have discussed with their neighbors what can be done to meet them. AAA committeemen have a responsibility to help farmers attain the goals.

Guns and butter. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Auburn Econ. Rev. 2(11): 1-4. Dec. 1941. 275.28 Aul

"It is well known that more soldiers die from diseases and food deficiencies than from gunfire." Farmers can be counted on to produce the needed food.

Montgomery, C. L. What of the food front? Steel Horizon 3(4): 4-5, 16. 1941. 309.8 St32

Tables give individual yearly food requirements for soldiers, sailors and civilians and changes brought about by national defense. The soldier receives 398 pounds more food than the civilian buys and the sailor 539 pounds more.

#### Farm Labor

War comes to the farm. Farmer-Stockman 55(1): 4. Jan. 1, 1942. 6 Ok45

Farm boys having experience with tractors and trucks are going to be in increasing demand in the Army and Navy. There will be a shortage of labor on farms. Community pooling of labor will be needed and NYA, CCC and WPA men will be used to meet emergencies. Farm women and girls will be called upon to help. Need for farm products will be increased and prices are likely to be controlled.

Thompson, Dorothy. The volunteer land corps. Free Amer. 6(1): 3-7. Jan. 1942.

The VLC has set out to recruit college boys who have not been selected for the Army, to work on farms next summer for soldiers' pay. A sponsoring committee in Vermont is canvassing farmers to find out who will receive student laborers. Young women will be recruited to help farmers' wives and do light farm work.

War office food production. Farming News and No. Brit. Agr. 93(46): 9. Nov. 7, 1941. 10 N82

In Great Britain, Army agricultural experts have plans for forming mechanised squads of what they term "storm diggers," who will travel from camp to camp during the winter months to dig ground for planting. The men, who have had previous agricultural experience, will dig the beds for the spring crops at one camp and then proceed to the next, the girls doing the planting.

#### Machinery

A-3 priority and tonnage allocation granted for tractors and implements. Farm Impl. News 63(1): 50-52. Jan. 8, 1942. 58.8 F22

Quotas, expressed as percentages of 1940 production or sales, are listed for each product.

Electric hotbeds in the war of food. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Electrification Admin. Rural Electrification News 7(5): 13. Jan. 1942. 173.2 R88Ru

"In the electric hotbed, the heat is thermostatically controlled and the rate of growth of plants can be accelerated or retarded by varying the temperature." Approximate costs of constructing electric hotbeds are given.

Gray, Douglas. Agriculture's weapons of defense. N. J. Farm and Garden 13(1): 12, 47. Jan. 1942. 6 G162  
Farm machinery will be scarce. Some sort of clearing house for farm power and equipment may develop.

Hawkins, John A. Refrigeration--a national defense utility. Ice and Refrig. 102(1): 23-24. Jan. 1942. 295.8 Ic2  
The War Department has erected more than 60 large refrigerating units and many small ones to protect the food for the Army. Several mechanically refrigerated truck-trailers have also been built and tested in actual service during maneuvers.

How the lease-lend import scheme will work. Impl. and Mach. Rev. 67(799): 620-621. Nov. 1, 1941. 58.8 Im72  
British regulations for importation of farm implements and machinery are summarized.

Now we are getting somewhere. Northwest Farm Equip. Jour. 56(1): 9-10. Jan. 1942. 58.8 F222  
The OPM order of December 28 increasing the basic percentage of materials for farm machinery from 80 to 83 percent of 1940 and changing the beginning of the fiscal year from July 1 to Nov. 1 is given and commented upon.

The repair program. Northwest Farm Equip. Jour. 56(1): 10. Jan. 1942. 58.8 F222  
The result of the Department of Agriculture's machinery repair program "can scarcely be other than to cause much of the machinery now on farms to be put in shape earlier and better for the season's use, than it would have been otherwise... In allotting 150 per cent of 1940 materials to repair parts and only 83 per cent to new machinery, OPM has been overly generous in its estimate of the amount of repairs that will be called for."

Tire rationing and the farmer. No new tires without eligibility certificate, is government order. Grange News 31(2): 1, 4. Jan. 10, 1942. 6 Ag893  
"Only 'essential' vehicles can be fitted with new tires, and then only after the owner has shown that he must have new tires to keep going. There is no restriction as yet on the sale of used tires or tubes, recapped or retreaded tires."

### Beverages

The wine industry--and war! Wines & Vines 22(12): 7. Dec. 1941. 95.8 C122  
"Wine not only can contribute to the moral fortitude of home dinners after the rigors of speeded production work but contains ingredients beneficial to the human system as well, and thus can be designated a necessary adjunct to normalcy in these abnormal days... However, straws in the wind have revealed another stupid attempt to foist prohibition on America by certain self-appointed and woefully misguided groups afflicted with the fetish that they have been ordained as the guardians of our private welfare. This must be stopped dead in its tracks else it make a mockery of the very word 'Liberty' and all that it implies."

The wine industry's part in national war economy. Wine & Vines 22(12): 23.  
Dec. 1941. 95.8 G122  
Probable shortage of cartons, bottles, and other supplies is noted.

[Wood, Benjamin] Tea's wartime chances appear good. Tea Bureau head sees no immediate threat to shipping situation. Coffee and Tea Indus. 65(1): 26-28. Jan. 1942. 389.8 Sp4

### Fruits and Vegetables

Britain cuts flower crops. Florists' Rev. 89(2301): 12. Jan. 1, 1942. 80 W41

All commercial greenhouses are required to produce tomatoes for at least six months each year except such houses as are planted with permanent crops.

Potato price control. Fruit, Flower & Veget. Trades' Jour. 80(14): 157.  
Oct. 4, 1941. 80 F946

British "growers are to receive a cash payment of £10 each acre returned in June 1941 as under potatoes."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of agricultural defense relations. Secretary Wickard announces program for record pack of canned vegetables. U. S. Off. Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(1): 15. Jan. 6, 1942. 173.3 C83D

Final goals provide for 1942 packs of 40,000,000 cases of canned tomatoes, 38,000,000 cases of canned peas, 12,500,000 cases of canned snap beans, and 24,000,000 cases of canned corn.

Would cut use of tin in cans to 31,900 tons in coming year. Food Field Rptr. 10(1): 22. Jan. 5, 1942. 286.83 F73

### Gardens

Chapin, Henry. The garden clubs and civilian defense. Better food for a strong America. Gard. Club Amer. Bul. 7(19): 42-44. Jan. 1942. 90.32 G16

Fox, Aline Kate. The Garden club of America in relation to war emergency. Gard. Club Amer. Bul. 7(19): 2-4. Jan. 1942. 90.32 G16

The Garden Club of America and its member clubs, with a membership of approximately 8,000, are participating in the war work of the Red Cross and the Government.

Hamilton, Mrs. Edward P. Vegetables and defense, 1941. Gard. Club Amer. Bul. 7(19): 76-83. Jan. 1942. 90.32 G16

Experiences and comments on raising vegetables in a home garden.

McNutt, Paul V. "Of cabbages and kings." 4 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Office of defense health and welfare service, 1941.

Address before the National Defense Gardening Conference, December 19, 1941.

Improving the nutrition of the American people is the major goal toward which increasing the Nation's vegetable gardens is directed.



National defense gardening conference, Washington, D. C., December 19-20, 1941.

Releases available from the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture include the following addresses: M-Day for gardening, by M. L. Wilson; War gardens and state councils of defense, by Prentice Cooper; We the gardeners, by Richardson Wright; The place of the Office of Civilian Defense in the national garden program, by Betty G. Lindley; Food conservation in the consumer wartime program, by Caroline F. Ware; Developing a national defense garden program, by H. W. Hochbaum; The American school system and war gardens, by John W. Studebaker; More fruit for home use on our farms, by T. J. Talbert; Research in the nutritional values of fruits and vegetables, by E. C. Auchter; Mental hygiene in a garden program, by Samuel W. Hamilton; Farm gardens and farm health, by M. L. Wilson; Community and defense gardens, by Florence Kerr.

Ward, Sam. A million gardens for victory. Dealers of South must help Uncle Sam see that seed is not wasted and big harvest is safeguarded. South. Seedman 5(1): 9, 29. Jan. 1942. 61.8 So8

### Livestock, Meat and Wool

[Bliss, R. K.] Veterinarians have a role in "food for defense" program.

Iowa Vet. 13(1): 46. Jan.-Feb. 1942. 41.8 Io9

"We can cooperate with county agents by helping organize meetings with livestock owners and outline to those in attendance ways and means of increasing the production of livestock. From the standpoint of the veterinarian, this can best be accomplished by disease and parasite control."

The ceiling on wool prices. Natl. Wool Grower 32(1): 11-13. Jan. 1942. 45.8 N21N

The OPA order worked injustice to importers who had wools enroute from South America when the order was issued. It is hoped that a revised order will be more explicit.

Conway, H. M. Live stock production equal to war demand. Natl. Live Stock Prod. 20(4): 8. Jan. 1942. 280.38 N21

Hill, Grover B. The livestock industry in war. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 9, 1942.

The industry is in good condition but should guard against overstocking of ranges. Herds should be culled as the goals call for increased marketing of cattle, not increased production.

Hopper, R. M. Bigger litters: fewer deaths. More bacon for Britain means attention to detail if it is to repay the producer. Country Guide [Winnipeg] 61(1): 15. Jan. 1942. 7 G76

Lund, A. A. Outlook for livestock under national defense. Present conditions in Texas cattle industry are good, but ranchers are advised to move carefully. Southwest. Banking & Indus. 41(8): 14-15. Aug. 1941. 284.8 So82

Pemberton, R. L. War and the hog raiser. Berkshire News 7(3): 12, 53. Jan. 1942. 46.8 B454

Principles of economical pork production are: proper selection of stock, sanitation and balanced ration.

Supplies and requirements of wool for war. Natl. Wool Grower 32(1): 14-15.

Jan. 1942. 45.8 N21N

Standard Army requirements call for around 150 pounds of grease wool for each man in the service. There is a total visible supply of apparel wools for 1942 of 1,138,700,000 pounds.

U. S. Dept. of commerce. A look at the wool-supply situation. The seas must be kept open. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 29(2): 19-20. Jan. 8, 1942. 157.54 D713

Last year 50 percent of our wool requirements came from abroad. In 1942 our domestic output is expected to supply only 40 percent of our increased requirements.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to price schedule no. 58--wool and wool tops and yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(8): 226. Jan. 13, 1942. 169 F31

Changes in war risk insurance and freight rates shall cause equal changes in prices of wool imported.

[U. S. Office of price administration] Wool in defense regulations set. Wyo. Wool Grower 15(11): 1, 2-3. Dec. 31, 1941. 280.38 W99

The order setting maximum prices was issued December 17. In comment on its purchase of the entire clip by the government for the duration of the war and for one year thereafter is suggested by the editor.

U. S. Office of production management. Conservation order no. M-73 curtailing the use of wool. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(3): 120-121. Jan. 6, 1942. 169 F31

Wentworth, Edward N. Beef cattle in 1942 and the years after. Demand for well-bred stock in post-war world destined to be even more insistent than at present--not only Europe's larder but its breeding herds as well must depend upon this nation's basic industry. Amer. Hereford Jour. 32(17): 11, 127. Jan. 1, 1942. 43.8 Am32

Wool...an essential war need. Country Life in Brit. Columbia 25(11): 9, 25. Jan. 1942. 7 C832

"Ample supplies of raw wool have moved freely during 1941 to and from all parts of the British Empire, as well as to the United States." Consumption has increased because of war needs and governments are controlling prices.

#### Soils and Fertilizers

Brand, Charles F. Economic suicide may follow war. Cotton Trade Jour. 21 (52): 3. Dec. 27, 1941. 72.8 C8214

Extracts from an address before the Clemson Fertilizer Conference, held in Clemson, S. C., "this week."

In the first world war we concentrated on increased acreage, but today we must increase the quantity and quality of produce without greatly increasing acreage. Priorities for fertilizers are urged.

Fertilizer problems in the crisis. Government officials, industry leaders and educators here discuss issues facing all concerned with the business of getting fertilizers to farmers throughout the days of war ahead. Fert. Rev. 16(4): 6-7, 11, 13. Oct.-Dec. 1941. 57.8 F414

Report of 17th annual Southern Convention of the National Fertilizer Association held at Atlanta, Ga., November 17-19, 1941. Roy F. Hendrickson, one of the speakers, reported on food shipments to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease program.

#### Miscellaneous

Association of special libraries and information bureaux. ASLIB war-time guides to British sources of specialised information no. 2. Agriculture and allied interests. March 1941. 40 pp., processed. London, 1941. 241 As7

Lists government and public departments, research organizations, agricultural colleges and university departments, professional and trade organizations, stock-breeding societies and periodicals.

Baldwin, Jake. Chemurgy and national defense. Purdue Agr. 36(4): 10. Jan. 1942. 6 P97

Castor beans, tung oil, and perilla oil which are imported could be produced in the U. S.

"Food for freedom" D. & R. G. W. train. N. Y. Packer 38(5): 9. Jan. 10, 1942. 286.8 N483

The train will bring to farmers of Colorado and Utah the latest combined practical and scientific developments affecting their welfare, beginning January 23:

Hambleton, Jas. I. Beekeepers in wartime. Beekeepers Item 26(1): 13-14. Jan. 1942. 424.8 B397

Honey production should be increased as there may be a sugar shortage. Beeswax is needed in defense industries. Bees will be needed for pollination of increased acreage of legumes for the dairy industry. The feasibility of collecting pollen as a source of minerals and Vitamin B1 should be considered. Since there may be a shortage of honey containers, standardization is suggested.

Howard, Randall R. Will war food program increase farm accidents? Jour. Amer. Ins. 18(12): 13-14, 25-27. Dec. 1941. 284.68 J822

There may be some increase in accidents but efforts are being made to get safety guards placed on machines and to call attention to dangers.

U. S. Agricultural adjustment administration. Division of information. Suggestions for window and table exhibits. Food for freedom. 17 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1941]

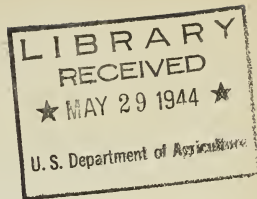
---

For newspaper items relating to the agricultural defense program see the Press Intelligence Bulletin issued daily by the Office of Government Reports.

1916  
Agg  
Cp. 5

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

January 30, 1942

No. 16

Planning--War and Postwar

American academy of political and social science. Defending America's future, ed. by Ernest Minor Patterson. 228 pp. Philadelphia, 1941. 280.12 Am39

Economic implications of defense, by Mordecai Ezekiel, pp. 24-30  
"Defense requires from our economy materials, morale, economic defense and wise fiscal policies."

Economic union and enduring peace, by Otto Tod Mallery, pp. 125-134. An economic union is founded upon agreement, not conquest; is composed of partners, not of satellites or dependencies; defines fair trade practices and affords partners an opportunity to complain of infractions; fosters, registers, and administers commodity agreements between producer and consumer countries.

The new world order, by M. J. Bonn, pp. 163-177. "Western society is becoming more and more functional, incomes being derived from positions rather than from possessions. As property will have to bear a great deal of the burden of war expenses, this tendency too will be strengthened, and, with it, collectivism and planning will increase." It is doubtful whether international planning can be taken over by a single international agency or by a world federation. The formation of regional federations is much easier.

Corbett, Percy E. War aims and post-war plans. 10 pp., processed. Princeton, N. J., American committee for international studies, 1941. (Doc. no. 1, Conference on North Atlantic relations, Prout's Neck, Maine, Sept. 4-9, 1941) 280 C81

"The desire to put an end to aggression, to establish the rule of law, to deliver peoples from fear, finds expression in most declarations of war aims... If the various declarations are not to be taken merely as pious wishes, sincere of course but subject to abandonment in heavy going, they do by explicit statement or necessary implication commit us to the principle of organizing, on a democratic basis of consent and collaboration as opposed to the imperial dictation of the Axis, a working commonwealth of nations." Any postwar organization will depend on British-American initiative and support. The war is developing agencies of collaboration but also sources of friction. The basis of international administration and control should be broadened as soon as possible.



Galloway, George B. A survey of institutional research on American post-war problems. 81 pp., processed. New York, The Twentieth century fund, October, 1941. 280.12 G13S

Lists government, private and industrial agencies and those whose main emphasis is on international affairs, and describes their plans for research into problems of national postwar economic reconstruction. Bibliography, pp. 65-81.

Lee, Sir Kenneth. British-American trade relations after the war. Shipping Digest 38(986): 3-4. Jan. 19, 1942. 286.8 Sh84

Britain will be able to import only what she can pay for with her manufactured goods. We need to learn how to distribute goods to the people who want them. "Your Government has devised a means of distributing some of the surplus agricultural commodities to the needy... Two important ends are achieved--the needy are fed and production goes on. Under our present general system, when danger threatens industry with loss of sales, production stops and so, far from the needy being fed, the numbers of the needy are rapidly increased. I ask myself and you whether this plan of distributing surplus agricultural products does not point the way which, if applied more widely may help us solve the problems of distribution."

McClaure, Wallace. The international cupboard. U. S. Dept. State. Bul. 5(122): 325-332. Oct. 25, 1941. (Published in Washington, D. C.) 150 B87

Address delivered under the auspices of the United States Liaison Committee of the Associated Country Women of the World at the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21, 1941.

"Only by production and more production, but always well-directed production measured cooperatively to human needs, can we liquidate the financial strains of war, circumvent the ever grim specter of unemployment, and make certain that the international cupboard will never be bare."

McDougall, F. L. Empire primary products in relation to post-war reconstruction. Royal Soc. Arts Jour. 89(4592): 539-548. July 25, 1941. 501 L847J (Separate in 281.171 ML42)

The British Dominions make important contributions to the world's food and wool supplies. The solution of their post-war problem of markets depends upon rising standards of living everywhere in the world. "In the post-war world, the only way in which the older industrial countries will be able to find adequate markets for their enterprise and skill will be if there is a world-wide movement to improve housing, clothing, transport, and the enjoyment of leisure."

Shotwell, James T. After the war. Internatl. Conciliation no. 376, pp. 31-35. Jan. 1942. 280.8 In83

"It will not be enough for individual nations to reserve their stocks of appropriated foods for shipment to the starving, nor will it be enough for private enterprise to sell its goods to those who have neither food nor money. International food control should be established long before the armistice comes, and the efforts of at least twenty-

three nations to furnish the supplies should be coordinated. Each of the areas should know in advance what foods it should produce and priorities should be established, arrangements for payment and the resumption of agricultural effort in devastated areas should be stimulated."

Staley, Eugene. Wartime and peacetime economic collaboration. 22 pp., processed. Princeton, N. J., American committee for international studies, 1941. (Doc. no. 3, Conference on North Atlantic relations, Prout's Neck, Maine, Sept. 4-9, 1941) 280 St12W

In considering whether anti-Axis cooperation may become the basis of a wider system of cooperation in peacetime, the basic problem is seen to be the achievement and continual reachievement of political unity--that is, unity of will, of purpose--at the supra-national level. Means of promoting a common will may be found in the tasks of economic collaboration which are undertaken, such as the combatting of unemployment, economic insecurity and depressions. "Perhaps the prime requisite for reasonably successful political and social and economic adjustments after this war (and hence for a durable peace) is that we have a postwar expanding economy." If private investment does not keep up to the level necessary for stability at reasonably full employment, then public agencies must not hesitate to take vigorous action.

Wellman, H. R. War, inflation, and agriculture. 12 pp., processed. 1941. 284 W46

Address delivered at the annual meeting of California Farm Bureau Federation, November 11, 1941, San Jose, California.

With the increase of our war effort the supply of consumption goods available to the civilian population will shrink and money incomes will increase. Such a condition is conducive to runaway inflation. Mr. Keynes' proposal of high taxation and compulsory savings is a better method of controlling inflation for this country than maximum price fixation and specific rationing in the field of consumption goods and is also preferable to general purchasing-power rationing. Relatively free prices of agricultural products would provide an incentive for increasing production of the products most needed.

Wooton, Barbara. Do the British need their empire? Common Sense 10(12): 367-371. Dec. 1941. Libr. Cong.

A new economic approach may be necessary after the war. "The one essential difference between the high-pressure economics of war and the go-slow economics of peace is that the food and clothing and equipment required for war purposes is purchased by the state and distributed free, whereas the food and clothing and goods and chattels required by the peaceful citizen must be marketed for money... It is this business of marketing that has got beyond control."

#### Government Policy and Program

[Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture] Agricultural call-up. London Cern Cir. 98 (102): 9. Dec. 22, 1941. 286.81 L64

Men in agricultural occupations who were under 25 at the time of their registration and who can be spared with least difficulty and least interference with food production will be called up in January.

McIntyre, E. R. "Boys or butterfat?" draft boards ask. Greater food production and bigger draft quotas hard to fill at the same time. Wis. Agr. and Farmer 69(1): 7, 23. Jan. 10, 1942. 6 W751

Scriven, L. Edward. War and the farmers. Nation's Agr. 17(1): 6, 22. Jan. 1942. 280.82 B89

The priorities system will not cause the farmer to limit the supply of essential foodstuffs.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Summary report on defense work. 16 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C. 1942]

The year's work is summarized under the following headings: Assistance to farm families in producing Food for Freedom; Assembling food and other agricultural materials for shipment under the Lend-Lease Act; Helping citizens use food for better health and nutrition; Locating new defense industrial plants; Providing strategic and critical raw materials; Finding substitutes for imported raw materials not now obtainable; Finding new defense uses for farm and forest products; Handling the problems of price relationships in a defense economy; Locating, acquiring and servicing new military establishments; Assisting in defense operations, including military and economic warfare; Maintaining hemispheric unity; and Education on the obligations of citizenship.

U. S. Office of agricultural defense relations. Agricultural supplies. 4 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1942]

Priority order numbers are given and instructions for ordering such things as farm machinery, implements, hardware, fertilizers, insecticides, packaging and processing materials, and rubber tires and tubes are summarized.

U. S. Tariff commission. Latin America as a source of strategic and other essential materials. 397 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941. (U. S. Tariff Comm. Rpt. 144, 2d ser.)

Basic data on production and trade for the following agricultural products which are or could be produced in Latin America and for which the United States is dependent upon imports: abacá, babassu nuts, cacao beans, castor beans, cinchona bark, coconut oil, coffee, copra, cork, flax fiber, flaxseed, hemp fiber, henequen and sisal, hides and skins, jute fiber, kapok, palm oil, quebracho wood and extract, rubber, wool.

Wadham, S. W. Agricultural production control. Problem of restricted post-war markets--"Control or chaos." Citrus Grower no. 93, pp. 11-12. Oct. 31, 1941. 80 C495

The problem in Australia.

Watts, G. Goddard. An agricultural policy for Britain, and a policy for British agriculture. 38 pp. London [1941] 281.171 W34

"This pamphlet is a plea for educational propaganda in behalf of British agriculture. Its contention is that unless we begin now to build up an intelligent public opinion which understands the case for a prosperous rural community, British agriculture after the war will experience the same disaster as befell it after the war of 1914-18." Mixed farming is advocated.

Wilson, M. L. Nutrition and marketing programs help to meet national emergencies. 9 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, 1941.

"Combination of two talks presented at the annual meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials, St. Louis, Mo., October 28, 1941."

The President's Nutrition Conference and the North Central States extension marketing conference at Ames Iowa, in 1941, presented programs useful for defense.

Wilson, M. L. On the nutrition front. What's New in Home Econ. 6(5): 20-21, 45-46. Jan. 1942. 321.8 W55

The nutrition activities of twenty or more Federal Government agencies and their affiliates, particularly State nutrition committees, are coordinated through the Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services of the Federal Security Agency. The activities are summarized and sources of information are mentioned.

Wing, DeWitt C. U. S. farmers help Britain with food. Farming and Citric. 19(7): 7. Jan. 1942. 60 T31

Experiences of R. M. Evans and Paul H. Appleby on their trip to England in September 1941 are reported. Discussions with English farmers, Mr. Evans said, made him realize how fortunate American farmers are in having the AAA, an organization for making current and postwar adjustments.

#### Food Needs

Appleby, Paul. Britain must be fed. Christian Sci. Monitor, Jan. 3, 1942. pp. 5, 14-15.

The United Kingdom has never been self-supporting in the matter of food. Out of 30,000,000 tons consumed annually only about 11,000,000 tons were produced at home. As a result of a nationwide effort food production has increased to approximately 13,000,000 tons annually. Methods by which food production has been increased are noted.

The food-for-defense program and agricultural outlook for 1942. Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Timely Econ. Inform. for Ohio Farmers no. 167, pp. 1-32. Nov. 1941. 275.29 Oh32Ti

Murphy, John. Here is the complete picture of the United States and the war food supply. Mod. Merchant and Grocery World 113-R(3); 9, 11. Jan. 17, 1942. 286.83 G893

A table gives supplies of essential foods now on hand.

New wartime feeding plans for children and war workers. Amer. Med. Assco. Jour. 118(4): 313. Jan. 24, 1942. 448.9 Am37

British plans for supplying food to workers can be carried out thanks in large measure to the aid given by the United States and by British farmers. "Food would be allocated to industrial canteens according to needs in three groups--for workers requiring meals of the most substantial kind, for those catering for other workers and for those who serve the rest of the population. Heavy workers required more meat, fish or cheese than office workers."



[New York (City) Dept. of markets] Supplying New York with food in war time. Koshier Butcher News 1(45): 13-12. Jan. 16, 1942. 286.85 K84

A study of the needs of New York's population showed consumption to be an average of 4.6 pounds per capita per day. One day's supply for 12,000,000 people would fill a train fifteen miles long. Retailers carry a supply of about 2 1/2 weeks' normal turnover, wholesalers about 2 weeks.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Information for the press. Wickard calls for largest farm production in history. 10 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942.

Revised goals for 1942, announced January 16, are: 125,000,000,000 lbs: milk; 4,200,000,000 doz. eggs; 644,000,000 chickens on farms; 83,000,000 hogs; 95,000,000 acres corn; 25,000,000 acres cotton; 55,000,000 acres wheat; 1,498,000 acres tobacco; 1,320,000 acres rice; 2,600,000 acres dry beans; 665,000 acres dry field peas; 38,000,000 cases canning peas; 40,000,000 cases canning tomatoes; about 5,760,000 farm gardens; 450,000 bbls. turpentine; 1,500,000 bbls. rosin; 415,000 acres cover crop seed; 9,000,000 acres soybeans; 4,500,000 acres flaxseed; 5,000,000 acres peanuts (3,400,000 acres for oil). The level at which prices will be supported was also announced.

Wilder, Russell M. Nutrition and national defense. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. Jour. 18(1): 1-8. Jan. 1942. 389.8 Am34

Present <sup>evidence</sup> to prove that malnutrition is a problem in this country. Our population needs better food for the defense effort.

### Land Planning

Bensusan, S. L. Farmland's future. Vet. Rec. 53(50): 740-741. Dec. 13, 1941. 41.8 V641

From the November issue of the Fortnightly Review.

When war broke out in 1939 experts became aware of the shocking state into which farm land in Great Britain had fallen. "This condition was the aftermath of the 1914-1918 period, when land values rose and landlords sold out while the Government passed a Corn Production Act in one year and repealed it in the next. Farmers could not carry their newly-acquired freeholds, a terrible slump in values ensued, and clean land went out of fashion." The present war is providing a chance to return to some of the farming practices followed before 1914 when England was well cultivated.

Farm holds key to the future. Marit. Co-op. 9(2): 1. Jan. 15, 1942. 280.28 M33

"It must be recognized that post-war reconstruction will be largely a matter of rural re-habilitation" is the conclusion of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists at their recent meeting. The land settlement effort in Quebec Province was the most successful of those following the last war.

### Prices

Is voluntary price control a practical policy? Fruit, Flower & Veget. Trades' Jour. 80(23): 265. Dec. 6, 1941. 80 F946

British price controls have in the main kept down to reasonable levels the prices of commodities to which they are related but they have caused goods to disappear in some places. To avoid control of carrot prices, which are reported to be excessive in some places in spite of abundant supply, the trade is urged to adjust prices voluntarily.

Leacock, Stephen. Banking 34(6): 19-22. Dec. 1941. 2848 Am3  
Canada's control of prices is considered. While it covers agricultural products in general it does not affect exports.

### Dairy and Poultry

Allender, J. L. Industry faces sexor shortage. War increases need for experts while reducing number available. Poultry Supply Dealer 19(1): 9, 20. Jan. 1942. 47.8 B11

Hatcheries can fill the demand for sexed chicks by crossing their flocks so that the chicks will be sex-linked or by training men under draft age or women as sexors.

Beaumont, A. B. Sinews of war. New England Homestead 115(1): 3.  
Jan. 10, 1942. 6 N442

"More and better home-grown forage will help New England farmers do their bit in producing more milk needed in the fight for freedom."

Brown, Hamlin L. Dairy men fill key defense post. Fla. Grower 50(1): 13. Jan. 1942. 80 F6622

More milk production and consumption on small farms in Florida is advocated.

Butter is loser in lend-lease set-up. Idaho Farmer 60(2): 29. Jan. 15, 1942. 6 G282

Transportation difficulties and rationing for balanced diets have caused Great Britain to request other products than butter.

Consider the cow: Yes, there is more than meets the eye in this problem of increasing milk production to the goals set for war needs. Farm and Dairy 28(18): 1, 16. Jan. 2, 1942. 6 F2279

Reprinted from the December issue of Consumers Digest.

"COWS, INC., has an order for 1942 that's the largest ever. The nation has asked the 25 to 26 million cows that graze in America's pastures to deliver 125 billion pounds of milk in 1942. That is 7 percent, or 8 billion pounds, more than is scheduled to be produced in 1941." Milking cows three times a day and feeding more grain are methods suggested to increase milk production.

Dairy products goals announced. Dairy World 20(8): 34-35. Jan. 1942. 44.8 Di423

The goals require increased plant capacity in some places but increases should not interfere with the flow of available milk to existing plants. Financial assistance will be given by the Government where necessary.

Gordon, Mary Douglas. The war-time feeding of poultry. Scot. Home and Country 17(12): 212. Dec. 1941. 281.28 Sco3

"Roughage should not be allowed to go beyond 10 per cent. of the whole... One of the finest things for laying hens and for bringing on growing pullets is a daily ration of raw swedes."

Heinkel, F. V. The war and the M.F.A. Mo. Farmer 34 (1): 1, 5. Jan. 1, 1942. 6 M696

The Missouri Farmers' Association is furnishing eggs and dried milk and other products to the Government for war purposes.

Matthews, R. P. Status of Japanese-American chick sexers is discussed. Southwest Poultryman 6(1): 14. Jan. 1942. 47.8 So66

"Each year, skilled Japanese of American citizenship make a circuit of the southwest sexing baby chicks for hatcheries." It is planned to have the FBI investigate them and to continue to employ those who are approved.

Pollitt, Russell L. Plant operations under war conditions. Dairy World 20(8): 22-4, 26, 60-61. Jan. 1942. 44.8 Di423

Milk dealers are used to overcoming difficulties and can be counted on to deliver the milk. Problems facing them relate to purchasing of equipment, procurement of milk supplies, and distribution.

To pay bonus on eggs for Britain. Marit. Farmer 47 (71.e. 8): 16. Jan. 20, 1942. 7 C77

The Canadian Agricultural Supplies Board has been authorized, under an Order-in-Council just passed, to pay a bonus of 3 cents per dozen on all Grade A eggs for export to Britain.

Wheeldon, H. G. Plan ahead to meet poultry feeding problems. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 38(12): 667-671. Dec. 1941. 24 R34

International circumstances have reduced supplies of wheaten products in Rhodesia. Several poultry rations using substitutes which may be grown at home are suggested.

Wickard, Claude R. How the poultry industry is helping win the war. Poultry Tribune 48(2): 3, 17, 19. Feb. 1942. 47.8 P8642

The industry has stepped up production toward the goals set by the Department of Agriculture. Expansion has been on a conservative basis. Present capacity has not been fully utilized as yet and it is hoped to avoid over-expansion.

Winters, S. R. Eggs for defense. Hoard's Dairyman 87(2): 42. Jan. 25, 1942. 44.8 H65

Production is being stepped up to meet the goals. Egg-drying establishments now have a capacity of over 100 million pounds.

#### Forestry and Lumber

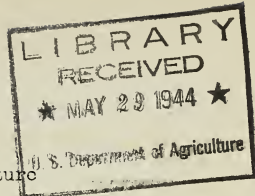
Advent of shooting war brings new defense use for plywood. South. Lumber Jour. 46(1): 38-39. Jan. 10, 1942. 99.81 So8

Its use for blackouts is described.

1914  
Ag  
Cp. 4

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

February 6, 1942

No. 17

Planning--War and Postwar

Country life, London. A rural charter. A Country life survey of post-war agricultural problems. 41 pp., processed. [Washington, U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics, 1942]

Reprinted from Country Life vols. 89-90, nos. 2320-2326, June 28-August 15, 1941.

Contains the following articles: The political issue, by Viscount Lymington, pp. 4-9; Land tenure and the structure of prices, by Cincinnatus, pp. 10-13; A new educational policy, by L. F. Easterbrook, pp. 14-18; Research and the farmer, by W. S. Mansfield, pp. 19-24; Good husbandry in the twentieth century, by Sir R. George Stapledon, pp. 25-28; Practical farming systems, by J. A. Scott Watson, pp. 29-32; Livestock policy, by J. A. Scott Watson, pp. 33-36; A summing-up, by Sir E. John Russell, pp. 37-41.

Drucker, Peter F. Trade in a new world. Atlantic Monthly 168(6): 704-712. Dec. 1941. 110 At

"Three basic changes have been wrought in the fabric of international economic life during recent years... (1) The industrialization of the raw-material producing countries that formerly were completely dependent for their finished goods upon imports from the other industrial countries of Europe and North America. (2) The change in the international economic status and function of Europe, and the resulting change in the sources and the amount of income Europe can expect... (3) Finally, and most important, the shift of the centre of international economic gravity across the Atlantic from England to this country... While neither Europe nor the newly industrialized raw-material producers will have much to sell or much purchasing power to buy with after the war, they will certainly need capital: machines, technical and chemical processes, roads and railways, and so forth. The first contribution to economic reconstruction would be to make possible the flow of capital to these areas. And to restore the freedom of migration in some way, to prepare the settlement of some of the surplus populations of Europe and Asia on new, free land, to finance such a movement and provide the machinery the new settlers will need, may well be the greatest contribution to permanent international economic stability that could be made after this war."

Harding, T. Swann. End of ploughing-under, I. A panorama of American agriculture and the Department that does its planning. Commonweal 35(13): 310-313. Jan. 16, 1942. Libr. Cong.

The work of the Department in solving prewar and war problems is surveyed.



Johnson, Alvin. The post-war farmer. Yale Rev. 31(2): 225-232. Dec. 1941.  
280.8 YL

After the war the American farmer will be in a position to establish a solid future for himself. There will be a market for his products here and abroad.

Lerner, Max. The margin of waste. New Repub. 106(4): 109-111. Jan. 26, 1942.  
280.8 N

"This is the crucial issue of our decade. If we organize our human and industrial strength ruthlessly, cutting across every vested interest, we can make it a quick war and we can look forward to a stable peace. If we insist on organizing our resources in the old manner, while we may be saved ultimately by the sheer margin of waste, we shall win the war badly and face afterward a world for which we are tragically unprepared."

[Lincoln, Murray D.] 'People of world are revolting vs. economic want.' Coop. Consumer 9(1): 8. Jan. 17, 1942. 280.28 C7836

"This is no ordinary revolution based on political ideologies...Political ideologies are merely the surface sugar-coating that obscure the hard cold facts...that: too many people are hungry, too many people are cold, too many people are without clothes, too many people lack essential creature comforts."

Mann, Thomas. How to win the peace. Atlantic Monthly 169(2): 176-183. Feb. 1942. 110 At

"Life itself has taught us...that the problem of humanity is a unit whose various spheres and forms of expression cannot be separated from one another... Gradually the feeling gains ground that the national idea is not any longer the dominant idea of our time and will hardly be of much benefit for the future, that the age of national states and national cultures is rapidly nearing its end, and that this war, which divides minds far more than nations, is the instrument of its dissolution... The fact that Russia and the Anglo-Saxon peoples are fighting today on the same side against the enemies of freedom and human dignity is only the external expression of an inner and deeper truth: namely, of the fact that socialism and democracy have long ago ceased to be alternatives. It is upon the meeting and the adjustment of the two that the hope of the world depends--the social reform and rejuvenation of Western democracy and the humanization of Eastern collectivism by the turn toward the democratic, toward the recognition of the values and the rights of the individual... I believe that this is the moment to recognize that freedom is a problem, and that upon a new solution of the problem of freedom the future of the world depends... The human adjustment between freedom and equality, the reconciliation of individual values and the demands of society, is called democracy. But this adjustment is never completely and finally attained; it remains a problem that humanity must solve again and again... In the future, international life, like the national life of the peoples, must be ruled by a new concept of freedom as a socially integrated and limited individualism."

Political and economic planning. Britain and Europe. Planning [London] no. 182, pp. 2-20. Dec. 9, 1941. 280.8 P693

Britain's role in postwar reconstruction of Europe is one of leadership.

Soule, George. The lessons of last time. New Repub. 106(5-part 2): 163-184. Feb. 2, 1942. 280.8 N

It was the ideals expressed by Wilson that led us to accept the last war. Our entry and the "Fourteen Points" encouraged Germany to change governments and make peace. But the peace was a violation of the "Fourteen Points." Underneath the surface and immediate aims of this war lies the feeling of a real need for a new order--not Hitler's new order of naked military imperialism and the totalitarian police state but real unity and real order, based on democratic aims and operated for the benefit of all. After the fighting stops there must be a period of transition while populations are fed, clothed and organized for their own protection and development. "Once destitution has been relieved, domestic remobilization for peace has been assured in Britain and the United States, international economic organizations have been set up for stimulating production and democratic governments have been established in the war regions, it will be possible to think in terms of international political organization, to take over the responsibility hithert exercised by the international trustees... In this connection it is not wise to think of a tight international government, exercising over the world all the sovereign power hitherto exercised by separate nations. Nations must surrender elements of their sovereignty, but essential liberties can be retained only if the surrendered sovereignty is diffused among various international agencies, rather than concentrated in a single center."

Straight, Michael. Toward world organization. New Repub. 106(5-part 1): 136-137. Feb. 2, 1942. 280.8 N

The working union between Britain and America in the war effort must be extended to include Russia and China on the same basis, if it is to become the basic structure of a post-war world organization.

War to affect farm prospects in '42. West. Rural Life 44(2): 5, 15. Jan. 15, 1942. 6 R153

Considering the outlook, the farmer is advised to produce as much as possible, plan to use less hired labor, avoid debt, and increase savings.

Watson, Sir Alfred. The Atlantic charter--a warning note. Great Brit. and the East 57(1596): 10-11. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.8 N27

Misunderstanding of the third and fourth clauses of the Charter is possible. It is not likely that India or the Southern States of the United States will be separated from their present governments. In the economic field it is not likely that there will be complete free trade.

#### Government Policy and Program

A county defense set-up for farmers. South. Pacific Rural Press 143(2): 34. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 P112

Joaquin County, California, is so organized that messages can be sent to all sections quickly without the aid of telephones and radios.

Evans, R. M. An investment in farm democracy. 13 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, 1942.

Address at the annual banquet of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, January 29, 1942.

"The present war is a clear challenge to the democracies. We must demonstrate that we are capable of so regulating our economies at home and our trade between nations as to attain a progressively higher standard of living for the world... It is all very well to talk about men being free in a democracy--for in a true democracy, they are. But it is only a matter of being realistic--for the protection of democracy itself--to recognize that when farmers who produce the food that a nation needs must sell their products at low prices, over which they have no control, and then lose their farms, their homes, and family security because they cannot meet their obligations--then those men are not truly free. They do not have economic freedom--and without it, political freedom cannot long endure." The AAA has done much to strengthen agriculture in the United States.

Martin, A. H., jr. Interstate trade barriers block war effort. The seas must be kept open--also the highways. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 29(4): 3-5. Jan. 22, 1942. 157.54 D713

Laws restricting the use of oleomargarine should be removed in the interest of national nutrition. State laws relating to size of trucks delay deliveries because of reloading at State lines. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is conducting a Marketing Laws Survey to find if other State laws or city ordinances are handicapping the war effort.

Meeker, David. War time adjustments. 6 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the 35th Annual Convention of the National Canners Association, Chicago, Illinois, January 26, 1942.

Plans have been made to provide essential farm machinery. The problems of transportation and labor supply are being studied. There is sufficient fertilizer at present.

Northern Ireland. Ministry of agriculture. The farming front new offensive. North. Ireland Min. Agr. Monthly Rpt. 16(8): 256-258. Dec. 1941. 256.13 Ag82M

Farmers are urged to cooperate in the production of more food.

Thompson, Arthur T. U. S. sets new production goals. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 67(2): 37. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 WL5

A chart shows the situation in Iowa as to farmers' intentions, the original AAA goal and the increased goal in January for milk, cattle, soybeans, hogs and eggs.

Townsend, M. Clifford. Address...February 6, 1942 in Lincoln, Nebraska, at a meeting of State and Federal agricultural workers and Farm organizations. 8 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

The outlook for farm machinery, fertilizers, labor, etc. and what the government is doing about it.

Townsend, M. Clifford. The farmer and war. 9 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, Inc., Worcester, Mass., January 7, 1942.

[U. S. Dept. of agriculture] Report of the Secretary of agriculture, 1941. 245 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941.

The impact of war and the defense effort on agriculture, organization of the Department to meet the impact, and preparations for the impact of peace are discussed, in addition to the regular work of the Department.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Information for the press. U. S. food will have own special emblem. 4 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, [1942]

"The American Eagle poised on guard above a cargo ship is the design of a special emblem by Walt Disney which will be available to identify United States food products wherever they are sent throughout the world."

U. S. Office of facts and figures. Report to the nation. 62 pp. Washington, D. C. [1942]

"Broadly speaking, the report presents the story of the effort of the American people to arm themselves and to supply their friends in the 18 months between the fall of France and the Axis attack upon the United States." - Letter of transmittal by Archibald MacLeish.

Lend-lease food, pp. 19-20.

Also issued as Senate Doc. 157, 77th Congress, 2d session.

War efforts of all rural people to be coordinated. Norfolk Co. Bul. 24(1): 1, 6. Jan. 1942. 275.29 M386

"An organization for coordinating the war efforts of all rural people in Massachusetts is now being formed... It is estimated that more than 300 towns will form Rural War Action committees."

Washington state planning council. Washington's resources for national defense. Rev. 58 pp., processed. Olympia, 1941. 280.7 W27W

Agriculture, pp. 18-22. Tables give for 1939 quantity and value of farm products, canned fruit and vegetable packs, frozen fruits and vegetables, and miscellaneous foods produced.

Wickard, Claude R. Corn belt agriculture in war-time. 11 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address February 2, 1942, before a meeting of USDA War Boards, held in St. Louis, Missouri.

In the Middle West more soybeans, flax, and livestock can be produced. Prices will be supported at parity. Government corn and wheat are being sold for feed to make abundant livestock production possible. Farmers are advised to get the spring pig crop to market as early as possible to avoid transportation difficulties next winter.

Wickard, Claude R. We have what it takes. 11 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before a meeting of members of U.S.D.A. War Boards in the Southern States, held in Atlanta, Georgia, January 28, 1942.

Much of the fats and oils we consume has come from the Far East. We need to increase our production of peanuts and soybeans for oil. The South needs larger food crops for the increasing industrial population. We have done much. We need to do more.



Wilson, M. L. \* The Department of agriculture, education, and the war. 6 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, [1942]

Presented before the National Conference of College and University Presidents, Baltimore, Md., January 4, 1942.

Colleges can assist the farm war effort by encouraging students to work on farms during their summer vacations and by giving courses in the basic principles of diet. The Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture learned during the last war many ways of helping farmers meet the country's needs.

#### Farm Labor

Bromfield, Louis. A letter to Secretary Wickard. Farm Jour. and Farmer's Wife 66(2): 14. Feb. 1942. 6 F2212

Skilled farm labor should be exempt from the draft if production is to be increased.

A Jap program for California. South. Pacific Rural Press 143(2): 61. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 P112

The California Farm Bureau recommends that all Japs, both citizen and alien, be put under Federal supervision and protection and that they be allowed to do farm work on a salary basis. Their labor is needed in vegetable growing.

Japs being cut from growing of vegetables. Seeding time finds little activity in California. Prod. News 45(4): 1, 6. Jan. 24, 1942. 286.8 N487

Japs must have a permit to do almost anything.

Local Japanese growing problem on Pacific coast. N. Y. Packer 38(6): 1, 19. Jan. 17, 1942. 286.8 N483

It is estimated by "The Packer" that somewhat less than 30 percent of vegetable production on the Pacific Coast is in the hands of Japanese. Boycotting of Japanese dealers is growing.

Rutherford, D. M. Jap situation needs forced draft ventilation. Pacific Rural Press 143(1): 6. Jan. 10, 1942. 6 P112

Japanese agricultural associations on the Pacific Coast control the business of their American-born members in the interest of aliens.

#### Prices

Clark, John M. How to check inflation. Pub. Aff. Pam. no. 64, pp. 1-30. [1942] 280.9 P964

"We are on the edge of serious inflation. It cannot be prevented by price ceilings alone, or by taxes alone, or by credit controls alone. We need all of these, and also an effective policy in the national interest as to farm prices and wages." Sacrifice will be needed from us all.

Hawkins, E. R. Direct price control in Great Britain. U. S. Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Survey of Cur. Business 22(1): 12-18. Jan. 1942. 157.7 C76Ds

"Direct control of prices in Great Britain is decentralized... Rents are controlled by the Ministry of Health, shipping and transport by the respective

Ministries of Shipping and of Transport, electricity, gas, water, and fuel by the Board of Trade, certain raw materials by the Ministry of Supply, food by the Ministry of Food, and nonfood consumers' goods by the Board of Trade." The methods of control exercised by these agencies are described.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Can the canners produce the amount of goods needed? The answer is an emphatic yes. Canning Trade 64(25): 20, 22, 24, 26. Jan. 19, 1942. 286.83 T67

A symposium on the goals for canned fruits and vegetables.

Meister, Richard T. Wartime role of fruit growers calls for planned efficiency. Amer. Fruit Grower 62(1): 7. Jan. 1942. 80 G85

"The fruit grower must produce more fruit on the trees he has now and on those which come into bearing during the next few years, because new plantings will not bear fruit for five to eight years." And he will be handicapped by scarcities of labor and farm machinery.

N. Y. vegetable growers gird for war. Better Farms 2(16): 5. Jan. 15, 1942. 6 B462

Report of the joint annual conventions of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, and the Empire State Potato Club. Potato growers face a shortage of burlap bags due to their use for sandbags. There is likely to be a shortage of beet, carrot, muskmelon, cucumber, onion, spinach, and perhaps a few other kinds of seed, but seedsmen have been increasing seed production in this country since 1939 and sufficient supplies for 1943 may be expected.

Parker, Willis. After the war, what--? Citrus Leaves 22(1): 8. Jan. 1942. 80 C492

Invest in better cultural practices so that if a slump should come as an aftermath of war, healthy orchards will make it possible for citrus growers to withstand reduced per field box returns.

Refrigerator car situation is now tight. Virtually all car lines experiencing actual or potential shortage of cars for perishable shippers. N. Y. Packer 38(6): 1. Jan. 17, 1942. 286.8 M483

### Forestry and Lumber

Compton, Wilson. Paul Bunyan enlists: lumber industry prepared to accelerate production in effort to meet needs of nation. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(4): 35. Jan. 23, 1942. 99.81 M69

Lumber industry is meeting production demands but is ensuring perpetuation of timber crops by more conservative management and better fire protection.

Desch, H. E. The contribution of tropical forests to war economy. Malayan Forester 10(4): 123-130. Oct. 1941. 99.8 M292

The role of tropical forests in war is to supply round and sawn timber. In Malaya the shortage of imported supplies of many goods provides an opportunity for extending the uses of local woods.

Glesinger, Egon. Forest futures as seen against a background of world war. Amer. Forests 48(1): 7-9, 36, 43. Jan. 1942. 99.8 F762

European forests are being cut down and uses for wood are increasing. "The institutional changes that are taking place in Europe may provide a basis for a rather far-reaching reorganization of the structure of forest production and trade... World organization should be developed to follow the broad aspects of these problems and to coordinate the results of national efforts, research and progress in a way to provide for a better integration of methods in forest utilization and industry between countries, between continents, and as an important part of the economic structure of a free world."

Highlights of the effect of the war on the lumber industry. Gulf Coast Lumberman 29(19): 4, 26. Jan. 1, 1942. 99.81 G95

Imports of Philippine hardwoods have stopped. Sawmills on the Pacific Coast had to curtail hours of work because of blackouts. Coastwise lumber ships were sunk. Demand for lumber has increased.

South. Lumberman, v. 163, no. 2057, pp. 1-327. Dec. 15, 1941. 99.81 So82

Partial contents: Southern pine industry mobilizes for war effort, p. 103; Lumber and the national defense, pp. 125-132; Lumber--war-time and post-war, by Phillips A. Hayward, pp. 133-140; Southern hardwoods in defense, by Ed. R. Linn, pp. 145-148; Research and the national defense, by J. W. McClure, pp. 162-163; Southern pine trade promotion and defense, by Arthur Temple, pp. 181-182; What are defense orders doing to the woods? by W. S. Stover, pp. 195-197; Farm woodlands in defense, by W. E. Bond, pp. 207-210; Post-war tax policies and forestry, by Ronald B. Craig, pp. 223-225.

Tate, I. N. Forest products industries geared for victory drive. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(4): 34. Jan. 23, 1942. 99.81 M69

"While the Forest Products Industries will continue their program of reforestation, fire control, disease control, and research activities--product production will be their major task for 1942." Some uses are mentioned.

Tate, I. N. Timber resources sufficient to supply nation's war-time needs.

South. Lumberman 164(2058): 23. Jan. 1, 1942. 99.81 So82

"Reliable estimates of the 1941 consumption of forest products compared with 1940 are: Lumber--34,000,000,000 feet, as compared with 29,000,000,000 feet; pulpwood--15,000,000 cords, as compared with 13,000,000 cords; plywood--2,000,000,000 feet, as compared with 1,500,000,000, and veneer--933,000,000 feet against 813,000,000 feet... New growth in 1941 approached 12,000,000,000 cubic feet, nearly balancing the amount used."

#### Grain, Seed, and Feed

Farnsworth, Helen C. The world wheat situation, 1940-41. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 18(4): 109-190. Dec. 1941. 59.8 F73

"War influenced every phase of the wheat situation in 1940-41. It resulted in artificial shortage of wheat in Continental Europe and in reduced consumption there. It restricted wheat exports and augmented the wheat surplus

carried by the overseas exporting countries. It stimulated many governments to assume full or partial control over wheat supplies, distribution, and prices."

Governor Ratner urges utilization of Kansas volunteer wheat acreage. Kans. Stockman 26(6): 3. Jan. 15, 1942. 49 K134

Kansas has an estimated 2,000,000 acres of volunteer wheat which should be harvested to contribute food toward winning the war.

Losses of wheat in war. Predominant while in transit to United Kingdom. Cargill Crop Bul. 17(1): 35. Jan. 23, 1942. 281.8 C19

"Total losses of wheat in 1940-41 from destruction and deterioration attributable to the war are estimated at 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels, compared with a guess of losses of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels in the previous crop year."

Sievert, C. W. Feed manufacturers in national defense. Feedstuffs 14(3): 14. Jan. 17, 1942. 286.81 F322

The industry should teach the general farmer the value of proper feeding. The specialized dairy farmer is already doing a good job of feeding.

There is no need to overplant. Rice Jour. 44(12): 2-3. Dec. 1941. 59.8 R36

Rice acreage, compared with 1914, is approximately 100 percent greater and total rice yield is more than 120 percent greater. A number of former customers of the American rice farmer have become self-sufficient or nearly so in rice production.

Uhlmann, Richard. Richard Uhlmann reviews wheat supply conditions. Mod. Miller 69(3): 16. Jan. 17, 1942. 298.8 M72

"At the end of the current crop season next July we shall probably have more than 600 million bushels of wheat on hand, which is nearly three times the normal carryover, and almost enough to take care of home requirements for a whole year without raising another bushel." The acreage for next season is to be cut but the supply is not likely to be consumed until after the war when countries now devastated by war will need it.

U. S. Office of price administration. Price schedule no. 74--animal product feedingstuffs. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(13): 402-403. Jan. 20, 1942. 169 F31

This schedule temporarily establishes the prices prevailing on January 17, 1942, as the maximum prices, effective January 20, 1942.

U. S. Office of production management. General preference order no. M-82 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of domestically produced hemp seed. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(17): 521. Jan. 24, 1942. 169 F31

Hemp seed shall not be used except for the growing of hemp fiber or hemp seed. Orders placed by the Commodity Credit Corporation are given a rating of A-10; those placed by persons growing hemp are given B-1.

Weather and war squeeze seed supply. Kans. Farmer 79(2): 3, 6. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 K13

Fall rains in Kansas prevented harvesting of seed. There is likely to be



a scarcity of sorghum varieties, lespedeza, and soybeans suitable for Kansas conditions. The demand has increased because of the war.

White, E. D. The seedsmen's part in the farm war program. Seed Trade News 38(4): 8. Jan. 28, 1942. 61.8 Se3  
Address before the Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Association in Chicago on January 19, 1942.

### Livestock, Meat, and Wool

Dinsmore, Wayne. Railways and horses to handle war load. Natl. Hay Press 25 (4): 14, 16. Jan. 16, 1942. 286.81 N21

Rubber is rationed. It will be at least five years before adequate supplies can be obtained. We have about 14,000,000 horses and mules most of which are on farms. We can and will do the work that needs to be done on farms, etc., to win the war.

Hamilton, F. L. Col. Hamilton sees return of horses both in war and civilian activities; sends suggestions to horse growers. N. Mex. Stockman 7(1): 32. Jan. 1942. 49 N462

He suggests that more horses be produced and trained for various types of work.

Harsch, E. M. Our wartime front. Amer. Hampshire Herdsman 17(1): 16. Jan. 1942. 46.8 Am33

Breeders of Hampshire hogs face an increased demand for breeding stock. They should maintain quality.

Horses to train for service in civilian defense. Sportologue 22(9): 8. Jan. 1942. 42.8 Sp62

Volunteers and their horses will be trained now for both day and night courier service in case bombing makes roads and other communications useless.

Koester, F. W. This war and the horse. West. Livestock Jour. 20(12): 12-13, 82-83. Jan. 15, 1942. 6 F2278

In Poland, Germany used more than 200,000 horses; in France, almost 800,000. Russia and Japan are using many. Our army will need a good supply, and we shall need them to replace tractors, trucks and other vehicles the manufacture of which is being curtailed. The type of horse best suited to use by our Army is described and illustrated.

Lee, Floyd W. Lee sees wool as vital factor in national defense; forecasts government control of 1942 clip. N. Mex. Stockman 7(1): 12-13, 28. Jan. 1942. 49 N462

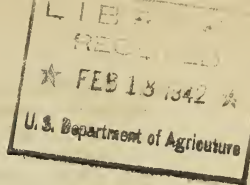
Mohair users appeal to O.P.M. for relief. Angora Jour. 32(1): 9. Jan. 1942. 40.18 An4

"O.P.M. has curtailed use of wool for civilian use to half (40 %) the quantity used by any one factory last year. Mohair is classified as wool. Yet mohair is not now being used for defense."

498

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

February 13, 1942

No. 18

Planning--War and Postwar

Carr, Edward Hallett. The twenty years' crisis, 1919-1939. An introduction to the study of international relations. 313 pp. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1940. 280 C234

Chapter 13.-Peaceful change, pp. 264-284. "Peaceful change can only be achieved through a compromise between the utopian conception of a common feeling of right and the realist conception of a mechanical adjustment to a changed equilibrium of forces."

Chapter 14.-The prospects of a new international order, pp. 287-307. "Those who seek international conciliation may study with advantage the conditions which have made the process of conciliation between social classes in some degree successful. Essential conditions of that process were that the reality of the conflict should be frankly recognised, and not dismissed as an illusion in the minds of wicked agitators; that the easy hypothesis of a natural harmony of interests, which a modicum of good will and common sense would suffice to maintain, should be consigned to oblivion; that what was morally desirable should not be identified with what was economically advantageous; and that economic interests should, if necessary, be sacrificed in order to resolve the conflict by the mitigation of inequalities. None of these conditions has yet been realised in the international community."

Hu Shih. For a just peace in the Pacific. Free World 2(1): 9-13. Feb. 1942. 280.8 F87

"The new world order which we want to see set up as the necessary condition for a durable peace in the Pacific area or in any other part of the earth, must be a 'League to Enforce Peace.'"

Huxley, Julian S. Things to come in Britain. Free World 2(1): 14-20. Feb. 1942. 280.8 F87

The British government is committed to far-reaching new policies. "Britain cannot help emerging less classridden, and without much of the present class-cleavage in education, in the professions, and the Foreign Service; there will be a higher level of social security, and a more uniform system for its administration; national service will continue in varied forms; diet will be healthier, and eating more sociable, while greater provision will be made for children. In world economic affairs this country is also committed to various schemes of commodity and shipping control, storage of surpluses, regional organization of supplies, increased industrialization of backward or partially developed areas, etc., which are much more likely to be developed and unified than reversed or abandoned."

Latin American economic institute. The economic defense of the western hemisphere: a study in conflicts. 170 pp. Washington, D. C., American council on public affairs [1941] 280 L345

Contents: The influences of the second World War, by Horace B. Davis, pp. 5-43; Canada as an American problem, by National Planning Association, pp. 44-70; Inter-American collaboration, by Ethel B. Dietrich, pp. 71-83; A businessman's program, by Fred Lavis, pp. 84-102; The totalitarian aggressors, by Richard F. Behrendt, pp. 103-129; Britain's rivalry, by Scott Nearing, pp. 130-139; Brazil's nationalist economy, by Rodrigues Silva, pp. 140-151; Some basic considerations, by John F. Normano, pp. 152-170.

[Mather, Kirtley F.] World community expected to result from war. Sci. News Letter 41(6): 85. Feb. 7, 1942. 470 Sci24

"For a century or more the tendency has been to use more and more of the non-renewable resources, nature's stored capital, and relatively less of the renewable resources, man's annual income... But within the last decade, scientific research has reversed the trend. The expanding chemical industries with their plastics and synthetic resins depend largely upon things that grow, and these are a product of the potentially inexhaustible resources of the soil." The world will be reorganized so that its resources will be available to all.

Ogdon, Montell. Wartime agriculture and post-war objectives. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(1): 15-32. Jan. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

Countries at war have changed the pattern of agriculture to meet wartime needs. These changes must be considered in postwar planning. The following postwar program to permit the utilization of agricultural production capacity to meet an increasingly higher standard of living is suggested: 1. establish international consumer reserves of certain primary raw materials; 2. set up an international administrative committee for each commodity, representative of producer and consumer interests; 3. ascertain as nearly as possible what consumption requirements of respective countries will be. It would be the function of the respective committees to (1) determine a commodity price that would be adequate to encourage production to meet demand, and (2) administer import quotas that have been ascertained and accepted by governments of consuming nations to be essential to meet their consumption requirements.

Van Kirk, Walter W. What kind of peace? Christian Cent. 59(5): 139-141. Feb. 4, 1942.

"It may well be that after the war the United States and Britain may be required, jointly, to wrestle with the staggering problems of refugee resettlement, the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked. These two nations may also be required, for a time, to maintain law and order in the war infested areas as a prior condition to the negotiation of a peace settlement. There will be need, too, for liquidating the war effort and returning millions of men in defense industries to the pursuits of peace." But this effort should not be permanent. The Christian church looks forward to a genuine world community. "When this war is over there should be drafted a covenant providing for the joint participation of all nations, victors and vanquished, in the creation of an all-inclusive league or federation of nations," whose functions would include "the enactment of tariff legislation, the regulation of international trade, the stabilization of currencies and the administration of colonial and subject peoples."

Government Policy and Program

Abbott, J. P. The state and agriculture. Country Life Stock & Station Jour. 53(22): 1, 18. Nov. 28, 1941. 286.85 Sy2

In postwar plans for Australian agriculture the State should encourage the industry to be self reliant and to cooperate; it should undertake research, set up standards for export, study market trends, attempt diversification, be concerned with stabilization of rural finance, prohibit production in unsuitable areas, and weigh export policy.

Aberg, Ewert. Sweden adjusts its agriculture to war conditions. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(1): 3-14. Jan. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

"During the 20 years following the World War Sweden greatly increased its agricultural production and the degree of its self-sufficiency." Bad weather in 1940 and 1941, however, reduced production, and it was necessary to draw on stocks built up in 1938 and 1939. Rationing was introduced. Substitute feeds from wood pulp have been developed and the possibility of producing a "hay" from pine needles is being studied. Substitute fuel and power have also been developed. To "minimize the labor deficiency, a cooperative movement has been organized to form so-called labor units, of which there are now about 75,000 in the country." Prices of many farm products have been fixed by the government.

Burton, Laurence V. Jobs that only a planning board can do. Food Indus. 14 (2): 33-34. Feb. 1942. 389.8 F737

"Unless this No-Man's Land between control over equipment and supplies by WPB and control over production of the raw foodstuffs by the Department of Agriculture is occupied at once by a suitable planning board, the United States and some of the United Nations will face grave food problems in 1943 or 1944." Facilities for processing foods are not being planned for.

Canada. Agricultural supplies board. War-time production series. Ottawa, 1941. 7 C162

Special pamphlet no. 58: Cooling milk on the farm; no. 59: Control of wheat stem sawfly in the prairie provinces; no. 60: Wheat as feed for live stock.

Dutcher, Robert. Regulation is war-time necessity. Farmer-Stockman 55(3): 57. Feb. 1, 1942. 6 Ok45

Control boards should consult farmers on agricultural matters.

Home front. New Statesman and Nation 22(559): 402. Nov. 8, 1941. 280.8 N2132

The British rationing scheme is said to be working well. It is suggested that restaurants should be taken over and operated as British Restaurants where cheap, wholesome and quick meals can be got. This would stop a good deal of wasteful spending and impose a salutary check on the black markets in unrationed foods. Canteen facilities for industrial workers should also be extended.



Marshall, David. Agricultural executive committees and post-war agricultural policy. Scot. Farmer 50(2557-2558): 210, 226. Jan. 3, 10, 1942. 10 So8

The existing powers and duties of the Agricultural Committees in Scotland are listed and a scheme for discontinuing the labor services after the war is suggested.

In the second article it is suggested that work of the committees relating to rationing and licensing may be abolished. Committees should continue to handle subsidies on specific crops or stock and financial assistance to those entering the farming industry. They should also continue control over the agricultural use of each farm.

Meeker, David. Agricultural supplies. 8 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Office of agricultural defense relations, 1942.

Address before the meeting of USDA State War Boards, Southern and East Central States, Atlanta, Georgia, January 28, 1942.

The present supply situation for farm machinery, labor, etc. is discussed.

Miller, Paul E. We have lengthened our reach. Multiplied war responsibilities met by training local leaders. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 13(2): 17. Feb. 1942.

The Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has trained approximately 15,000 farm men and women as neighborhood Food-for-Freedom leaders.

OPM places restrictions on foods and materials. Orders affect tires, wrappers, cans, fats and oils, coffee, alcohol, molasses and sugar. Food Indus. 14 (2): 67-68. Feb. 1942. 389.8 F737

Partain, Lloyd E. Food for freedom with soil conservation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Soil Conserv. Serv. Soil Conserv. 7(8): 177-178. Feb. 1942.

Includes the list of recommended seasonal practices released to county USDA Defense Boards in Oklahoma.

Poe, Clarence. What lies ahead for Southern agriculture... "For the duration" and when peace comes? Prog. Farmer [Tex. Ed.] 57(2): 58. Feb. 1942. 6 T311  
Government recognizes its responsibility to maintain fair prices for farm products and to prevent postwar unemployment. The "machine age" can rebuild what war destroys.

S. D. prepares to meet war problems in agriculture. S. Dak. State Col. Ext. Serv. Farm-Home News 9(1): 4. Jan. 1942. 275.29 So85Ex

"A total of 7,562 farm people and agency representatives cooperated in doing agricultural planning in South Dakota in 1941. Of these 1,147 were farmer and farm women members of community and county land use planning committees."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. National 4-H victory program 1942. 6 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, 1942.

The 4-H Clubs are asked to interpret the total victory program to the community, produce and conserve needed food supplies for home and abroad, save for victory, develop our health and that of the community, acquire

useful technical and mechanical skills, practice democratic procedures and learn to appreciate better our democratic way of life, try to understand some of the important social and economic forces now at work.

U. S. Office of foreign agricultural relations. Report...1941. 14 pp.  
Washington, D. C., 1941. 1 F752

The war has reduced our exports of wheat and other staples but under the lend-lease act exports of dairy products, poultry, and eggs are increasing. Imports have remained about the same. Methods of international cooperation in regulating trade in surplus agricultural commodities after the war are being explored.

### Food Needs

Canning, John B. Foods for defense. Jour. Farm Econ. 23(4): 697-711. Nov. 1941. 280.8 J822

"The most important general characteristics of war economics are: 1. Nearly all nations expect to win their wars; and wars are always harder to win than the winners expect; 2. All war plans turn out to be more or less defective in one respect: too little advance provision is made in most supply categories. Hence prudent preparation should consist of all the preparation that can be made; 3. Once battle is joined, all wars enter into, and remain in, a state of unpredictable flux. Only reserve stocks confer freedom to change use rates; 4. Wars have to be fought at top speed. Hence deficient preparation can seldom be repaired; it can only be prevented. With particular reference to food, the great lessons of prolonged wars are: 1. All belligerents run short of one or more major categories of foods; 2. Food deficiencies, and their attendant increases in illnesses, kill more people than bullets do; 3. Preventable illnesses, and low vitality and stamina slow down war effort far more than any other cause. Indeed, these arise largely from scarcity of foods and the mal-distribution attendant upon high prices and fears of high prices; 4. In modern total war, efficiency in all civilian work has become as important as efficiency in the armed forces. The fine nutritional level set by the army diet is equally necessary for civilians; 5. Because we know the importance of foods and can raise them, it would be accounted shameful want of moral courage to be remiss in prudential preparation."

Evans, R. M. War food needs challenge to South. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191 (14748-sec. 2): 6. Jan. 30, 1942. 286.8 J82

"Too many Southern farm families buy too much food and raise too little. In time of war, it is extremely bad economy to tax the production, processing, storage and transportation facilities of the commercial food-producing areas of the country to supply the South with commodities which it could produce easily and cheaply on its own soil."

Food for Britain. Billions of pounds of American foods now cross the ocean to help fill out the meager meals of front-line allies. U. S. Agr. Market. Admin. Consum. Counsel Div. Consum. Guide 8(7): 2-5. Feb. 1, 1942. 1.94 Ad422C

John Bull's rations. Business Week no. 648, pp. 34, 39-41, 45. Jan. 31, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

"The first actual retail rationing of daily necessities came in January, 1940, when the entire civilian population was compelled to register with some neighborhood grocer (every six months) to secure prescribed rations of butter, bacon and ham, sugar, and tea." In June 1941 clothing was rationed on a "points system" which was later extended to food. British experiences may be useful to us.

War in East calls for more food here. Ships will be diverted from trade routes and British farmer must fill the gap--no relaxing for years to come. Farmer & Stock-Breeder [London] 55(2723): 2388. Dec. 16, 1941. 10 F228

Harding, T. Swann. "Food for freedom." Advertisers' huge stake in the most important social and economic undertaking ever attempted: feeding America properly. Printers' Ink 198(1): 19-20, 93-94. Jan. 2, 1942. 238.8 P932

Hendrickson, Roy F. Purchase programs of the Agricultural marketing administration. 12 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the Annual Farm and Home Week Program, Urbana, Illinois, February 3, 1942.

"Food purchases by the Government for war in the coming year, including those for the armed forces on land, sea and air, Lend-Lease food for the United Nations, direct relief distribution, school lunches, and the Stamp Plan, amount in dollars to the total amount spent for food in the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois."

Logan, Paul P. The Army's canned food position as of January 1942. Canner 94(9): 13-14. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.83 C16

"The Army has acquired a satisfactory quantity of acceptable canned food and has it either in its own warehouses or in canners' warehouses in every part of the United States ready for immediate shipment."

Richter, J. H. Food consumption in German worker families. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(2): 77-82. Feb. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

In Germany "wartime consumption of foodstuffs by worker families in 1939-41, as far as can be ascertained, may have amounted to from 90 to 100 percent of the calorie values consumed in 1927-28 and to from 95 to 105 percent of the calorie values consumed in the 1937 worker families at the lower economic level... For the average of the civilian population the reduction in fats and animal proteins may have been as much as 25 percent compared with pre-war, and of all proteins, about 15 percent."

Richter, J. H. Food consumption in the United Kingdom. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(1): 33-42. Jan. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

"There has been some amelioration in the British food situation during 1941."

Straight, Michael. Rationing: democracy's test. New Repub. 106(6): 192-193. Feb. 9, 1942. 280.8 N

Rationing experiences in Great Britain and Germany are examined for points applicable to America.

- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Suggested state and regional distribution of revised goals and expected production for 1942. 37 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Jan. 1942.
- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of information. Information on 1942 production goals, arranged by classes of commodities. U. S. Dept. Agr. Food for Freedom Program. Background Information Ser. no. 1, 7 pp. Washington, D. C., 1942.

### Dairy and Poultry

- Ault, Mrs. E. E. Cheese helps win the war. Dairy Goat Jour: 19(12): 1, 3. Feb. 1942. 40.18 M592  
Romano cheese made from goat's milk is in demand.

- Baltzer, A. C. Meeting defense demands. Mich. Farmer 199(2): 38. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 M58

Figures from 10 dairy herd improvement associations in eastern Michigan are given to show that \$17 worth more feed resulted in a better producing cow which returned \$59 more income over feed cost.

- Europe to need good dairy stock after war. Next few years appear to be time to put farm business in order. Nebr. Univ. Agr. Ext. Serv. News 29(6): 1. Dec. 1941. 275.29 N272Ae

- Gaumnitz, E. W. Dairy products under lease-lend program. Natl. Butter and Cheese Jour. no. 87, pp. 14-15, 45-46, 48. Feb. 1942. 286.85 B98Bu  
Address at 33rd annual meeting of American Butter Institute, Chicago, December 2, 1941.

- Harvey, John R. Wartime aims of poultry-keepers. Scot. Farmer 50(2558): 225. Jan. 10, 1942. 10 Sco8

Aims of the Poultry Association of Great Britain include the raising of home-produced eggs and poultry to their proper sphere of importance in the dietary of the nation; the endeavour to attain that in the list of priorities for feeding stuffs, poultry are placed immediately after the dairy cow; in the national interest, the securing of the importation of feeding stuffs rather than eggs.

- Hirasuna, F. Y. Japanese sexors are citizens. Poultry Supply Dealer 19(2): 3, 22. Feb. 1942. 47.8 B11

Letter to the editor stating that "the war between Japan and the United States has not eliminated the Japanese as sexors, for the simple reason that every so-called Japanese chick sexor, without exception, is a Japanese American, a citizen of the United States of America, by virtue of birth in the United States and the Fourteenth Amendment of our American Constitution. As American citizens we are subject to military service and any shortage of Japanese American sexors will be due, largely, to induction into the armed forces of the United States."



Price ceilings not an early prospect in dairy and poultry industries. Dairy Prod. 48(9): 3-4. Jan. 1942. 286.85 C43

The price control bill is discussed from the point of view of the dairy industry.

Temperton, H., and Dudley, F. J. Research in poultry nutrition in war-time. Empire Jour. Expt. Agr. 9(36): 248-264. Oct. 1941. 10 Em7

Report of research conducted at the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, Harper Adams Agricultural College.

Tindall, Cordell. Victory eggs at a profit. Mo. Ruralist 83(3): 3, 10. Jan. 31, 1942. 6 M8891

[U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics] Feeding to produce more milk for victory. U. S. Dept. Agr. BAE-Ext. Flier-2, 4 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., [1942]

Quantities of grain to be fed per cow, daily, under varying price conditions are suggested.

Vermont dairy plant operators and managers association. Papers presented at the twentieth short course conference for dairy plant operators and milk distributors...and twentieth annual meeting. 158 pp. Burlington, 1941. 44.7 V593

Some dairy aspects of the defense program, by W. A. Wentworth, pp. 31-34; The defense program as regards dairy production and consumption and the economic implications for New England, by W. Bruce Silcox, pp. 80-88; The Vermont dairyman's position as regards this defense program, by J. E. Carrigan, pp. 89-92.

[Wright, Archie] First defense plan for food is proposed. New York farmers draw up plan for milk--no. 1 defense food. Facts for Farmers 1(7): 3. Jan. 1942. 281.8 F11

The plan calls for one price, to be based on cost of production; government power to direct the uses of milk; elimination of duplicate receiving stations; and regulation of distribution.

#### Livestock, Meat, and Wool

Barnes, George W. "Food for defense" from the livestock front. Texas cattle. Cattleman 28(9): 51. Feb. 1942. 49 C29

Flemish giants and our national defense. Small Stock Mag. 26(2): 3, 19. Feb. 1942. 48.8 P442

"The Flemish Giants are the best of all domestic rabbit breeds to produce meat quickly. They will be greatly in demand by spring and a shortage in good breeding stock may be expected before mid-summer."

Herr, John K. Why should the United States lag behind other great powers in military use of animals? Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. Jour. 100(779): 101-113. Feb. 1942. 41.8 Am3

"Mechanization, by its great part in restoring the war of movement, has increased the opportunities for the use of cavalry." Use of animals by the

Russian, Japanese, German and American armies is compared. Probable development of our cavalry is described.

Jackson, Wm. D. Beef cattle in the third year of war. Scot. Farmer 50(2558): 227. Jan. 10, 1942. 10 Sco8

Brief survey of the situation in Scotland.

Mohler, John R. The bureau and national defense. Bur. Vet. 18(1): 1, 3. Jan. 1942.

Address at the annual banquet of the National Association of B. A. I. Veterinarians, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1941.

[Schmidt, George A.] Live stock and meat supplies are ample for military and civilian requirements. Meat and Live Stock Digest 22(5): 1, 3. Jan. 1942. 286.85 M46

Production of meat in 1941 exceeded that of any other year on record.

Thoroughbreds and the war. The Blood-Horse 37(4): 143. Jan. 24, 1942. 42.8 T392

Since some of the race tracks have already been closed the need for racing horses is decreasing. More horses are needed for other purposes however.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 58—wool and wool tops and yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(13): 399-400. Jan. 20, 1942. 169 F31

Sets maximum prices for South American wools.

Amendment no. 4: Fed Register 7(15): 446. Jan. 22, 1942; no. 5: Fed. Register 7(22): 624-625. Jan. 31, 1942; no. 6: Fed. Register 7(27): 822. Feb. 7, 1942.

U. S. Office of production management. Wool. Interpretation no. 1 of conservation order no. M-73. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(18): 543. Jan. 27, 1942. 169 F31

Urge Uncle Sam to buy domestic wool crop. West. Livestock Jour. 20(14): 1, 9. Jan. 27, 1942. 6 F2278

The army will need the entire 1942 wool clip and almost double the domestic clip in 1943.

War and wool. The part which wool plays in winning wars. Com. Bul. [Boston] 84(4434-sec. 2): 9-16, 22. Feb. 7, 1942. 286.8 C736

Wilkins, Russell. A fair price for domestic wool during the war. Calif. Wool Grower 18(3): 3-4. Jan. 20, 1942. 45.8 C12

The War Industries Board regulations for handling the 1918 wool clip should again be used as they were found workable. A similar scheme is being followed by the British. Our government is experimenting with a new system "which, in our opinion, will protect all interests but those of the producer."

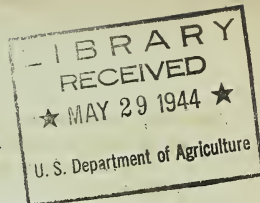
Miscellaneous

- Dubow, David. Victory calls for sacrifice. Black Fox Mag. 25(8): 9, 20-21, 30. Jan. 1942. 410 B56  
Fur farmers face shortages of labor and materials.
- Flood, Francis. "We shall fight in the fields." Ohio Farmer 189(2): 4. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 Oh3  
English farmers have to plow around shell holes and poles set up a few rods apart to keep enemy airplanes from landing. Grain stacks are scattered over the fields so that incendiary bombs will not destroy them all. Buckets of water and sand bags are kept by all stacks.
- Knowlton, George F. Insect control and defense. Utah Farmer 61(10): 11. Jan. 10, 1942. 6 D45  
Insects normally destroy an average of approximately 10 percent of the crops in the United States. Insect control to reduce crop loss will aid in meeting the crop production objectives set by the government.
- Platt, A. P. The decontamination of food. Food 10(121): 281-284. Oct. 1941. 389.8 F738  
Report of a British study of "the effect of the various common war gases on all types of foodstuffs. These studies revealed the surprising and comforting fact that, with certain exceptions, gases are unlikely to render food dangerous for consumption, but would not do more than make it rather unpalatable, in cases of severe exposure. Real danger will exist where there has been direct liquid contamination by one of the vesicant gases or, in certain cases, where there has been severe exposure to the vapours of such gases."
- Streeter, Carroll P. National war-time platform of American farm women. What's New in Home Econ. 6(6): 22-23, 44. Feb. 1942. 321.8 W55
- Unable to produce for war effort. Natl. Union Farmer 21(1): 1, 2. Jan. 15, 1942. 281.8 N212  
Thousands of poor farmers and sharecroppers will not be able to increase production because of debts and lack of credit.
- U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Exports during 2 years of war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Sit. 25(12): 28. Dec. 1941. 1 Ec7Ag  
Exports of some farm products, particularly those under Lend-Lease authorization, increased, others decreased. A table gives comparative exports of 14 commodities for 1939-40 and 1940-41.
- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Watch your step. Farm safety for national defense. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 481, 32 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942. 1 Ag84M
- West, Gladys A. References on defense, war, and economic effects of war. 28 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Bur. of foreign and domestic commerce, 1941.

1916  
Ag  
Review

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

February 20, 1942

No. 19

Planning--War and Postwar

Dexter, Lewis A. Reconstruction begins now. Common Sense 11(2): 60-62, 65. Feb. 1942.

There will probably soon be established an Allied Supply Council. It should be used to train personnel in an international viewpoint. The connection between the immediate, administrative problems and the long-range win-the-war-and-the-peace strategy should be emphasized.

Fairchild, Henry Pratt. Land-hunger and peace. Common Sense 11(2): 48-51. Feb. 1942.

"As long as nations allow their numbers to be restrained only by the harsh checks of famine, destitution, disease, and misery there will be an irresistible impulse to seek an outlet through war."

Harding, T. Swann. Agriculture can win the peace. Common Sense 11(2): 39-41. Feb. 1942.

The Department of Agriculture has worked out plans for production goals for essential commodities to aid Britain, to feed our own people better, and to build up stock piles of non-perishable food as a reserve. After the war, this reserve may be used as a political tool to influence the conquered countries.

Kimmel, Roy I., and Shaw, Ralph R. Postwar planning for libraries in the Department of agriculture. Amer. Libr. Assoc. Bul. 36(2): 95-99. Feb. 1942. 243.9 Am3

In the Department of Agriculture's postwar planning, consideration is being given to the library needs of rural communities. Recommendations will be worked out in close cooperation with the Committee on Postwar Planning of the American Library Association.

Lambert, N. P. What next? "If Canada can find such a huge amount each year out of current revenue for purposes of war why should we not be able to face and handle the post-war problem of securing a sane and constructive peace." Country Guide and Nor'-West Farmer 61(2): 7, 34. Feb. 1942  
7 G76

Lorwin, Lewis L. National planning in selected countries. (U. S.) Natl. Resources Planning Bd. Tech. Paper no. 2, 173 pp., processed. Washington, 1941. 173.2 N214Tp  
Includes agricultural planning in Germany, Sweden, and Latin America.



Schmitt, Bernadotte E. The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration and the terms of a future peace. Social. Ed. 6(2): 58-65. Feb. 1942. 280.8 Scl23

The Atlantic Charter is analyzed point by point. Postwar boundary problems and the place of Germany in the coming peace are discussed. It is suggested that Germany should be reduced to an agricultural economy.

Whitehead, Alfred North. The problem of reconstruction. Atlantic Monthly 169(2): 172-175. Feb. 1942. 110 At

Part of an address in the American Academy of Arts and Science, November 12, 1941.

"The essence of the world-wide sociological problem is the study of the modes of grouping mankind subject to some coordination of the various groups...A stable order is necessary, but it is not enough. There must be satisfaction for the purposes that are inherent in human life."

#### Government Policy and Program

Agriculture goes in. Farm Jour. and Farmer's Wife 66(2): 11-13. Feb. 1942. 6 F2212

Gives information farmers need on the draft, the curb on tire sales, farm machinery quotas, fertilizers, seeds, prices, taxes, insecticides and fungicides, oils and fats, clothing, sugar, food, and the production goals.

Baker, Dennys Val. British rations. Mod. Packaging 15(4): 52-54. Dec. 1941. 309.8 M72

The British Ministry of Food has a staff of some 25,000 all over the country to supervise rationing, distribute food to traders, and arrange for shipments from overseas. The problems of rationing are described.

Boutwell, William Dow, ed. America prepares for tomorrow; the story of our total defense effort, by William Dow Boutwell, B. P. Brodinsky, Pauline Frederick, Joseph Harris, Glenn Nixon (and) Archie Robertson. 612 pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers (1941) 280.12 B66

Bibliography, pp. 583-602.

This book reports the facts of the national defense program to May 1941. Chapter 8: "The farmers are prepared." Chapter 22: "The bread and butter line," (position of the consumer). Chapter 30: "D-day" (planning for demobilization).

Darling, George. The politics of food. 211 pp. London, George Routledge & sons, ltd. (1941) 389 D24

The British wartime food policy is examined. The organization of the Ministry of Food is more complex than it need be because it aims to preserve the existing complicated organization of the food trades. The co-operative societies have not allowed their officials to accept appointment in the Ministry of Food. They are, however, influencing the Government to bring about more complete rationing. After the war the food control should be continued to insure a basic diet to the entire population.

Hendrickson, Roy F. The war job in agriculture. Amer. Grocer 147(5): 76-77. Feb. 4, 1942. 286.83 Am32

Address before the National American Wholesale Grocers Association. The lend-lease program and the stamp plan are described. (To be continued.)

Neuberger, Richard L. What God hath wrought. Common Sense 11(1): 8-11. Jan. 1942.

The resources of the United States are being used for the war. The National Resources Planning Board exists to prevent blunders such as occurred when grassland was ploughed up in the last war. It is also planning for peace-time uses of our resources.

Stanley, Louise. Defense and the homemaker. Gen. Federation Clubwoman 22(4): 9. Oct. 1941. 280.8 G282.

"The Bureau of Home Economics has redirected its program of work to supply the facts needed by homemakers if they are to do their part in maintaining and improving the general well-being of this country for whatever lies ahead." The Bureau has worked out diet plans, tested food for Great Britain or for school lunches, and designed cotton hosiery and work clothes for women.

U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Report of the chief, 1941. 51 pp. Washington, U. S. Bur. agr. econ., 1941.

Defense production--goals for 1942, pp. 5-6; Effect of the defense program on farm technology, pp. 20-21.

U. S. Forest service. Forests and people. 40 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

Work of the Forest Service in defense, pp. 20-21.

Walker, E. Ronald. Total war--with reservations. Econ. Rec. 17(33): 166-179. Dec. 1941. 280.8 Ec74

Australia's war economy, May to October 1941.

There is reluctance to give up agricultural industries that may be needed after the war.

Wilson, M. L. Activities of the extension service in promoting agricultural cooperation. 8 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, 1942.

Read before the American Institute of Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., January 15, 1942, by W. B. Stout, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The Extension Service is aiding cooperatives to provide better service to farmers and consumers. Plans based on our national food needs and a safe soil load are being worked out. After the war we hope that more people will be well fed and housed than ever before which means a greater market for food and fiber.

#### Labor

Barton, Glen T. Rural manpower and total war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(2): 11-13. Feb. 1942. 1 Ec7La

Agriculture will "contribute workers needed in the factories and in the armed forces, and utilize with all possible efficiency the manpower remaining at its disposal so that agricultural production goals can be achieved." Women will have to help in seasonal peaks.

Bendiner, Robert. Cool heads or martial law. Nation 154(7): 183-184. Feb. 14, 1942. 110 N

"From 30 to 40 per cent of California's truck gardening is in Japanese hands, and in some parts of the state the raising of green vegetables is virtually a Japanese monopoly...The yield of the Japanese truck farms is vital with the sudden quartering of something like half a million troops in California. Nor is it feasible to supplant these Japanese farmers in a hurry." The army and the Attorney General are studying the situation.

Farmers say production will be cut one-third. Prairie Farmer 114(3): 9, 37, Feb. 7, 1942. 6 P883B

Letters from farmers regarding the drafting of farm labor for the army.

Flood, Francis. Women take over farming job. Land army girls, tractors are mainstays on England's land front in plant-for-life program. Prairie Farmer 114(3): 12-13. Feb. 7, 1942. 6 P883B

Guernsey breeders fear farm help shortage. Farm and Dairy (Salem, Ohio) 28(24): 1, 16. Feb. 13, 1942. 6 P2279

A resolution urging local draft boards to give more serious consideration to skilled farm labor in 1942 as well as the re-classification of those farm boys registered in 1941, was passed by the members of the Eastern Ohio Guernsey Breeders' association at their annual meeting held at Cadiz, Ohio, February 6.

Jap problem a vital one to California. N. Y. Packer 38(8): 1, 14. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.8 N483

The sentiment in the fruit and vegetable producing areas of California regarding the Japanese working there is surveyed.

Paterson, Haygood. Selective service policy regarding farm labor. Ala. Dept. Agr. and Indus. Ala. Farmers' For Sale, Want and Exch. Bul. 11(8): 1. Feb. 15, 1942. 2 A1123

"Selective Service Regulations state that a registrant shall be considered a 'necessary man' in an agricultural enterprise if he cannot be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications or skill in such activity, and provided his removal would cause a serious loss of effectiveness in such activity. Upon the Local Boards in Alabama fall the responsibility of determining whether or not a person is a 'necessary man' in his activity."

#### Machinery

Bernhard, C. H. Farm machinery: II. The repair program. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(2): 32-34. Feb. 1942. 1 Ec7La

CIO plan would triple output of farm machinery industry. CIO News 5(1): 3. Jan. 5, 1942. (Sample copy)

Consolidation of non-defense production in a smaller number of plants so that some plants may be used almost entirely for defense production, freezing of implement models, and limiting the number of implement models are suggested.



Farm scrap turned to war steel. Wis. Agr. and Farmer 69(1): 5. Jan. 10, 1942. 6 W751

To the appeal for collection of unuseable metal parts "Wisconsin communities have responded by selling thousands of tons to local dealers... Dane County, Wisconsin, dealers were authorized to pay 60 cents per hundred for scrap delivered at their yards." Prices vary with grade and location.

Hole, Erling. Farm machinery. I. Priorities of materials. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(2): 27-31. Feb. 1942. 1 Ec7La

A review of regulations affecting metals, and a discussion of materials in machines.

New Hampshire--U. S. Dept. of agriculture war board. Food for freedom. N. H. Dept. Agr. Weekly Market Bul. 20(44): 1. Jan. 28, 1942. 280.39 N45

"It was found that by proper adjustments of farm tractors it was possible to save as much as 10 gallons of fuel per day. Furthermore, the repairs and adjustments on carburetors, governors, valves, and magnetos, in addition to saving fuel, increased the power of the tractors by as much as one-third... Several services are available in New Hampshire to inform farmers on machinery care and tuneup, or to assist them with their repair problems."

Root, Alan. O.P.M. issues farm machinery preference program. Gleanings Bee Cult. 70(2): 73-74, 121. Feb. 1942. 424.8 G47

Under the priority rating A-3 and limitation order L-26 beekeepers may expect that hive covers "probably will be required to be made of sheet steel instead of galvanized steel. Copper smokers, zinc excluders, copper steam boilers and copper veils are to be eliminated. Zinc probably will be restricted to frame supports, frame wire, honey storage tanks, extractors, capping melters, wax presses, bee smokers, as a protective coating only. Copper can be used only on steam jackets for uncapping knives and capping melters." In case of sugar shortage increased honey production may be needed. If so, cans must be provided.

"We're ready to enlist,"--say old farm tools. Amer. Agr. 139(2): 65, 71. Jan. 17, 1942. 6 Am3

A community farm machinery auction is suggested for exchanging old machinery and parts. Do not sell usable machinery for junk. Read the bulletins listed.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Rounding up the repair orders. A job that must be done thoroughly and without delay. Farm Impl. News 63(2): 24-25. Jan. 22, 1942. 58.8 F22

### Prices

Flexible price controls. Southwest. Miller 20(49): 21. Feb. 3, 1942. 298.8 So82

Under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, the only agricultural ceiling so far established is on rice, at 125 percent of parity. Wheat and corn supplies of the CCC will be released to act as temporary limitations on prices.

Major emergency price control act clauses. Southwest. Miller 20(49): 19. Feb. 3, 1942. 298.8 So82

Interpretations of certain clauses in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 are noted.



U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to price schedule no. 52--pepper. (U. S.) Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(24): 724-725. Feb. 1942. 169 F31

Prices for pepper are fixed.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 51--cocoa beans and cocoa butter. (U. S.) Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(24): 722-724. Feb. 4, 1942. 169 F31

Cocoa beans and cocoa butter are wholly imported but stocks in this country are high. Maximum prices are fixed.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 2 to price schedule no. 51--cocoa beans and cocoa butter. Correction. (U. S.) Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(27): 822. Feb. 7, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 4 to price schedule no. 50--green coffee. (U. S.) Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(23): 663-664. Feb. 3, 1942. 169 F31

Wise, H. L. War-time price control in New Zealand. Econ. Rec. 17(33): 180-191. Dec. 1941. 280.8 Ec74

Functions of the "Price Tribunal" are to investigate complaints as to prices; to issue Price Orders; to maintain a survey of all prices, institute proceedings for offences in relation to prices, and to take such other steps as in its opinion may be necessary to prevent profiteering or the exploitation of the public.

### Cotton

Burrell, J. Lloyd. Cotton and defense. South. Agr. 72(2): 20. Feb. 1942. 6 So83

"Every ton of cotton seed contains 300 pounds of oil which is needed to substitute for curtailed imports of vegetable oils; 900 pounds of meal which can be used in increasing livestock production, and about 140 pounds of linters which can go into the manufacture of munitions." Per acre yields should be increased.

Murray, Robert J. The cotton markets in a war economy. Cotton Digest 14(13): 6. Dec. 27, 1941. 286.82 C822

"Cotton is undoubtedly proving to be of much greater importance in this war than was anticipated... It has been calculated that the average soldier consumes, directly or indirectly, about one-half of a bale of cotton per year. This is about 10 times as much as the average civilian consumes." Government holdings have facilitated the transition of the trade to a war basis.

Robbins, E. L. The cotton crop and our war... Seed and linters contribute important part of military effort. Ark. Farmer 44(1): 8. Jan. 1942. 6 Ar42  
Cottonseed products are used for food and animal feed, linters for munitions making.

Wesson, Sheldon C. Cotton trade put on domestic basis by entry into war. United States participation in conflict completes shift in marketing--Government takes over export business. Jour. Com. (N. Y.) 191(14744): 8A, 10A. Jan. 26, 1942. 286.8 J82

Fats and Oils

Parrish, Roy E. Peanut's part in food for freedom program. Peanut Jour. and Nut World 21(4): 9-10, 25. Feb. 1942. 77.8 P313  
Peanuts are rich in food essentials but are especially needed for oil.

U. S. Office of production management. Amendment no. 1 to general preference order M-71 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of fats and oils. (U. S.) Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(18): 543. Jan. 27, 1942. 169 F31

Williams, C. B. More soybeans for national defense. South. Planter 103(2): 37. Feb. 1942. 6 So89

The yellow-seeded varieties are preferred. Methods of cultivation are noted.

Forestry and Lumber

Carlson, T. A. What woods are best for military shipping boxes? Mod. Packaging 15(6): 41, 96. Feb. 1942. 309.8 M72

Forest Products Laboratory aims to standardize specifications for all types of containers for army materials and lend-lease shipments in order to assure safe shipments and storage of materials.

Danger ahead. Amer. Forests 48(2): 78-79. Feb. 1942. 99.8 F762

Ovid Butler's letter to Congress on "a situation which has been developing which threatens to leave our forests, into which our whole war production is integrated, without adequate fire protection during the coming summer."

Forest defense improved compared with last world war. The AT-FA Jour. 4(4): 12. Jan. 1942. 309.8 Am3

Forest farmers hold annual meeting; progressive platform is agreed upon. AT-FA Jour. 4(4): 6, 12. Jan. 1942. 309.8 Am3

"How shall southern forests meet the demands of war times without serious overcutting and resulting depletion of forest resources?"

Holbrook, Stewart. The forest goes to war. American Forests 48(2): 55-62. Feb. 1942. 99.8 F762

Describes the war scene in the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

Hunt, George M., Baechler, R. H., and Blew, J. Oscar. Preservatives, priorities and processes. 19 pp., processed. Madison, Wisconsin, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Forest service, Forest products laboratory, (1942).

Creosote, salts and other wood preservatives may be scarce, due to the war. Tests of substitute materials are reported. "References cited," pp. 17-19.

Lumbermen make recommendations to speed service to government. Amer. Lumberman no. 3223, pp. 36, 60. Feb. 7, 1942. 99.81 Am3

Lumber and Timber Products Defense Committee discuss plans for effective use of great reserves of capacity to produce lumber and timber products.

Monahan, Robert S. The Alpine patrol. Amer. Forests 48(2): 68-71, 96. Feb. 1942. 99.8 F762

The Forest Service experience in parachute delivery of fire fighters and supplies is being expanded to the delivery of ski troops. National Forests have been ideal proving grounds for cold climate equipment and the training of ski troops.

More effective uses of wood sought by Army wood products unit. Barrel and Box and Packages 46(12): 26. Dec. 1941. 99.82 B27

The new Wood and Wood Products unit of the Quartermaster General's Office will develop specifications for greater use of wood in the Army.

Proposed changes in 1942 naval stores program. Naval Stores Rev. 51(44): 8, 13. Jan. 31, 1942. 99.81 N22

Advice as to how to meet the Department of Agriculture goal of 450,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 1,500,000 of gum rosin in 1942.

Rogers, Edith Nourse. The United States Forest service goes to war. Extension of remarks...in the House of representatives, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1942. Summary showing the part the United States Forest service is playing in our national defense. Cong. Rec. 88(9): A131-A132. Jan. 14, 1942. 148.2 R24

Aircraft warning net; Forest-fire protection; Wood-use research for military purposes; Specialized skills and services made available to the military.

Wood-preservers study needs of defense era: key program to changing requirements of today--wood not on critical list. Railway Age 112(6): 332-337. Feb. 7, 1942. 288.8 R136

The possibility of processing wood to meet the shortage of critical metals resulting from greatly enlarged demands of national defense, was keynote of the annual meeting of the American Wood-Preservers' Assoc.

Whittick, Arnold. Timber in Soviet Russia. Wood 6(12): 319-322. Dec. 1941. 99.82 W855

An estimation of resources in relation to wartime needs.

### Rubber

Barton, Fred. When can we make our own rubber? Amer. Business 12(2): 34-36, 42-43. Feb. 1942. 280.3 Am35

In two years we may have ample supplies of synthetic rubber.

Polhemus, Loren G. War speeds the rubber project. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Agr. in the Americas 2(2): 29-31. Feb. 1942.

Planting material from the Philippines and from Liberia in Africa has been shipped to Honduras, Haiti, Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela. "Thanks to these shipments from the Far East, which managed to survive some of the most perilous sea going imaginable, the Western Hemisphere has its own program of planting, budding, reshipment, and replanting that is now self-sustaining and completely free of reliance on distant lands."

- U. S. Congress. House. Committee on agriculture. Guayule rubber. Hearing... seventy-seventh Congress, second session on H.R. 6299, to provide for the planting of seventy-five thousand acres of guayule or other rubber-bearing plants in order to make available a domestic source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses. January 7, 8, and 13, 1942. Serial F. 113 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.
- U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on military affairs. Strategic and critical materials (guayule rubber). Hearing... Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, on S. 2152; a bill to provide for the planting of 45,000 acres of guayule in order to make available a domestic source of crude rubber for emergency and defense uses. December 10, 1941. 73 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off.; 1941. 148.7 M177St

### Soils and Fertilizers

- Brand, Charles J. Industrial cooperation procedure of the war and defense agencies. Com. Fert. 64(2): 16-18. Feb. 1942. 57.8 C73
- The application of these procedures to the fertilizer industry is described.
- Goble, Leroy T. Food for freedom can be furthered by proper soil fertilization. Grain & Feed Rev. 31(6): 28-29. Feb. 1942. 280.28 C78
- The relation of fertilizers to animal nutrition is discussed.
- Mehring, A. L. Higher analysis fertilizers as related to the victory program. Better Crops with Plant Food 26(1): 20-22, 40-42. Jan. 1942. 6 B46
- "The elimination of the annual consumption of 500,000 tons of unnecessary filler will not only save the farmer about \$5,000,000 a year but a lot of unnecessary labor as well. What is more important now, however, is that such a change would ease the strain on our transportation and bagging industries and strengthen our war effort." Tonnage and plant-food content of materials used to make mixed fertilizers in 1939 are shown in a table.
- Millinan, T. E. Fertilizer industry adjustments during the emergency. Com. Fert. 64(2): 25-30. Feb. 1942. 57.8 C73
- Address before the National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta, Ga., November 19, 1941.
- Adjustments to shortages of fertilizer ingredients and of bags, to price changes, and to government controls are problems before the industry.
- Smalley, H. R. Crop goals and fertilizer. Com. Fert. 64(2): 10-11. Feb. 1942. 57.8 C73
- Fertilizer not only increases yields but affects the quality of many crops. Without fertilizer, crop acreage would have to be increased by 30,000,000 to maintain normal production. Increased labor for such acreage is not available.
- U. S. Office of production management. Allocation plan for nitrate of soda. General preference order no. M-62 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of sodium nitrate. Amer. Fert. 95(2): 8-9. Jan. 17, 1942. 57.8 Am3



Sugar

Bourg, C. J. The war record of sugar is being written. Sugar Bul. 20(8): 57-63. Jan. 15, 1942. 65.9 Am32

A compilation of the orders and regulations with respect to sugar that have been issued since war was declared.

Food will win the war. Sugar Beet Jour. 7(4): 64-65. Jan. 1942. 66.8 Su38  
Michigan will no doubt increase sugar beet acreage, to equal or exceed that of 1933. Other states may do likewise. There are no acreage limits expected by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture this year.

Loose sugar rationing plan starts run on Canadian grocery stores. No card system employed. Canad. Grocer 56(3): 9, 31. Feb. 1, 1942. 286.83 Cl62

Robey, Ralph. The two reasons for sugar rationing. Newsweek 19(6): 50. Feb. 9, 1942. 280.8 Ne

The first is that ever since the war started there has been hoarding of sugar in this country. "The second...is of quite a different nature. The trade in estimating that there will be 7,000,000 tons available this year is thinking of the over-all picture." From this amount two deductions must be made: (1) the amount which must be used for building a stockpile to meet unusual demands arising from the war; and (2) the amount necessary to meet commitments our government has made to various of our Allies.

Sugar's status as a war industry. Sugar 37(2): 17-18. Feb. 1942. 65.8 Fl1

Quotas under the sugar law are largely nominal. Producers are urged to increase their output as much as they can. "Other developments have included the conclusion of a contract for purchase of the Cuban sugar crop by the United States, promulgation of a revised commercial treaty reducing the tariff on Cuban raw sugar entering American markets from 90 cents to 75 cents per hundred pounds, a revision of the ceiling price on raw sugar and the fixing of a corresponding ceiling for refined, and publication of rulings limiting the purchases and stocks of dealers to the quantities which they bought and carried in 1940."

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 3 to price schedule no. 16--raw cane sugars. (U. S.) Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(18): 544. Jan. 27, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of production management. General preference order no. M-55 as amended January 24th, 1942--to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of direct-consumption sugar. (U. S.) Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(20): 581-583. Jan. 29, 1942. 169 F31

Miscellaneous

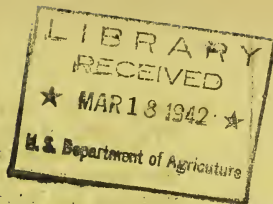
Childs, Marquis W. Weapons from waste. Atlantic Monthly 169(2): 133-141. Feb. 1942. 110 At

Many forms of waste to which the American people are accustomed are noted, including waste of food, farm machinery, and clothing.

1. 716  
H. 8

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

February 27, 1942

No. 20

Planning--War and Postwar

Australia must plan her post-war agriculture. Crop changes are coming.

Country Life [Sydney] 53(26): 1. Dec. 26, 1941. 286.85 Sy2

Plans for changing from crops of no export value to crops needed for the army overseas are suggested.

De la Warr, Earl. Agriculture's reply. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(1): 19-20. Jan. 2, 1942. 10 E3226

Reply to an article entitled "Post-war agriculture" in the Economist, November 29, 1941. The assumptions on which the arguments were based are challenged; e.g. that the food-producing countries can continue to accept British industrial goods in exchange; that it always paid the consumer to take advantage of slump prices; that industry has a right to food at prices that mean ruin to producers, so that it can compete in the export trade.

Ezekiel, Mordecai. Interchange of commodities as a means of reducing trade barriers. Exchange and consumption of surplus foodstuffs on an hemispheric scale will improve existing nutrition standards and draw nations closer together. Export Trade and Shipper 44(26): 3-5, 21. Jan. 12, 1942. Libr. Cong.

"When the war is over, the warring nations, victors and vanquished alike, will be in desperate need for the food and fibers which only the Americas can supply them. If the American sellers are economically strong and united, they can use these supplies as effective cards to maintain and increase their freedom and strength. If they are economically disunited and weak, the reserve commodity supplies will be a source of weakness instead of strength."

Hawaii University. Agricultural extension service. Hawaii farms for national defense. Hawaii Agr. Ext. Cir. 150, 7 pp. Honolulu, Jan. 1942. 275.29 E312Ac

Suggestions are given to aid farmers in planning.

Hitchcock, Dal. Planning will win the peace. Mech. Engin. [N. Y.] 64(2): 97-99. Feb. 1942. 291.9 Am3J

The government has undertaken to assemble a statistical description of the size, character, and geographical distribution of each major national industry to aid in postwar planning. Several industries have postwar plans. Postwar unemployment must be avoided.

Patton, H. S. After the war. Mich. Farmer 198 i.e. 199(4): 105, 120. Feb. 21, 1942. 6 M58

"The longer the war lasts and the greater the area over which it rages, the greater will be the need for basic foodstuffs in the belligerent, overrun and isolated neutral countries... The accumulation of large stocks of vitally needed foodstuffs in this country at the end of the war may indeed constitute a potent implement in 'writing the peace' by making deliveries conditional on the evacuation of enemy occupied areas, or on compliance with the terms of a just and constructive peace settlement. Such deliveries, moreover, need not be entirely at the expense of American taxpayers or lenders." Payment can be made from frozen funds of the countries helped.

Political and economic planning. The future of the colonies. Planning, no. 184, pp. 1-20. Jan. 20, 1942. 280.8 P693

Characteristic problems of the major tropical dependencies are analyzed and an attempt is made to outline a constructive policy in accordance with the Atlantic Charter.

Post-war agricultural planning. A Canadian view. Broomhall's Corn Trade News, 52(3): 31. Jan. 21, 1942. 286.81 B79

Canada plans in terms of her surplus wheat but animal foods will be needed and replacements of livestock must also be supplied. Definite quantities of wheat should be set aside and earmarked for relief.

Post-war problems. Search for solutions. Times [London] Trade & Engin. 50(935): 10. Jan. 1942. 286.8 T482

A committee of Allied representatives under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross will formulate a comprehensive scheme for reprovisioning Europe with such commodities as wheat, maize, cotton, wool, coffee and linseed.

Shepard, John B. A plan for solving our wartime food problems. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. Mktg. Activities 5(2): 21-28. Feb. 1942. 1.9 M345M

The plan calls for increased production of certain low-priced basic foods and control of their prices. Reasonable prices of some foods are suggested. Marketing costs can be reduced by standardization of grades, by limiting profit margins, and by adopting certain standard-sized containers.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Agricultural planning in a world at war. A progress report covering the cooperative agricultural planning program for the year ending June 30, 1941. 38 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] January, 1942.

The defense activities of state, county, and community agricultural planning committees are briefly described. Postwar planning is also noted.

Wennberg, S. G. American foreign trade in a world of turmoil. Iowa Univ. Jour. Business 22(3): 4-7. Jan. 1942.

The United States must be prepared to play a major part in making the peace. "The first step in such a peace must be emergency relief to the hungry, suffering masses of Europe. Somehow, order must be established and maintained, and the wheels of industry and commerce set in motion."



In the effort to create a sound, permanent organization for peace, "it should not be impossible to devise some formula designed to retain a large degree of internal self-government for the individual states and yet vest economic government in regional federations. Then trade should be liberated throughout the world... The restoration of foreign trade upon the basis of multilateral exchange of commodities is not an impossible task. But it is a task which requires broad statesmanship and decisive leadership. It can be accomplished only through the unstinted co-operation of the United States and only by our willingness to re-orient our foreign trade to conform to the realities of the situation. The alternative is a world in chaos."

#### Government Policy and Program

Administrator of food needed, says Providence trade. N. Y. Packer 38(11): 3. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.8 N483.

Some government officials are urging the growing of large crops and that nothing be allowed to go to waste, but the ICG Commissioner is unimpressed by the danger of waste caused by too heavy loading or too prompt unloading of refrigerator cars. Therefore a Food Administration is needed.

[Canadian federation of agriculture] "We believe that Canadian agriculture should be placed on footing of a war industry." "With definite production goals, with adequate skilled labor and with sufficient farm income to hold and pay skilled farm labor and maintain equipment." Country Life in Brit. Columbia 26(1): 19. Feb. 1942. 7 C832

Dossenbach, F. Switzerland in the third war winter. Hoard's Dairyman 87(4): 101, 113. Feb. 25, 1942. 44.8 H65

A Swiss government decree foresees the conversion of a further 55,000-75,000 hectares for agricultural purposes by the spring of 1942, mostly newly reclaimed wastelands. It is expected that the non-farming population will be asked to raise their own supplies of vegetables and potatoes. The number of cows produced has decreased resulting in increased prices for dairy products. Butter and cheese are rationed.

Gibson, Hugh. Food is a weapon. Sat. Evening Post 214(34): 12-13, 47-48. Feb. 21, 1942. 110 S

The problem is to determine whether it is possible to get food to the suffering populations of Europe without favoring or harming either side. The Hoover plan for sending food to the occupied countries could be adopted by Britain or the United States without giving aid to Germany.

Harris, Seymour E. The economics of American defense. 350 p. N. Y., W. W. Norton & co., inc., 1941. 280.12 H242

A study of the government's defense program. Contents: Pt. 1.-The setting of the defense program. Pt. 2.-Our industrial potential for defense. Pt. 3.-Fiscal policy and the defense program. Pt. 4.-The international aspects of defense. Pt. 5.-Post-war problems.

McCamy, James L. Agriculture goes to war. Pub. Admin. Rev. 2(1): 1-8. Winter 1942. 280.8 P964

The smooth transition of agriculture to a wartime basis was due to the organization of the Department of Agriculture and its partnership with the individual farmers. "The structure of our agricultural



administration, which is organized for mutual understanding between citizens and government from the smallest community and even from the individual farm to the sweep of the entire nation, may be suggestive of political and economic organization and practice for the industrial world of the future."

- New "wartime" and farmers. Grange News 31(7): 1. Feb. 14, 1942. 6 Ag893  
Northwest dairymen are handicapped by the new time. Electricity is ample and they ask that an exception to daylight saving be made for that section.
- U. S. Agricultural adjustment administration. Report of the administrator... 1941. U. S. Agr. Adjustment Admin. G-113, 90 pp. Washington, D. C., Nov. 1941.  
A. A. A. program becomes larder for defense, pp. 1-5.
- U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 3 to Conservation order M-47 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of burlap and burlap products. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(33): 1023. Feb. 17, 1942. 169 F31  
The order relates to bags for shipping wool, seed potatoes, or peanut seed.

#### Food Needs

- Copeland, E. W., jr. Triple A girds for war. Ark. Farmer 44(2): 8-9. Feb. 1942. 6 Ar42  
The AAA farm plan sheets now include commodities for which there are goals as well as those for which there are acreage allotments.
- [Evans, R. M.] America must feed allies, says Evans. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14757): 3. Feb. 10, 1942. 286.8 J82  
Extracts from an address at the AAA Southern Regional Conference, Edgewater Park, Mississippi, February 9, 1942.
- Evans, R. M. Report from Britain. Land 1(4): 287-291. Autumn, 1941. 279.8 L22  
Report of the visit of the author and Paul Appleby to England to study food needs.
- Harding, T. Swann. Food for Britain helps us. An apparent paradox in modern nutrition. Sci. Amer. 166(3): 117-120. Mar. 1942. 470 Sci25  
We are building up our capacity to produce the food needed for better nutrition.
- Marshall, David. Agricultural executive committees and post-war agricultural policy. Scot. Farmer. 50(2559): 246-247. Jan. 17, 1942. 10 Sco8  
If the British are to keep their Agricultural Executive Committees after the war, their powers and duties should still be strictly limited to those of an executive character. The policy to be carried into effect should be that of the government.
- Mixed outlook for food companies. Sugars and meat packers in favored position. Mag. Wall St. 69(8): 428-432. Jan. 24, 1942. 286.8 M27

More dried foods. Business Week no. 650, pp. 36-38. Feb. 14, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

Dried eggs, dried milk, cheese, evaporated milk, canned and cured pork are needed for lend-lease shipments to Great Britain.

Rationing--the lesser evil. Business Week no. 651, p. 76. Feb. 21, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

Rationing is a lesser evil than inflation but it is a headache at best. The OPA should map out a program of what it intends to ration.

Richardson, J. Henry. Consumer rationing in Great Britain. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 8(1): 69-82. Feb. 1942. 280.8 C162

"British experience both during the last war and in the present conflict shows that a period of six to nine months elapses from the time when the government decides that a scheme for the rationing of commodities must be prepared until it is ready for operation." The chief methods of rationing are: equal quantity of single commodity; equal value of single commodity or related group; variable quantity or value of single commodity; basic ration with additions according to need; rationing based upon quantities previously consumed; "points" system; and purchasing power rationing. The operation of food rationing requires about one official for every 1,500 of the population in Great Britain.

Tisdall, Frederick F. Two years' experience in a nutrition program for national defense. Amer. Jour. Pub. Health 31(12): 1289-1292. Dec. 1941. 449.9 Am3J

Nutrition education in Canada has been expanded since the war began. Surveys showed that diets were not adequate.

Trevor, Mrs. John S. British rations curbed to meet new war crises. Food Field Reporter 10(4): 3, 4. Feb. 16, 1942. 286.83 F73

"Extension of the war in the Pacific and entry of America into the war have necessitated hurried changes in British food rationing." The Ministry of Food announced January 10th that the temporary increase in the ration of fats and sugar, which came into force November 17, will be withdrawn January 11.

Wilson, M. L. Nutritional science and agricultural policy. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 376, 17 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Jan. 1942.

Address before the American Farm Economic Association, New York City, December 30, 1941.

Dietary requirements worked out in the Department of Agriculture have been translated into crop acreages and numbers of livestock and worked into the goals set up for agricultural production. In this war emphasis is on the strength and stamina that come to a people when all of them have the proper food. The basis of peace should be the welfare of the people concerned, especially their welfare from the standpoint of having enough of the right food.

### Labor

Aliens, but useful. Expulsion of enemy nationals from defense areas creates some acute problems for California business and agriculture. Business Week no. 651, pp. 66-67. Feb. 21, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

For California as a whole, Japanese operated 194,000 acres of vegetables out of a total of 552,000 acres.

Corson, John J. Finding workers for America's farms. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. Mktg. Activities 5(2): 3-7. Feb. 1942. 1.9 M345M

Experiences of the U. S. Employment Service in supplying farm labor in rush periods last year are described. The Service will help relieve the labor shortage caused by war.

Elimination of Japanese aliens from coastal lands will not affect production of vegetables for eastern shipment. West. Grower and Shipper 13(3): 7-8, 22. Feb. 1942. 280.38 W52.

Most of the Japanese on the Coast are market gardeners producing for local markets.

Italian prisoners to "live in." Farmers Weekly [London] 16(2): 17. Jan. 9, 1942. 10 F2226

"Good conduct" men will be allowed to help farmers in England.

Little change in Jap status in California. N. Y. Packer 38(9): 1, 9. Feb. 7, 1942. 286.8 N483

It does not appear that the Japanese vegetable producers will be disturbed.

Maddox, James G. A statement of the role of low-income farm families in the war effort. 33 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Farm security administration, Feb. 13, 1942.

"Presented before the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration."

Two-fifths of the farmers of the country are in the low-income group. With credit and supervision these farmers could produce a considerable part of the food increases to meet the goals. Labor shortages can be partly supplied by the FSA migratory camps.

Nordal, C. G. Food may go to waste. Pacific Rural Press and Calif. Farmer 143(3): 71. Feb. 7, 1942. 6 P112

Child labor laws in California should be relaxed to permit harvesting of fruit to meet war needs, says the writer of this letter.

Roberts, Clarence. Food or soldiers? Farmer-Stockman 55(4): 8. Feb. 15, 1942. 6 Ok45

Editorial asking: What does the nation need worse right now, more food or more soldiers? Should farmers be drafted?

Why jeopardize food production. Wash. Farmer 67 i.e.77(4): 78. Feb. 12, 1942. 6 R151

Letters advocating a "Food for National Defense battalion" to keep labor on the farm.

#### Marketing Problems

Role of farm cooperatives in war and post-war period seen as protection for democracy. Farm and Dairy 28(23): 5, 8. Feb. 6, 1942. 6 F2279

Report of the 17th session of the American Institute of Cooperation, held January 12-16 in Atlanta, Ga.

Shaw, Seth T. Develop marketing machinery now. Utah Farmer 61(11): 6. Jan. 25, 1942. 6 D45

British Columbia, under the War Measures Act of 1938, is trying out centralized selling of apples.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Baxter, John L. How will the government procure its canned foods? Canner 94(9): 12-13. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.83 C16

A table gives the percentage of 1942 pack of each fruit and vegetable required by the Government for army, navy, and lend-lease.

Canners look at tin supply. New smelter nears completion as rationing plan is prepared for 1942 season. West. Canner and Packer [34(2)]: 9-11. Feb. 1942. 286.83 W522

"Indications are that in 1942 there will be enough cans for all regular fruit, vegetable and seafood items, but that some specialties may be eliminated from the canned food list."

Dehydrated Irish potatoes are new product on army menus. Weekly Live Stock Rptr. 22(7): 4. Feb. 12, 1942. 49 W41

Growers urged to dry more tree fruits. Austral. Dried Fruit News 16(5): 1-2. Nov. 26, 1941. 286.83 Au72

The army needs them and they will bring a good price. Instructions for drying are given.

Hoarding by consumers affects orange prices. Citrus Leaves 22(2): 2. Feb. 1942. 80 C492

Prices are low but consumers are spending their money for staples and are not buying oranges.

Plan for post-war period. Recommendations on finance and credit, orchard management and land use. Calif. Citrog. 27(4): 106. Feb. 1942. 80 C125

Recommendations of interest to citrus growers made at the sixth annual agricultural economic conference, held in Santa Ana on December 11.

Rail deliveries badly delayed as war result. Prod. News (N. Y.) 45(5): 3. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.8 N487

Fruits and vegetables from the Pacific Coast are late in reaching New York.

Say most critical refrigerator car shortage is faced. N. Y. Packer 38(8): 1. Jan. 31, 1942. 286.8 N483

"Red River valley potato growers and shippers face the most critical shortage of refrigerator cars in recent years."

Stark, A. More peaches for defense. Utah Farmer 61(10): 9. Jan. 10, 1942. 6 D45

Peach production goals for Utah for 1942 are set at 745,120 bushels, an increase of 8 percent over the 1941 crop. The increase must come largely from trees already planted and in bearing. Suggestions for increasing yields are given.



Stewart, H. C. R. Frozen foods to play part in U. S. war effort. West. Canner and Packer [34(2)]: 43-46. Feb. 1942. 286.83 W522  
Increased demand for frozen fruits and vegetables from the army as well as from civilians is expected.

Tree pruning as a war-time measure. Much can be done to obtain larger and better crops even from poor trees--Suggestions for amateurs. Horticulture 20(2): 32-33. Jan. 15, 1942. 80 H787

U. S. War production board. Maintenance and expansion of plants canning fruits and vegetables. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(30): 952-953. Feb. 12, 1942. 169 F31

### Gardens

Amick, W. Robert. If you want to help Uncle Sam--join a garden club. Prairie Farmer 114(2): 5. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 P883B  
Advice to 4-H Clubs.

Berry, Daniel Smead. Vegetable gardens. Victory program calls for skilled planting--Crops suggested for well-balanced garden. Hort. Soc. N. Y., Monthly Bul. 13(2): 6-9. Feb. 1942. 81 N482M

Food gardens for the duration! Amer. Home 27(2): 48-52. Jan. 1942. 80 Am313  
Advice as to what to do and what not to do.

Here are the answers to the question most often asked by southern gardeners:  
When do I plant what? Varieties, season of planting, seed required, depth of planting, spacing and approximate time to reach edible maturity of certain vegetable crops. South. Agr. 72(2): 5. Feb. 1942. 6 So83  
A table.

Hochbaum, H. W. Gardens, yes, but with discretion. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(2): 23-26. Feb. 1942. 1 Ec7La  
"Farm gardens will be the hub around which the victory garden program revolves."

Morrison, Gordon. A seedsman's thoughts on victory gardens. Seed World 51(2): 16-17. Jan. 16, 1942. 61.8 Se52  
Seed dealers are possessed of a fund of knowledge of value to gardeners and can render a service to their country by encouraging victory gardening.

Rosborough, J. F. Grow a garden and produce food for freedom! Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. C-175, 8 pp. College Station [1941] 275.29 T3120  
Vegetables are recommended for three areas of Texas.

Seeds going to Britain for "victory gardens." Iowa Bur. Farmer 6(2): 10. Feb. 1942.

"Last year, women of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation joined with the women of other states in sending vegetable seed to England. This seed all reached England and was distributed to 6,000 units of the National Federation of Women's Institutes there." Seeds will be sent again this year.

Seymour, E. L. D. To you who would garden to help win the war. Hort.

Soc. N. Y., Monthly Bul. 13(2): 9-10. Feb. 1942. 81 N482M

Advice and suggestions. "There must be no waste anywhere along the line, neither of seed, fertilizer, land, time, human effort nor, above all, of the food products themselves."

Victory gardens need coldframes. Better Farm Equip. and Methods 14(3): 11. Jan.-Feb. 1942. 58.8 B46

Instructions and diagram for making a coldframe.

Victory program in vegetable gardening. N. Y. Bot. Gard. Jour. 43(505):6-7. Jan. 1942. 451 N48J

The New York Botanical Garden announces four Victory courses in vegetable gardening.

Wahlberg, Harold E. Lack of transportation facilities may make home gardens essential. Citrus Leaves 22(2): 5. Feb. 1942. 80 C492

Includes a planting table for war gardens in Orange county, California.

### Grain, Seed, and Feed

Davidson, W. A. and Edler, George C. Seed for freedom. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Serv. Mktg. Activities 5(2): 11-15. Feb. 1942. 1.9 M345M

Lack of imports from abroad will affect supplies of some vegetable seeds, alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy, and orchard grass seed, but no serious shortage is expected. Quality should be watched for and waste avoided.

Feed and food for freedom! Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va. ed.) 57(2): 3, 50. Feb. 1942. 6 P945

Editorial urging farmers to plant oats and lespedeza.

[Field, R. M.] 50 per cent blackstrap for feeds. Priorities board grants one-half of requirements for livestock and poultry. Flour & Feed 42(9): 5-6. Feb. 1942. 298.8 F66

The author interprets Order M-54 of the Office of Production Management.

Woodruff, Harold F. Seed trade's position in war-time. Seed World 51(3): 24. Feb. 6, 1942. 61.8 Se52

The seed trade is under obligation to see that only the best seed is sold.

### Livestock, Meat, and Wool

Brueckner, A. L. Wartime animal protection. Md. Horse 7(2): 14-16. Feb. 1942. 42.8 M36

The Baltimore County Humane Society has sponsored a series of lectures on such subjects as feeding under war-time conditions, care and protection of animals in bombing attacks, first aid measures, care of breeding animals. They are summarized in this article.

Egypt's meatless days. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(7): 28. Feb. 14, 1942. 157.54 F763

Egypt has been observing meatless days since November, 1941. The number has recently been increased to three per week.

Eichhorn, A. 'Personal survey of wartime animal-disease control in Great Britain. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. Jour. 100(778): 7-11. Jan. 1942. 41.8 Am3  
Address at annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, Chicago, Ill., December 3-5, 1941.  
In Great Britain primary consideration is given to diseases which have an influence on milk and meat production.

Government finances program for livestock production. Feedstuffs 14(6): 3. Feb. 7, 1942. 286.81 F322

The Farm Security Administration will loan money to anyone who can feed livestock to meet the goals in the "food for victory" program.

Old gray mare ain't what she used to be, but she's going back to work to do her bit in defense program. Ind. Farmers Guide 98(3): 18. Feb. 1, 1942. 6 In2

"The horse population is approximately 14,500,000 of which 10,300,000 are horses and colts. In 1920 the horse population was 25,000,000. Farmers are not raising enough horses and mules for replacement needs."

### Nursery Industry

Bennett, Frank K. Camouflage plant material leading topic at N. J. nurserymen's meeting. Florists Exch. 98(6): 13. Feb. 7, 1942. 80 F666

War brings interest in camouflage planting. South. Florist & Nurseryman 52(14): 9, 35. Jan. 9, 1942. 80 So86

Prepared plans for camouflage installations on all critical military objectives will be carried out. The AAN survey of available plant materials and the U. S. Engineer Board's book on industrial camouflage will be useful to owners of industrial plants who are considering camouflage.

White, Richard P. War and the nursery industry. Florists Exch. 98(6): 9, 12. Feb. 7, 1942. 80 F666

The nursery industry has become, since the last war, largely independent of foreign countries. It is, however, dependent on imports of accessories such as burlap, rubber and certain metals. Demands for landscape material for defense housing projects are large. Army and industrial camouflage will call for still more, so that a shortage may develop. Postwar plans for rehousing and road building call for landscaping materials.

### Miscellaneous

Borg, Walter T., comp. War and agriculture in the United States, 1914-1941. Selected references. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Econ. Bibliog. no. 93, 43 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Jan. 1942. 1.9 Ec73A

U.S. Bureau of agricultural economics. To win this war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation. 26(2): 9-14. Feb. 1942. 1 Ec7Ag

I. Plant capacity is adequate by W. F. Finner; II. Farm power has increased the efficiency of labor by M. R. Cooper and A. P. Brodell; III. Incentive, by W. D. Goodsell.

7.98 116  
AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED

★ MAR 12 1942 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. I

March 6, 1942

No. 21

Planning--War and Postwar

Chipman, A. H. Some aspects of wartime trade. Quart. Rev. Com. [Canada] 9(1): 45-54. 1942.

The triangular trading relationship between Canada, Great Britain and the United States "has now been broken by the liquidation of Great Britain's resources in the United States and other means must be found in the post-war period to reestablish some type of balance." If the present plan leads to the pooling of military and productive effort, the financial significance of trade balance as such is at once diminished. Such a plan encounters, however, a number of difficulties in its operation. "Discussion of post-war problems centre around the political organization of Europe, the political problem of Germany and possibly Japan, and an economic reconstruction of Europe and the world which assures both materials and markets to the nations of the post-war world... In its widest aspects, the post-war problem is one of a progressive reconstruction on the principles of complimentary production, including the development of backward economic areas, and the concurrent return to normal of the occupied, the war-torn, and the defeated powers."

Drucker, Peter F. How to pay for the war. Harper's Mag. 184(1102): 346-355. Mar. 1942. 110 H

"Financial policy in total war has to offer the lower-income groups compensations and rewards for the very real sacrifices of immediate consumption of industrial goods... Fortunately the plans of the U. S. Treasury seem to be moving in the right direction. In the first place, there is the plan to cut working-class purchasing power by doubling social security taxes... In the second place, there is also a very definite understanding on the part of Treasury officials that defense bonds cannot be sold to the lower-income groups on a voluntary basis but must be distributed through payroll deductions or other compulsory or semi-compulsory schemes... But there is another way to offer compensations for sacrifices to lower groups--and immediate compensations at that. While the consumption of industrial goods will undoubtedly have to be cut, there is no need to curtail the consumption of all those goods and services which are not produced on machines. Foremost among them is of course food--of which there should be very substantial surpluses in spite of the demands of Britain and of the Armed Forces."

Harding, T. Swann. Ill-fed people are not free. Free World 2(2): 161-165. Mar. 1942. 280.8 F87

Of the four freedoms "one is basic. No ill-fed people can possibly be



regarded as free. Malnourished people cannot even be expected to manifest an intelligent or an active interest in democracy. They will not worry about or appreciate freedom to speak and to worship as they please while fear dominates them as it today dominates the people of Europe, subjected by the Nazis and kept half-starved in order to make such domination easy. Unlike Europe, the United States is not only self-sufficient agriculturally; it is capable of raising enormous quantities of foodstuffs for export. Certainly it is capable of feeding all of its own people a complete, well-balanced diet. It is ironical to observe that it never has done this in the past. More than a third of its people have uniformly been half-starved. Such people are never enthusiastic partisans of freedom." What the Department of Agriculture is doing to remedy this situation is described.

[Hudson, R. S.] "Think and plan internationally." World-wide co-operation the only basis of post-war agriculture. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(4): 17. Jan. 23, 1942. 10 F2226

Britain's farmers cannot create a little oasis of farming prosperity in their own country.

McFarlane, W. D. After winning the war--we must win the peace. Canad. Dairy and Ice Cream Jour. 21(2): 19-22. Feb. 1942. 44.8 C162

In our planning for the post-war era particular emphasis should be placed on the application of scientific research for the purpose of finding new edible and inedible uses for farm products, and for determining quality. Nutrition education also presents a challenge.

Mellen, Sydney, L. W. The enforcement of peace. Free World 2(2): 177-180. Mar. 1942. 280.8 F87

The principle must be established of placing the main instruments of force in an international agency.

Ogg, Frederic A. American democracy--after war. Amer. Polit. Sci. Rev. 36(1): 1-15. Feb. 1942. 280.8 Am33

The totalitarian states have their "new order" authoritatively blue-printed to the last detail. "In democratic countries, there is, and will continue to be a plethora of proposals, plans, programs, both for Europe and for the world, with anything approaching consensus still far below the horizon. This, of course, is in the democratic tradition; and the most we can hope for is that out of a swirl of competing, freely exchanged ideas will in time emerge--not as a full-orbed and completed structure, but as something substantial with which to start--arrangements oriented to clearer objectives, supported by more realistic perceptions, and animated by firmer resolves than existed in 1919. There will have to be a free world of free states... There will have to be a new economic internationalism, with wider distribution of raw materials and freer arrangements for trade, else we may as well make up our minds to another war after the present one is over."

Paish, Sir George. After victory...what of the world? Canad. Business 15(2): 22-25, 120, 122, 125. Feb. 1942. 287 C162

After the war, policies of political and economic friendship must be adopted to permit freedom of international trade. Emphasis should be on

buying instead of on selling as after the last war. For Canada, expansion of trade would mean an extension of agricultural acreage.

Post-war planning is essential. Prod. Rev. [Queensland] 32(2): 8. Dec. 15, 1941. 23 P942

"Proper post-war planning is going to be an enormously bigger job than most people imagine, and the programme will need to be vast and comprehensive, giving special attention to the needs and requirements of the country districts... We need comprehensive post-war planning, based on the principle that Justice and Humanity count more than profits and dividends."

Problems of peace time re-adjustment. International convention for free trade in wheat is urged. West. Farm Leader 7(4): 55. Feb. 20, 1942. 280.28 W52

Ross, I. Clunies. Agricultural reconstruction, is it being tackled? Past. Rev. 51(12): 929-930. Dec. 16, 1941. 23 Au75

Problems of postwar reconstruction in Australia are stated.

#### Government Policy and Program

League of nations. World economic survey, ninth year, 1939/41. 275 pp. Geneva, League of nations, 1941. 280.9 L47P 1941.II.A. no. 2.

Contents: Transition to war economy, pp. 13-32; Wartime control of production, pp. 33-57; Consumption and rationing, pp. 58-78; Public finance, money and prices, pp. 79-126; International monetary relations, pp. 127-159; Raw materials and foodstuffs, pp. 160-196; Industrial activity, pp. 197-208; International trade, pp. 209-242; Transport, pp. 243-264; The situation in the summer of 1941, pp. 265-271.

Lend-lease shipments of agricultural products over 3 billion pounds in '41. U. S. Off. Emergency Mngt. Victory 3(8): 20. Feb. 24, 1942. 173.3 C83D

Thompson, Arthur T. U. S. Farmers now hear the call. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 67(4): 105, 120. Feb. 21, 1942. 6 W15

The AAA calls for greater production to meet lend-lease and other needs. The AAA has announced that it will make deductions this year for the first time from payments to those who fall short of their allotted acreages of peanuts, rice and potatoes.

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on appropriations. Fifth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1942. Hearings before sub-committees...seventy-seventh Congress, second session on the fifth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1942 [H. R. 6611] 204 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

The distribution of agricultural lend-lease products is discussed on pp. 127-155.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on appropriations. Fifth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1942. Hearings before a subcommittee...seventy-seventh Congress, second session on H. R. 6611, a bill making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes. 51 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

Hearings relate to army purchases of wool and cotton and to lend-lease activities.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Security at the grass roots. A report of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, 1940-41. 62 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1941.

The emphasis was on food for defense.

Wickard cautions farmers rationing 'may be inevitable.' Cites shortage of fertilizer, machinery, tobacco cloth, processing equipment. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14760): 1, 9. Feb. 14, 1942. 286.8 J82

#### Labor

Farm labor shortage now big problem; planned control needed. Land [Sydney, Australia] no. 1566, p. 1. Dec. 19, 1941. 23 L22

[Hershey, Lewis B.] Draft deferment due on farm labor. Jour. Com. [N. Y.] 191(14763): 3. Feb. 18, 1942. 286.8 J82

Outline of a plan whereby the Department of Agriculture will make available to Selective Service local boards data concerning the farm labor situation in their respective areas.

Hunter, F. W. Farmers in the fight for democracy. Canning Trade 64(30): 49-57. Feb. 23, 1942. 286.83 T67

Address at National Cannery Association Convention, Chicago, January 25-30, 1942.

The U. S. Employment Service is studying the demand for farm labor and the potential supplies.

Italian prisoners. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(4): 16. Jan. 23, 1942. 10 F2226

English farmers who wish the services of Italian prisoners must make application to their Executive Committees. They are required to pay the Executive Committees at the rate of 40s. per week during the first three months and 48s. per week thereafter. Rates paid the men are laid down by the Geneva Convention, i.e., from 6d. to 1s. per day. Food is on the scale prescribed by the Geneva Convention.

Kircher, William H. So you should stay at home? Farmer 60(4): 5, 11, 18. Feb. 21, 1942. 6 F2211

Farmers wishing deferment should give all the facts to their Selective Service boards.

McWilliams, Carey. California and the Japanese. New Repub. 106(9): 295-297. Mar. 2, 1942. 280.8 N

Proposals to move Japanese from coastal areas to interior farming areas in California are noted.

Rutherford, D. M. Do we need the Japanese farmers? Pacific Rural Press and Calif. Farmer 143(4): 107. Feb. 21, 1942. 6 P112

The Japanese are not needed to raise vegetables on the West Coast.

Tauber, Conrad. Rural manpower and war production. 11 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Bur. of agricultural economics, 1942.

"Testimony given before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration."

"The recruiting of manpower from these rural problem areas to supply the needs of war production would be in accord with the basic trends in farm population, for the farms consistently produce a greater number of young persons than are needed for replacement of their population."

#### Dairy and Poultry

Alstrup, G. L. The dairy industry's and dairy equipment's relation to defense. Ky. Farmers Home Jour. 78(2): 4-5. Feb. 1942. 6 F2237

There are at present about 25,000,000 cows in this country, cared for by about 5,000,000 farmers and dairymen; of whom over 4,000,000 milk from 1 to 10 cows. The milking machine saves over half the labor of milking. These cows produced about 11 1/2 billion pounds of milk. The goal for 1942 is 8 billion pounds more. Some of the increase can come from better practices.

Bradley, R. C. New Hampshire poultry and national defense. N. H. Univ. Ext. Serv. Cir. 238, 4 pp. Sept. 1941. 275.29 M45C

Recommendations of a committee of poultrymen representing each county in New Hampshire which met in September 1941.

Dairy industry and the war. Hoard's Dairyman 87(4): 104. Feb. 25, 1942. 44.8 R65

The shifts of population that have begun have already resulted in sharp regional changes in the demand for market milk. Dairymen are starting the year with nearly the maximum number of cows on hand, with large supplies of grain in sight, with hay supplies large in the aggregate and seriously short only in quite limited areas, with prices of dairy products at the highest level in 13 years, with a wider realization of the importance of milk in the diet of the world than ever before, and with a call from the United Nations for all that they and their families can produce.

Dunlap, Walter F. Agriculture and defense. Country Life [Garden City, N. Y.] 81(3): 20-21, 64-66. Jan. 1942. 80 C832

The government has asked for an 11 1/2 percent increase in milk production over 1940. The greatest increase over the previous year of any year since 1923 was in 1938 and that increase was only 4 percent. It would take about 4 million more cows to give the increase asked. For increased production per cow, better feeding and better care are needed but that requires



more labor and labor is attracted to defense industries by higher wages. To reach the goals, agriculture must have the necessary labor and tools.

Excess milk asked for war effort is piling up at cities. Farm and Dairy 28 (26): 1, 5. Feb. 27, 1942. 6 F2279

Sales of milk products to the Allies are slowing up. Milk plants are reluctant to let dried milk and cheese go at lend-lease prices. Condenseries are shutting down because of lack of sugar. Government buying prices for evaporated milk and cheese have been reduced. Milk powder equipment is inadequate and purchases have lagged behind goals. Farm costs are noted. Farmers are urged to cull their herds.

Feed changes and blackouts cause milk production drop. Hawaii Farm and Home 5(1): 18. Jan. 1942. 25 H3191

How are poultry reacting to war rations? Smallhold. and Home Gard. [London] 66(1658): 19. Dec. 26, 1941. 10 Sml

1.-They are producing fewer eggs, particularly on the commercial "farm."  
2.-They are noticeably longer in reaching maturity. 3.-A good appearance is maintained, but it is deceptive. Conclusion: It doesn't pay to feed a great number more birds than you are rationed for.

Lackner, C. E. Dairying adapts itself to new war-time economy. Canad. Dairy and Ice Cream Jour. 21(2): 34, 36, 52, 54. Feb. 1942. 44.8 C162

The Canadian dairy industry has adapted itself to changed procedure made necessary in order to supply Great Britain with the types of cheese, etc. wanted.

Loyd, Ernest C. Hawaiian poultrymen and the war. Natl. Poultry Digest 4(38): 79. Feb. 1942. 47.8 N219

Practically all feed used for poultry is imported from the mainland. Supplies were kept for layers and other chickens were sent to market. Newspaper and radio publicity urged the public to eat chicken to clear the surplus. Cattle growers cooperated by stopping the slaughter of cattle for 10 days.

Milk for manufacture backs up in N. Y. market. Farmers respond to war demand with record production. Dairyman's League News 26(2): 1, 5. Feb. 24, 1942. 44.8 D1432

Butter production used 419 percent more milk in January 1942 than in January 1941. Candy manufacturers are using less milk because they cannot get sugar. Government purchases of evaporated milk and other dairy products for lend-lease shipment are the main support of the market.

Moreland, Wallace S. "Jersey poultrymen promise aid in farm defense program." Northeast. Poultryman 34(1): 5, 29. Jan. 15, 1942. 47.8 N44

An increase of nearly 22 percent in egg production is promised.

New Hampshire Extension service. Increasing milk production for national defense in New Hampshire. N. H. Univ. [Agr.] Ext. Cir. 239, 4 pp. Durham, 1941. 275.29 N45C

Suggests feeding practices to produce more milk.

New York State college of agriculture. Meeting the war-time poultry-feed situation. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 474, 7 pp. Ithaca, 1942. 275.29 N48E

Suggestions for changes in poultry rations to take advantage of changes in prices of feedstuffs.

Poultry question of the moment. Is night lighting worth while in war-time? Smallhold. and Home Gard. 66(1650): 14. Oct. 31, 1941. 10 Sml

"The Pros: Night lighting means a bigger egg yield; a speed-up in feathering after moult; earlier laying by late pullets. The Cons: But it calls for still more food for the birds, as well as care in respect of black-out regulations."

Small, M. C. The turkey industry in a nation at war. Turkey World 17(2): 22, 86-88. Feb. 1942. 47.38 T84

Organization of the industry to meet control of production and prices is suggested.

Taylor, Lewis W. Fundamental poultry practices unchanged by war. Turkey Talk 10(2): 3-4. Feb. 1942. 47.38 T842

U. S. signal corps needs racing pigeons. Amer. Pigeon Jour. 31(1): 12. Jan. 1942. 47.8 Am35

#### Fats and Oils

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of information. More fats and oils--a vital need. U. S. Dept. Agr. Food for Freedom Program, Background Information Series no. 2, 6 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1942.

There are about 30 fats and oils which are necessary for food, soap, paints, and other industrial products. War in the Pacific has jeopardized two-thirds of the 15 percent of these fats and oils we normally import. Revised goals for domestic oil crops are given.

U. S. Office of price administration. Revised price schedule no. 53--fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(37): 1309-1311. Feb. 21, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Revised price schedule no. 92--soy bean and peanut oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(37): 1379-1380. Feb. 21, 1942. 169 F31

#### Fibers

[Johnson, Fred P.] Johnson urges repair to gins. N. C. Dept. Agr. Rev. 17(3): 1. Feb. 15, 1942. 2 N81Ag

Cotton ginning machinery is not on the priority list, but North Carolina gins are well equipped.

U. S. War production board. General preference order no. M-92 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of domestically produced SXP cotton seed. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(37): 1130-1131. Feb. 21, 1942. 169 F31

SXP cotton seed cannot be used for crushing unless it is not fit for planting.

U. S. army is studying hard fiber situation in relation to defense. Cord Age 37(2): 10. Feb. 1942. 73.8 C812

Mexican sisal can be substituted for Manila hemp for some uses. Other Central American fibers are being tested.

Wicker, Cyrus French. Cuba's potential fiber resources. Cord Age 37(2): 16-17. Feb. 1942. 73.8 C812

"The extension of the war to the Pacific, involving the Philippine Islands, the only source of Manila hemp from which all sea cables are made, raises the possibility of a shortage of marine cordage." Jute from India is also cut off. Small quantities of jute, sisal, and sansevieria are produced in Cuba--none in the United States.

#### Storage and Refrigeration

Barr, Donald. What quick frozen foods mean to America's defense. Quick Frozen Foods 4(3): 28-29, 38-39. Oct. 1941. 389.8 Q4

Quick frozen foods are adapted to feeding the Army because they are easier to transport, being less bulky than fresh food; they speed up receiving and checking in; and they free soldiers of "kitchen poliec," making them available for more important duties.

Gwin, James M. How the army looks at frozen foods. Quick Frozen Foods 4(7): 26-29. Feb., 1942. 389.8 Q4

Address at National Quick Frozen Foods Exposition, January 27, 1942. Describes the army's procurement plan and the savings from using quick frozen foods.

Jones, Arthur C. Effects of war conditions on food products. West. Frozen Foods 3(3): 10. Jan. 1942. 389.8 W523

Frozen foods save transportation space. Food habits will be changed by their use and by the use of dehydrated foods.

Pittman, W. G. Frozen foods will conserve ship space in Pacific war. Quick Frozen Foods 4(7): 18, 36. Feb. 1942. 389.8 Q4

Reis, E. Jean. Let's keep America well-fed! Locker Operator 3(6): 7, 17-18. Jan. 1942. 295.8 L79

Frozen food lockers reduce waste due to spoiled food, preserve vitamin content of food, eliminate need for tin, and save transportation space.

Stewart, H. C. R. Frozen foods and national defense. West. Frozen Foods 3(2): 3-4, 13-15. Dec. 1941. 389.8 W523

Address at the annual convention of the Northwest Frozen Foods Association, Seattle, December 4, 1941.

Supplies of frozen foods are limited by the number of refrigeration units in distribution centers and retail outlets. The army uses a small quantity.

[U. S. Agricultural marketing service] Huge U. S. refrigerated warehouse facilities shown as big factor in "foods for defense." West. Frozen Foods 3(3): 13. Jan. 1942. 389.8 W523

The gross space in all cold storage warehouses and meat-packing plants on June 16, 1941, totaled 766,383,000 cubic feet.

War forces many strange food storage places in Great Britain. Interstate Merchant 54(33): 6. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.83 In8

Storage places were formerly at the docks but now are scattered through the country.

Warner, K. F. Lockermen are strategic local officers in the war program. Locker Operator 3(6): 12-13, 24-25, 34. Jan. 1942.

"You managers of frozen food locker plants are strategic local officers in the defense program. You can help your patrons earn and have the food needed to maintain health. You can assist farm families in producing the extra food that will help earn a military victory and a lasting peace."

### Sugar

Bourg, C. J. Sugar at war. Sugar Bul. 20(10): 73-75. Feb. 15, 1942. 65.9 Am32

Increased domestic production is urged by the government. Not to exceed 20 percent of the cyanamid used last year will be available for fertilizer. Probably 50 percent of the sodium nitrate needed will be delivered. Tractor tires will be available in 1942, as long as present stocks last.

Bowman, A. E. The sugar situation. Canning Trade 64(30): 62-64. Feb. 23, 1942. 286.83 T67

Address read by Mr. John Baxter at the National Cannery Association Convention, Chicago, January 25-30, 1942.

"Even discounting the amount which we received from the Philippines, and allowing for below-normal quantities from Hawaii, and allocations from this hemisphere to our allies, there will be enough sugar to afford at least a per capita consumption which will probably be above that provided in most of the major countries of the world."

Landry, Stuart O. Sugar growers and the future. Sugar Jour. 4(8): 3-5. Jan. 1942. 65.8 Su391

If sugar growing in the United States had been encouraged we would not now have to ration it.

Sugar pinch. War in Pacific, on top of hoarding, makes rationing all along line a certainty. Public now being prepared for it. Business Week no. 647, pp. 65-66. Jan. 24, 1942. 280.8 S78



U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 1 to general preference order M-55, as amended January 24, 1942, to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of direct-consumption sugar. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(36): 1106. Feb. 20, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. General preference order no. M-98 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of raw sugar. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(33): 1025-1026. Feb. 17, 1942. 169 F31

The order restricts purchases of raw cane sugar by refiners or manufacturers.

War's impact on the sugar situation. Sugar [N. Y.] 37(1): 13-14. Jan. 1942. 65.8 F11

The Cuban sugar crop will be needed for the manufacture of smokeless powder. Beet and cane crops in the United States will be expanded during the coming year. The picture is not one to cause alarm but does call for conservation.

Wilcox, O. W. Alcohol for defense and for victory. Sugar 37(2): 42-43. Feb. 1942. 65.8 F11

Manufacture of smokeless powder at the rate of 3,000,000 pounds a day for a year of 350 days will use about 185,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol. The government's purchase of Cuban molasses will supply about 150,000,000 gallons.

#### Miscellaneous

Arner, George B. L. Agricultural resources: The United nations vs. the Axis. Free World 2(2): 117-119. Mar. 1942. 280.8 F87

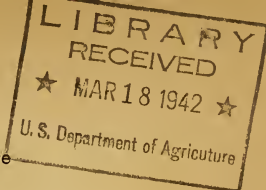
"In the Battle of Agriculture, while the ultimate balance of resources is with the United Nations, the enemy is not seriously crippled by lack of food and fibers. Until the shipping shortage is overcome, the Democracies on the firing line are no better supplied than their enemies. The Battle of Agriculture is not yet won, but in this battle the Axis has probably passed the peak of its strength while the strength of the United Nations will continue to increase until victory is achieved."

Clark, Austin H. Science and war. Wash. Acad. Sci. Jour. 32(2): 33-40. Feb. 15, 1942. 500 W276J

Germany and Japan are continuing pure scientific research. We should plan to do so also. After the last war there was a marked scarcity of able young scientific men. It is suggested that interested young men stationed at army posts be encouraged to make a hobby of collecting plants or insects in their spare time. "It is not assumed that anything of this sort would be practicable with an army in the field, on ships at sea, or at certain naval bases. But there are numerous places where the men of our armed forces will be stationed with nothing but monotonous routine to occupy their minds and where such recreation would be both practicable and welcome. Not only would this work benefit the men engaged in it; it would also go far toward filling many gaps in our knowledge of the distribution of animals and plants."

498  
AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

March 13, 1942

No. 22

Planning--War and Postwar

Hutchison, Keith. World trade after the war. Nation 154(10): 283-285.  
Mar. 7, 1942. 110 N

"After the war, pressure to sell in foreign markets will increase in America. The farm-surplus problem is being alleviated by war demands, but it is not going to be solved. And the tremendous increase in industrial capacity now taking place will hardly be fully employed unless new outlets become available. As a result, private enterprise in this country may find itself impaled on the horns of a very awkward dilemma: either it will have to submit to far greater government interference than it has experienced, adapting itself to economic planning in the interests of full employment, or it will have to revert to genuine competition and sacrifice that prime begetter of monopolies--the protective tariff."

Jacks, L. P. Construction now. 112 pp. London, Andrew Dakers, ltd., 1940. 280 J132C

In constructing a "new order" in Europe or the world the first task lies in the direction of international free trade. "Before the goal of world unity comes into sight, national sovereignty, as we now know it, will cease to exist. But it will not be surrendered by an overt act...it will disappear through the operation of forces which have gradually and silently undermined it." The realization of the "new order" depends on establishing the co-operative habit in the dealings of nation with nation. The active principle of the co-operative habit is good faith.

Parran, Thomas. "Saving health among all nations." Survey Graphic 31 (3): 151-153. Mar. 1942. 280.8 C37G

"America's destiny is not only to be the arsenal of war, but to be the storehouse of peace as well... 'Freedom from want' can be approached best if we apply what we know in terms of equality for food and health... We have little conception of what world peace would mean on the health front... The freeing of all peoples from the want of food and the want of health, from fear of premature death and needless suffering, is a task to make first claim on the world's resources of materials and leadership."

Reitz, J. Wayne. Agriculture during war & post-war period. Citrus Grower 4(3): 2, 5. Feb. 20, 1942. 80 C496

It is suggested that to increase production beyond the point where

costs would increase, a bonus be paid farmers for production beyond a normal base. After the war, when demand slackened, such a system could be thrown in reverse.

Thorndike, Lynn. Peace aims: a specific proposal. Polit. Sci. Quart. 57 (1): 128-129. Mar. 1942. 280.8 P75

The author suggests eleven aims including an international board of nine members to control strategic points, oversee monetary exchange and fair distribution of raw materials, and to support an armed force.

Torpat, John. Economic basis for world peace. A rational challenge to war and dictatorship. 222 pp. New York, John Felsberg, inc., 1941. 280 T63

The author suggests international unions for investment, monetary standard, tariff, and banking.

### Government Policy and Program

Agreement for a sane future. A White house release. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(10): 3, 22. Mar. 7, 1942. 157.54 F763

The text of the "agreement between the governments of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression, authorized and provided for by the Act of March 11, 1941" is given.

[Agricultural council of California] Agricultural council disagrees with New Deal idealism. Calif. Fruit News 105(2799): 4-5. Feb. 28, 1942. 80 C12

A reply to Secretary Wickard's memorandum setting up an organization for post-war planning, in which it stated that "Secretary Wickard's program seems to assume that a beneficent and munificent government can undertake to plan, finance and carry out the shaping of a post-war world in which the farmer will be spared the shock of economic readjustment, or the need of doing the job for himself. Bluntly stated, that is neither possible nor desirable... the Government should do the jobs the farmers can't do, but it should go no further."

Crocheron, B. H. West coast birds for war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 13(3): 45. Mar. 1942. 1 Ex892Ex

The Agricultural Extension Service in California is giving advice on blacking out dairy barns and poultry houses. Farmers are being organized to exchange labor and machinery.

Ezekiel, Mordecai. The shift in agricultural policy toward human welfare. 10 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Office of the secretary, 1941. 1.91 A2Ez3

"For delivery before American Economic and American Farm Economic Associations, New York City, December 29, 1941."

The Department of Agriculture had adopted a policy of encouraging family-sized farms but war needs are drawing labor from the farms and may stimulate factory-type farming.

Food production strides forward. Hawaii Farm and Home 5(1): 3, 5. Jan. 1942. 25 H3191

Plans which were ready on December 7, have helped get production under way in Hawaii. Seed is available for planting vegetables. Poultrymen and livestockmen have suffered from lack of feed. There has been heavy culling of non-laying poultry.

Frechtling, Louis E. U.S.-British pact foreshadows post-war cooperation. Foreign Policy Bul. 21(20): 2-3. Mar. 6, 1942. 280.9 F76B

"The Anglo-American economic agreement of February 23... provides that, in determining the benefits to be made over to the United States by Great Britain in return for lease-lend materials, the American government shall take cognizance of 'all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations' furnished by Britain."

[Kansas state board of agriculture] Board approves Wickard control. Kans. Farmer 79(2): 6. Jan. 24, 1942. 6 K13

The annual meeting of the Board passed resolutions regarding agriculture's place in the war effort.

National parks and reserves in Great Britain. Science 95(2462): 243-244. Mar. 6, 1942. 470 Sci2

A preliminary memorandum on "Nature Preservation in Post-war Reconstruction," issued in Great Britain by a conference which has been considering the matter since June, states that there are three distinct needs: "the preservation of (a) rural amenities; (b) forest areas as a part of the nation's resources; and (c) the natural fauna and flora for the advancement of scientific knowledge and education." Ways in which these needs can be met are pointed out.

U. S. Congress. House. Select committee investigating national defense migration. National defense migration. Hearings...Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, pursuant to H. Res. 113, a resolution to inquire further into the interstate migration of citizens, emphasizing the present and potential consequences of the migration caused by the national defense program. Part 22, Omaha hearings, November 25, 1941. 8361-8693 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

Agricultural readjustment problems, due to defense activities, in Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, pp. 8418-8461.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Chronology of agriculture's part in the war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Food for Freedom Program, Background Inform. Ser. no. 4, 10 pp., processed. Washington, Feb. 24, 1942.

December, 1940, expansion of hog production; January 6, 1941, President outlined lend-lease plan to Congress which passed it March 11; April 3, "Food for Defense" program announced; April 3, price support through Government purchases; May 5, the agricultural division of the former National Defense Advisory Council was transferred to the Department of Agriculture; July 5, USDA Defense Boards organized; September, production goals set up; October, farm machinery repair and



scrap-iron collection programs; December 13, reorganization of Department and formation of Department War Board; December 19-20, National Garden Conference; December 19, goals for canned vegetables; January 7, 1942, Defense Boards' titles changed to War Boards; January 16, 1942, revised production goals.

U. S. ready to feed the world. Sci. Digest 11(4): 39-41. Apr. 1942. 470 Sci27

Condensed from PM's Weekly.

United States under a food administration. N. Y. Packer 28(12): 1, 8. Feb. 28, 1942. 286.8 N483

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 corresponds to the Lever Act of the last war but goes much further. It is analyzed from the point of view of the fruit and vegetable industry.

[Wheeler, Leslie A.] War needs first in limited shipping from South America, says Wheeler; handling of surpluses a serious problem. U. S. Office for Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(9): 17. Mar. 3, 1942. 173.3 C83D

Extracts from address at Sixth National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Iowa.

Surpluses are being brought under control by international agreements such as the Inter-American Coffee Agreement and the International Sugar Agreement. International wheat and cotton meetings have been held.

Wickard, Claude R. We must produce. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 13(3): 33. Mar. 1942. 1 Ex892Ex

"We have got to work harder and longer than ever before in our generation."

#### Food Needs

Boudreau, Frank G. Food for a vital America. Survey Graphic 31(3): 128-129, 156-157. Mar. 1942. 280.8 C37G

Summary and discussion of the charter of good nutrition in wartime, written by the National Nutrition Conference for Defense which met in Washington in May, 1941.

Distribution of food is gigantic task in nation's war effort. Natl. Union Farmer 21(3): 1, 3. Feb. 16, 1942. 281.8 N212

"Distributing the biggest farm production in United States history to the biggest market for farm goods that has ever existed is the job in which the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will play a leading role in 1942... This country is pledged to send Great Britain alone one-fourth of the animal protein foods she will need in the months to come. And at home... millions of people have higher incomes and more money to spend for food."

Jameson, Sir Wilson. Britain's health in wartime. Canad. Pub. Health Jour. 33(2): 51-59. Feb. 1942. 449.8 P964

Sufficient food is being produced or brought into the country to keep

the people well fed but there has been difficulty in distribution. The extension of communal feeding is suggested as a solution.

Logan, Paul P. An estimate of the army's position in canned foods as of January, 1942. Canning Trade 64(30): 13-15. Feb. 23, 1942. 286.83 T67  
Address at National Cannery Association Convention, Chicago, January 25-30, 1942.

The army's change to a simplified procurement system is reviewed. Under the new system, canned goods are inspected at the contractor's plants by inspectors obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Pickels, W. M. Food for the army. Family Dollar 3(2): 577-581. Feb. 1942. 280.8 F21

A ration in the army is defined as the amount of food provided for one man for one day. The army system for supplying food to the soldiers is described.

Plimmer, Violet G. Food values in war-time. 80 pp. London, New York, etc., Longmans, Green and co., [1941] 389.1 P712Fo

Present knowledge of food values is presented for the purpose of aiding the British housewife in devising substitutes of the same nutritive value as foods that cannot be obtained because of the war.

Producing and storing the home food supply. Consumers' Res. [Inc.] Bul. 9(6): 15-18. Mar. 1942. 321.8 C76

"Consumers will be wise to grow a considerable portion of their normal food supply if they are situated so that they can do it efficiently and economically. It is not the time for plowing up the front lawn to plant corn and beans, and there is no doubt that this country, by better use of existing farm areas, and by putting an end to AAA crop restrictions and programs for diverting foods to non-food uses, is capable of growing enough food to supply the needs of all our own citizens with something to spare. On the other hand, there has been such a decided fast-mounting trend toward disruption by government orders of normal services of industry and commerce to consumers that reliance on currently existing marketing procedures has become a little dubious at best."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of home economics. 3 market lists for low-cost meals. 4 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942] \$1.25 per hundred.

Vanderlinden, Lee. Vitamins will help win the war. New Agriculture 24 (5): 8-9. Feb. 1942. 66.8 Su32

"A workman, fed with a balanced vitamin and mineral intake, will produce at least 5 to 10 per cent more in work each day and it will be better work."

White, Jesse H. Army needs 13 new foods. Food Indus. 14(3): 38-39. Mar. 1942. 389.8 F737

Eight canned meat items, a process for canning whole milk, a spread

for bread that will withstand high temperature, development of dried products or containers other than tin, a "mountain ration," and a ten-ration package are desired.

White, Jesse H. Boneless beef revolutionizes U. S. army mess. Meat Merchandising 18(3): 32, 34, 52. Mar. 1942. 286.85 M462

"Over 2 1/2 million pounds of boneless beef are bought by the Army weekly."

White, Jesse H. Canned meats in the army ration. Canning Trade 64(30): 73-75. Feb. 23, 1942. 286.83 T67

Address at National Cannery Association Convention, Chicago, January 25-30, 1942.

A two years' supply of canned foods has been maintained at Corrigedor. Canned meats are the backbone of reserve food stores. New meat combinations that the army wants are mentioned.

### Machinery

Adams, Glenn. Getting set for war in the fields. West. Farm Life 44(5): 3, 23. Mar. 1, 1942. 6 R153

Farmers are cooperating with the "order now" drive for machinery parts.

Boatman, J. L. Progress in the food phases of agricultural defense. 7 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Extension service, 1941.

Summary of remarks before the National Conference on Farm Machinery, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1941.

Howard, Carl G. National defense and course content in farm mechanics.

Agr. Ed. Mag. [Des Moines] 14(8): 153, 158. Feb. 1942. 275.8 Ag8

Teachers of vocational agriculture can aid defense by using their shops for repair of farm machinery.

Ryerson, C. E. Mobilization of service equipment for civilian defense. U. S. Dept. Agr. Soil Conserv. Serv. Soil Conserv. 7(9): 211-212. Mar. 1942.

The Soil Conservation Service has "transportation vehicles, tractors, earth-moving machines and tools, pumps and other materials, and supplies. It can be of tremendous value to the country if it is organized and mobilized so that it, along with operating personnel, can be used to repair damage and alleviate suffering in bombed or otherwise stricken areas."

Virginia Agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute. Extension division. The plow and the sword. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 353, 4 pp. Blacksburg [1942] 275.29 V81C

A check list of farm machinery repair parts.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Hendrickson, Roy F. The canning industry's job in the days ahead. Canning Trade 64(30): 57-60. Feb. 23, 1942. 286.83 T67  
Address at National Cannery Association Convention, Chicago, January 25-30, 1942.

The Department of Agriculture has announced goals calling for packs of 40,000,000 cases of canned tomatoes and 38,000,000 cases of canned peas to meet lend-lease and other needs. "Our base buying price for canned tomatoes is 95 cents a dozen and \$1.10 a dozen, Alaskas or Sweets, for canned peas. Both of these prices are for U. S. Grade C, No. 2 can basis, f.o.b. factory."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Questions and answers, food-for-freedom program—Canned tomato and pea expansion program for 1942. 5 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1942.

U. S. Office of price administration. 60-day ceilings imposed on whole-sale prices of canned fruits, vegetables to check inflationary rise. U. S. Office for Emergency Managt. Victory 3(9): 8. Mar. 3, 1942. 173.3 C83D

U. S. Office of price administration. Temporary maximum price regulation number 6—canned fruits and vegetables. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(42): 1644-1647. Mar. 3, 1942. 169 F31

WPB issues pack and can sizes order for 1942 operations. Canner 94(12): 18. Feb. 21, 1942. 286.83 C16

The specified sizes of cans for fruits, vegetables and fish are designed to save tin.

What war may mean to citrus. Citrus Mag. 4(9): 9-10. Mar. 1942.

Florida citrus production will be limited by lack of fertilizer. There are tin cans enough for this year's crop. Concentrate plants are being planned with the hope of putting a maximum of product in a minimum of tin. Transportation will be a problem.

### Forestry and Lumber

Bark-fiber from wood waste offers possible relief for prospective wool shortage. Calif. Lumber Merchant 20(16): 14. Feb. 15, 1942. 99.81 C12

The use of bark from redwood trees to make a substitute fiber for clothing, blankets, and other textiles is under consideration by the Research Division of the War Production Board as a means of solving a possible sheep's wool shortage.

Canada's overseas woodsmen on the alert. Forest & Outdoors, Feb. 1942, pp. 37-38, 59-60. 99.8 C16

The Canadian Forestry Corps is working in many parts of England erecting military camps and aerodromes, and air-raid shelters. They are introducing advanced methods into English forestry practice.



Compregnated wood. Impregnating and compressing wood results in a product having interesting possibilities. Canada Lumberman 62(5): 35, 45. Mar. 1, 1942. 99.81 C16

Forest Products Laboratory has developed a new method of processing wood which makes it as smooth and hard as glass and tough as mild steel. Useful for many defense purposes.

Government takes three fourths of cut. Col. W. D. Styer of U. S. Army engineers, tells manufacturers 72.8% of 1941 demand was for various government requirements. West Coast Lumberman 69(2): 38-41. Feb. 1942. 99.81 W52

Greeley, W. B. Our job in war. Calif. Lumber Merchant 20(16): 26-27, 30. Feb. 15, 1942. 99.81 C12

Address at annual meeting of West Coast Lumberman's Association, January 30, 1942.

Forests in war.

Kain, H. R. Action today: need of wood industries. Barrel and Box and Packages 47(2): 12. Feb. 1942. 99.82 B27

Wood has again come into its own after having been shoved aside by metal manufacturing industries. Metal must be conserved for defense and wood is not only returned to former uses but new uses have been found.

Leslie, Ruth C. Why not use wood? "Conserve for victory." / <sup>South</sup> Lumberman 164 (2061): 46. Feb. 15, 1942. 99.81 S082

Lumber did big defense job in 1941. Amer. Lumberman no. 3223, pp. 65-67. Feb. 7, 1942. 99.81 Am3

Shows average production per month, per mill, and per week. Private building gave way to defense, price ceilings were imposed on certain woods.

Moir, A. D. National forests and national defense. Outdoor Life 89(3): 10-12, 78. Mar. 1942. 410 Ou82

A representative of the U. S. Forest Service advocates utilization of our National Forests—under careful control—in the production of meat and wool.

Neale, H. J. Trees by the side of the road. Overhanging trees camouflage section of road. Roads & Streets 85(2): 50. Feb. 1942. 288.8 R536

Plywood flies and fights. A once discredited material now saves vital aluminum, offers new hope for mass production, and yields faster airplanes. Fortune 25(3): 74-75, 146, 148, 151, 152. Mar. 1942. 110 F772

Protection of Indiana state forests during war period stressed at fire school; detection and suppression of fires in wooded areas, handling incendiary bombs studied by forestry staffs. Outdoor Ind. 9(1): 12. Feb. 1942. 279.8 Ou82

Pupils in essay contest on how forests aid national defense. Tenn. Conserv. 6(2): 3, 15. Feb. 1942.

The State Division of Forestry and the Forest Relations Division of TVA are sponsoring contest.

Pyle, E. C. National defense and available timber resources in Monroe and Pike counties. Pa. Dept. Forests and Waters, Serv. Letter 13(1): 6-8. Jan.-Feb. 1942. 99.9 P38S

Rietz, Raymond C. Modern dry kilns meet wartime production needs. South. Lumberman 164(2061): 58-59. Feb. 15, 1942. 99.81 So82

Kiln drying speeds up production of dry lumber. Kiln-dried lumber is just as good as air-dried and maybe better.

Rosin and turps are needed for military purposes. Naval Stores Rev. 51 (46): 16. Feb. 14, 1942. 99.81 N22

Slifko, Charles. Lumber industry working at top speed. War needs necessitate sustained production. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 29(10): 18-21. Mar. 5, 1942. 157.54 D713.

Southern hardwood ceiling announced. Amer. Lumberman 69(3224): 20, 41. Feb. 21, 1942. 99.81 Am3

Use of wood for defense. Veneers and Plywood 36(2): 3. Feb. 1942. 99.82 V55

Walcott, Frederick C. Defense waste of natural resources can be avoided says conservationist. Ky. Sportsman 4(3): 2-3, 20-21. Feb. 1942. 410 K41

Forests, grass, fish, and wildlife must be used wisely.

West coast lumbermen learn value of "wood for victory." Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(6): 15. Feb. 1942. 99.81 M69

Western pine price maximums set. Amer. Lumberman 69(3224): 19. Feb. 21, 1942. 99.81 Am3

Wood and war and the lumber dealer. How can lumber dealers gear their activities and services to the war-time needs of the nation? Weyerhaeuser News 4: 1-3. 1942.

#### Gardens

Boswell, Victor R. Victory gardens. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 483, 11 pp. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1942. 1 Ag84M

Lists vegetables as sources of minerals and vitamins, schemes for small, very small, and medium-sized gardens, seed and space required, and time of planting.

Garden conference at field station, Waltham, adopts vegetable garden policy relative to war emergency. Norfolk Co. Bul. 24(2): 1, 6. Feb. 1942. 275.29 M386

The policy adopted by this conference in Massachusetts is to have "gardens for commercial farms, home gardens for experienced persons, and gardens for beginners where capable instruction and sufficient supervision are available."

Grove, L. C. The victory garden campaign. Locker Operator 3(7): 7-8, 40. Feb. 1942. 295.8 L79

A list of vegetables is given for Iowa gardens.

Hunt, E. M. The victory garden plan. Minn. Hort. 70(2): 23. Feb. 1942. 81 M66

Minnesota garden enthusiasts are warned to avoid unproductive effort.

U. S. Farm security administration. FSA victory gardens. U. S. Farm Security Admin. FSA pub. 109, 8 pp., processed. Washington, Feb. 19, 1942.

### Miscellaneous

Association of southern agricultural workers. Southern agricultural workers stress research as war measure. Du Pont de Nemours, E.I., & Co., Agr. News Letter 10(1): 1-2. Jan.-Feb. 1942. 6 D92

Resolutions adopted at the meeting in Memphis, February 4-6, 1942, call attention to research needs of agriculture, the importance of technicians, and the need for fertilizer in the South. It is suggested that "the War Department grant leaves of absence to airplane pilots for insect control work (dusting) during July and August."

Blair, I. D. War and the farm industry. New Zeal. Farmer 62(42): 7. Dec. 18, 1941. 23 N484

Brief survey of the effect of the war on agriculture in Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

Flood, Francis. Coupon farming in Britain. Ohio Farmer 189(4): 10, 15. Feb. 21, 1942. 6 Oh3

One protein coupon is issued for each 500 pounds of oats a farmer sells. Experiences and costs of one farmer who feeds cattle and hogs are given.

National defense and mountain communities. Mountain Life and Work 17(4): 11-19. Winter 1942. 281.28 M86

A North Carolina farm school community, by Arthur M. Bannerman; A plateau farming community, by Eugene Smathers; A Georgia school community, by George C. Bellingrath; National youth administration, by William H. Wooten.

U. S. Office of education. Government sources of information on national defense. U. S. Off. Ed., Ed. and Natl. Defense Ser. Pam. no. 2, 50 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., [1942]

Functions of the government departments in national defense are stated and a few publications of each department are listed.

Vol. I

March 20, 1942

No. 23

Planning--War and Postwar

Are you and I to blame for war? Prog. Farmer (Ga.-Ala.-Fla. ed.) 57(3): 6.  
Mar. 1942. 6 P945G

"If and when America and England do win, we must now resolve never again to vote for any man for President, Senator, or Congressman who does not fight without ceasing to provide a substitute for war."

Business leaders in fog of fear about postwar economics. Christian Farmer 2(4): 1, 2. Mar. 1942. 6 C46

"What a good many businessmen are saying is that after the war, private enterprise must be given its head, not curbed or restricted. Investment and risk taking, they say, need only to be encouraged."

Clark, John M. Our economic freedom. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 220: 178-185. Mar. 1942. 280.9 Am34

"If we are to succeed, and to preserve the principle of economic freedom, the keynote will have to be the development of a system, not of irresponsible self-seeking nor of regimentation, but of voluntary working together."

Corbett, P. E. Post-war worlds. 208 pp. New York, Toronto, Farrar and Rinehart, 1942. 280 C81P

Issued under the auspices of the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations.

After a discussion of proposals for postwar organization the author concludes: "This book is dedicated to the thesis that peace is not incompatible with the existence of separate political communities. The development of the nation-state did not await the dissolution of clans or feudal units; it was superimposed, and only gradually did it complete their subordination to itself. The state machinery for the administration of common interests and enforcement of the common law did not await a unanimous will to peace within the state. If it had, it would still be waiting. Its creation required the support of the strongest individual or group, but once established its operation extended the sense of community and the will to peace among the citizenry. Similarly, the establishment of supranational institutions is conditional on the agreement of a dominant group of states. The operation of such institutions, once they have been created, will extend the will to world peace and the sense of world community. It is to this method, which is essentially gradual, that we must look for the reduction of the state to its proper place in human affairs, rather than to a spontaneous world revolution sweeping away in a tidal wave of brotherhood the separatism of centuries."



Coyle, David Cushman. Purpose of America. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 220: 193-199. Mar. 1942. 280.9 Am34

"The purpose of war is victory over our enemies--that and nothing more. The reward of victory is not peace, but the power to decide upon the next steps that shall be taken by ourselves and by our defeated enemies... Fortunately...we do not have to set up a practical world government before we can have order and a reasonable peace. In the long run, no doubt, the world must have a government with the powers that were found necessary in the United States, particularly the power to tax the individual and the power to govern trade. To establish such a federal union will require sacrifices of sovereignty like those that were required of our states--a difficult matter that may take some decades. But the dawn of hope will not have to await the establishment of a workable government embracing all nations. The Allies after winning the war will have the power to govern without unanimous consent. From there on, the road to a more stable world order lies through governing with generosity and good will until the rule of the free peoples is accepted throughout the world as the best available solution of the problem of world peace."

Eccles, Marriner S. Address before the annual conference of mayors at Washington, D. C., Tuesday, January 13, 1942. 17 pp., processed. [Washington, U. S. Federal reserve board, 1942]

Discussion of planning for the war and postwar periods so all members of the community will have the minimum food requirements necessary for an adequate nutrition standard, hospital and medical care sufficient to overcome preventable disease, decent housing, and opportunity for education.

Haggerty, John J. The planning approach to post-war problems. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(3): 27-30. Mar. 1942.

The author raises many questions about the future, answers to which are needed as a basis for planning. He calls attention to "the complexity of the difficulties facing us, the short period of time--2 to 4 years--in which we can plan for these problems, and the fact that the post-war planning job must be directed strictly to the transition period--possibly 1945-50."

Lambert, N. P. Is it possible? Can we retain our spirit of freedom while subjecting ourselves to a larger measure of order and discipline for the common good. Country Guide 61(3): 9, 23. Mar. 1942. 7 G76

Moody, Blair. Boom or bust. 336 pp. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce [1941] 280.12 M77

The capitalist system is in danger only if we do not make it work. We can produce for war, why not for peace?

Post war reconstruction. Financ. News 9(43): 6, 15. Nov. 1, 1941. 286.8 F496

A "Consultative Committee of Economists on Post-War Reconstruction" has been set up in India to advise the government on post-war problems, and the government itself has set up five committees including a "Committee on Internal Trade Policy and Agricultural Development." One problem for consideration is the financing of India's short-staple cotton surplus to be held until peace is restored.

Problems of the peace. Union now. So. and World Aff. 4(2): 10-12. Feb. 1942. 280.8 So87

"Union Now," by Clarence Streit, proposes an eventual United States of man, the first step being a union of the United States and the British Empire. The criticism is that such a union might injure the present good status of Anglo-American relations, might drive Russia into a combination with Germany, might be viewed as an Anglo-American attempt to dominate the world for its own purposes.

Roelofs, Henrietta. On the move toward world government---III. Womans Press 36(3): 127-129. Mar. 1942. 110 W84

A discussion of why we are afraid of losing the peace, why we may hope for a future association of nations, and what we must do to bring it about by democratic means.

Sigerist, Henry E. War and culture. Bul. of the Hist. of Med. 11(1): 1-11. Jan. 1942. Reprint.

After the war we shall need all the scientific knowledge we possess for the reconstruction of the world. We shall also need art and literature to understand each other, and the philosopher to express our views and aspirations.

Straight, Michael. The crisis of the United Nations. New Repub. 106(11): 353-354. Mar. 16, 1942. 280.8 N

It is time to transform the United Nations into a living, fighting force.

#### Government Policy and Program

Allin, Bushrod W. Agricultural planning gears for the war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(3): 12-15. Mar. 1942.

Examples of aid given by agricultural planning committees in several states to farm families displaced by the movement of military establishments and war industries to rural areas.

Black, A. G. Co-ops must adjust program to meet demands of changing war conditions. Equity Union Exch. 29(10): 1, 2, 3. Mar. 11, 1942. 6 Eq5

Cooperatives are supplying vast quantities of food to the men in service and to the S.M.A. for shipment to Britain. They are building new plants to process dairy products.

Briggs, Frank A. An all-out war program for agriculture. Farm and Ranch 61(3): 7, 8. Mar. 1942. 6 T31

Report of the meeting recently held in Atlanta, Georgia, attended by the War Boards from sixteen southern states, radio men, newspaper men and editors of the farm press at which the plans for southern agriculture were outlined.

Dale, Ernest. England closes the gap. New Repub. 106(11): 357-358. Mar. 16, 1942. 280.8 N

"Mr. Michal Kalecki of Oxford has proposed to ration expenditure to the value of supplies available... The administration of the plan seems practicable, because it is simple and direct. In the first place Kalecki proposes to limit the purchase of all unrationed food... Second, the scheme is to be administered by the issue of coupons in much the same way as under the existing system... Third, the danger that people with low incomes

who are unable to utilize all their coupons will sell them to the rich is to be discouraged by the government, which will offer to buy half of those not used."

Martin, William H. The role of the experiment station in the victory program. N. J. Farm and Garden 13(3): 22-23. Mar. 1942. 6 G162

The New Jersey Experiment Station is urging farmers to adopt practices found profitable in its three-year tomato survey. A study of the nutritional roles of certain vitamins is under way. A sweet potato digger and a machine to apply fertilizer in water are being developed.

Patton, James G. Farm union defends farm security against attacks by Tory interests. Nat. Union Farmer 21(4): 1, 2. Mar. 2, 1942. 281.8 N212

The FSA is helping many farm families to contribute their share to the Food for Victory Program.

Political and economic planning. National policy towards the land. Planning no. 181, pp. 2-10. Nov. 25, 1941. 280.8 P693

An outline of a tentative policy for Britain toward the land.

Purchas, F. H. The new economics. Estate Mag. 42(2): 43-46. Feb. 1942. 10 Es8

Criticizes the statement of the British Minister of Agriculture that after the war Great Britain will have to pay "decent prices" for imported foods "in order to ensure that those who export to us are prosperous enough to buy in greater quantity the goods we manufacture and for which a market must be found if employment is to be provided for our industrial population."

Seligman, Douglas. "Evolution--not revolution." Farmers Weekly 16(7): 29. Feb. 13, 1942. 10 F2226

After the war England will have to evolve an efficient production plan for the country as a whole. It is likely that the trend will be toward large-scale farming.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of experiment stations. History of defense activities, Office of experiment stations, from the beginning of the defense program to date. 13 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] February 1, 1942.

Van Deman, Ruth. Bureau of home economics victory high lights. Amer. Home Econ. Assoc. Bul. 24(3): 9-10. Feb. 1942. 321.9 Am3B

The Bureau is studying dehydrated foods, designing clothing for women's wear on farms and in defense industries, and studying microorganisms that damage textiles.

Wickard, Claude R. Agricultural supplies for war. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 220: 125-135. Mar. 1942. 280.9 Am34

The National Farm Program for adjusting farm production to meet food needs of the United Nations is described.

Wickard, Claude R. A tremendous task. Farm and Ranch 61(3): 1, 12. Mar. 1942. 6 T31

"All we can produce with every ounce of our effort and skill will not be too much; all we can give up of the things we now have without weakening ourselves will not be too much."



Labor

Capper, Arthur. Agriculture's greatest problem. Capper's Farmer 53(3): 1. Mar. 1942. 6 M693

The greatest problem is labor. To ease the situation it is suggested that more row-crop acres be converted to grass or meadow, and that the most efficient methods of operation be adopted.

Dyer, Cyrus L. Farm boys and the selective service. Hoosier Farmer 27(3): 12-13. Mar. 1942. 280.82 H76

Every young man upon whom important food production depends, should be ordered by the Selective Service Board to stay on the farm. The public should learn that Selective Service means Selective Service.

L. A. county Jap farms to be operated. South. Pacific Rural Press 143(5): 146. Mar. 7, 1942. 6 P112

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has appointed an agricultural coordinator to act as go-between for the American farmer who takes over and operates the land and for the Japanese who is replaced. "The Japanese will be compensated for the use of their lands and equipment and any crops which have already been planted."

Tire shortage poses labor problem for western farming. Ariz. Farmer 21(5): 15. Feb. 28, 1942. 6 Ar44

How will migrant labor travel from state to state to harvest crops?

U. S. army order clears all Japs out of 4 states. Vegetable production by aliens to end in 60 days in California areas. Prod. News [N. Y.] 45(10): 6. Mar. 7, 1942. 286.8 N487

U. S. Office of education. Safeguards for wartime recruitment of young workers in agriculture. U. S. Off. Ed. Ed. for Victory 1(1): 14. Mar. 3, 1942.

"Their recruitment for agricultural work needs to be so planned as to assure safeguards for their health and welfare and to protect them from unnecessary interference with their education."

War prisoners for farm work. Land no. 1571, p. 1. Jan. 23, 1942. 23 L22

They will pick fruit in the Goulburn Valley, Victoria, Australia.

Prices

Peterson, Avery F. The machinery of Canadian price control. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(10): 4-5, 25. Mar. 7, 1942. 157.54 F763

Functions of the Canadian Prices Board can be "divided into three categories: First, the actual fixing and policing of price control... Second, the acquisition or control of the supply of goods to be offered for civilian requirements... Third, the promotion of economy and simplification in manufacturing and distribution."

Union of South Africa. Dept. of commerce and industries. Control of commodity prices. Powers and functions of the Price controller. Union So. Africa, Dept. Com. and Indus. Off. Jour. 4(3): 115, 123. Sept. 1941.



U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to revised price schedule no. 91--tea. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(49): 1857. Mar. 12, 1942. 169 F31

What about ceilings on farm products? Ohio Farmer 189(4):5 Feb. 21, 1942. 6 Oh3

A table shows prices below which price ceilings cannot be placed for grains and other commodities.

### Production Problems

Dorman, Clarence. Shortages in oils, fibers, needs of allies, to be met by American farm products. Miss. Farm Res. 5(2): 1, 2. Feb. 1942. 100 M69M1

Although the South can produce the oil and fibers needed to replace imports cut off by war, it is handicapped by shortage of labor, fertilizer and machinery.

Farm crop conference called by chamber steps up war production. East Tex. 16 (6): 6, 21. Mar. 1942. 6 Ea73

This conference of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce stressed production of peanuts, sweet potatoes and castor beans and especially increased production of cotton on the allotted acreage.

Halperin, H. War-time farming programme. Palestine and Middle East 13(10): 190-191. Oct. 1941. 286.8 P172

In Palestine "in spite of the manifold difficulties which have arisen in the supply of imported fertilisers, seeds, dairy and poultry feeds, etc, and the limited financial resources at its disposal, Jewish farming has added to its prewar output 6,000,000 more litres of milk, 20,000 tons more vegetables and potatoes, 5,000,000 eggs, 700 tons of grapes, 700 tons of deciduous fruit, 60,000 tons more green fodder, and 15,000 tons more cereals and other crops."

Outlook for farmers. Vocat. Trends 5(1): 6-7. Jan. 1942.

The war has decreased exports of wheat, tobacco, and cotton; encouraged increased production of dairy products and meat; raised prices; increased domestic demand. After the war, demands for food will continue to be large but many long-term changes may be expected in employment, diversified farming, etc.

Schoffelmayer, Victor H. Southern agriculture to enter new era of development as result of war. South. Banker 78(3): 18-19, 36. Mar. 1942. 284.8 So8

The Southwest is already passing from a onesided cotton farming economy into one that will include manufactures. Chemurgy is aiding this transition. Farmers are beginning to raise crops needed in industry.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Wartime farm production problems. U. S. Dept. Agr. Food for Freedom Program, Background Inform. Ser. no. 5, 8 pp., processed. Washington, Feb. 26, 1942.

Problems relate to fertilizers, insecticides, etc., packaging, farm machinery, steel materials, restriction of new farm buildings, storage, transportation, and labor.

War-time farming in 1941. North. Ireland. Min. Agr. Monthly Rpt. 16(9): 293-297. Jan. 1942. 256.13 Ag82M

In spite of bad weather, production in Northern Ireland was increased to meet war demands. Financial assistance was given by the government, as well as subsidies and price fixing.

### Dairy and Poultry

All export eggs to be dried. Canad. Poultry Rev. 66(3): 20-21. Mar. 1942. 47.8 C16

"The British Ministry of Food cabled a request to the Special Products Board during the first week in February that all eggs from Canada be dehydrated and shipped as whole egg powder." The plans for changing to this procedure are described.

Gordon, G. E. Dairymen black-out barns. Hoard's Dairymen 87(5): 136. Mar. 10, 1942. 44.8 H65

Methods of using paper to blackout barns are recommended.

Hackett, A. R. Poultry goes to war. U. S. Egg & Poultry Mag. 42(3): 135-137, 181, 191. Mar. 1942. 286.85 Eg3

A buyer of poultry for the Chicago Quartermaster Market Center tells how it is done.

Hanke, O. A. For hatcherymen and poultry goods retailers here's the latest analysis of war problems. Hatchery Tribune 16(3): 10-12, 74-76. Mar. 1942. 47.8 H28

In January commercial hatchings were 14 percent above a year ago. February hatchings will be much above February last year. Brooders, supplies, and labor are likely to be short. "Cheesecloth is now the bottleneck in the short cut fumigation process which requires no potassium permanganate and only approximately half as much formaldehyde as the potassium permanganate method." Feed prices have risen. A floor has been placed under egg and chicken prices. A ceiling on prices is not likely.

Hunters cautioned against shooting doves during war. Tex. Game, Fish and Oyster Com. Monthly Bul. 5(3): 1, 7. Mar. 1942. 279.9 T31

In Texas it is illegal to kill or main carrier pigeons.

Leonard, H. R. Facts about diversion of milk for war and lease-lend. Com. West 83(9): 11, 21-22. Feb. 28, 1942. 286.8 C733

"Early in 1941 the government set up quotas of three dairy products and said that they expected the industry to deliver a total of 300,000,000 pounds of cheese, 240,000,000 pounds of dry milk and 20,000,000 cases of evaporated milk. The evaporated milk quota was later raised to 25,000,000 cases. The period for this quota ends, in the case of cheese and powder, on June 30, 1942, and evaporated milk on March 15, 1942." These quotas will be reached except milk powder. The lend-lease demands have caused changes in the marketing of milk. Farmers market whole milk instead of separating it on the farm. Problems and costs of increasing plant capacity are discussed.

Lynn, J. C. Feeding for milk in war-time. Estate Mag. 42(2): 57-62. Feb. 1942. 10 Es8

Sixteen rations for maintenance plus one-half gallon or plus one gallon are recommended.

Reed, O. E. Dairymen and the food-for-freedom program. Creamery Jour. 53 (3): 8, 28-29. Mar. 1942. 44.8 C86

The Bureau of Dairy Industry is prepared to assist farmers in meeting the goal for milk. It is also experimenting with butter oil for use by the army in hot climates and with the possibility of making alcohol from whey.

Slocum, Rob. R. Eggs for export. U. S. Egg & Poultry Mag. 48(3): 133-134, 182, 184. Mar. 1942. 286.85 Eg3

Lend-lease egg shipments are made on the basis of U. S. grades. The new U. S. Export grades are described.

U. S. army buying quantities of eviscerated poultry. Butchers' Advocate 111 (9): 19. Mar. 4, 1942. 286.85 B97

A table gives relationships between prices of eviscerated and undrawn poultry paid by the army.

Wright, Norman C. The milk supply in time of war. H.D.R.I. Reprint no. 112. 13 pp. 1941. 44.9 H19R

"The object of the present article is to examine in quantitative terms the nations' war-time requirements for milk and milk products, to suggest the best methods of utilising the available supplies of home-produced milk, and to discuss the means by which such supplies can be maintained at an adequate level."

Wright, Norman C. Scottish dairying in war-time. H.D.R.I. Reprint no. 117. 16 pp. [1941] 44.9 H19R

#### Livestock and Meat

Anderson, J. Guy. Wartime veterinary practice in England. Fort Dodge Bio-Chemic Rev. 13(1): 19. Winter 1942. 41.8 F772

A letter from an English veterinarian mentioning the diseases he treats and describing wartime experiences.

Boom forecast in market for draft horses. Farm and Dairy 28(21): 3. Jan. 23, 1942. 6 F2279

"The growing transportation and power emergency may bring an actual boom in the draft horse business."

Braude, R., and Foot, A. S. War-time rations for pigs. Report of experiments with mangolds and biscuit waste, fodder yeast, urea and dried skim milk. Jour. Agr. Sci. [England] 32(1): 70-84. Jan. 1942. 10 J522

Dinsmore, Wayne. Horses and mules in war. Sportologue 22(10): 12-14. Feb. 1942. 42.8 Sp62

"We should have, for military and civil use, 18 million horses and mules; 14 million for farm, plantation and ranch work; one million for recreation, pleasure riding for health and army use; and three million young animals--foals, yearlings and two-year-olds--coming on as replacements." After the war, our population of horses and mules should be kept up to about 18 million head.

Hammond, John. Livestock breeding after the war. Vet. Rec. 54(3): 45. Jan. 17, 1942. 41.8 V641

Development of bacon factories in Great Britain and fixed prices for bacon pigs before the war had given the British producer first place in his home market. If this system is restored after the war, there should be a demand for well-bred bacon type breeding pigs. Extension of the system to beef, mutton and lamb is recommended.

Hammond, John. Post-war meat supply and demand. Meat Trades' Jour. 118 (2804): 83, 86. Feb. 5, 1942. 50.8 M46

The Continent of Europe will need after the war a large part of the meat produced in America and Australasia. Production of meat in Great Britain has changed but little in the last 50 years although consumption has increased. Cities are supplied mostly by imports. Steps should be taken to increase British production of meat.

Horne, Sir John H. Milne. Hill sheep in war time. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries Jour. 48(3): 138-141. Dec. 1941. 10 G79J

The effect of British wartime agricultural policies on sheep farming in the hill sections is noted.

In the food business "It's going to be different." Kosher Butcher News 1(49): 14. Feb. 13, 1942. 286.85 K84

Under war-forced changes in ways of doing business there will be less foot-balling of fresh meat. The higher prices will enable independent dealers to stick closely to their own business and ignore competitors' prices.

Jakeman, H. W. Our responsibilities. Iowa Vet. 13(2): 12-13. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 41.8 I09

Livestock producers can increase production by reducing losses. Plans should include raising livestock on clean ground, away from old sources of contamination, immunizing young stock against the more serious diseases, proper feeding and housing and a sanitation program.

Long, W. Harwood. War-time fattening costs and profits. Farmers Weekly 15 (22): 29. Nov. 28, 1941. 10 F2226

Records on two bunches of cattle fattened in England last year are given. They show a profit.

Pemberton, Rollie. The swine growers part in national defense. Hog Breeder 17(1): 9, 54. Jan. 1942. 46.8 H672

The most important requirement in swine production is selection of seed stock. Number two is sanitation; number three is feeding a proper ration.

Wentworth, Edward N. Beef in the post-war period. West. Livestock Jour. 20(17): 15-20. Feb. 1942. 6 F2278

If suggested maximum prices are put into effect there will be a reduction in beef and lamb production. At the end of the war Europe will need livestock as well as meat but American costs of production cannot be lowered to meet those of South Africa, Australia and South America. For the domestic market the trend is toward lighter, more efficient carcasses.



Miscellaneous

Bulette, Sara. No blackout in Britain. Country Gent. 112(3): 7, 27-28. Mar. 1942. 6 C833

The associate editor reports what she saw in rural England this past winter.

The chemist's part in the national war effort. Laboratory 13(2): 26-29. [1942] 297.8 L11

"The chemist controls, in many ways, even the food a soldier eats. He insures its purity, increases its production, recommends its variations, and devises ways to reduce its bulk, or to package it with a minimum use of essential materials and a maximum of protection.

Davis, Emily C. We Americans are pioneering once more. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(3): 3-7. Mar. 1942.

"The war is giving new lessons in old principles--waste not, want not; physical fitness; the value of planning and budgets."

Davison, Eloise. The home economist and defense. Jour. Home Econ. 34(2): 97-98. Feb. 1942. 321.8 J82

The trained home economists are under obligation to enlist in civilian defense, spread the gospel of good nutrition, give children a feeling of security and in other ways build up the morale of the country.

Franklin, Zilpha C. Impact of national defense and family life. Natl. Munic. Rev. 31(2): 84-87, 105. Feb. 1942. 280.8 N21

Problems caused by increased population in small towns where defense plants are located and by the taking of farm areas for military and industrial operations are concerned with housing, nutrition, and health.

Neill, J. C. Britain wants ergot from N. Z.! New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 63(5): 397-398. Nov. 15, 1941. 23 N48J

"Ergot is a fungoid disease of grasses that attacks the seed, replacing it with a leathery, elongated growth, black on the outside and white within... From ergots there is extracted a drug that is of the utmost value in maternity and in the treatment of wounds... Before the war supplies of ergot were obtained by British and American manufacturing chemists from Central Europe, Hungary, Rumania, Spain, and Russia, where they were collected, mostly by children, from crops of rye-corn."

No restriction on petrol used for farming [in South Africa] Farmers Weekly [Bloemfontein] 62: 1203. Jan. 21, 1942. 24 F225

U. S. Bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Insecticides and subsidiary materials. U. S. Bur. Ent. & Plant Quar. Insects in Relation to Natl. Defense, Cir. 21, 87 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] November, 1941.

War---How farmers will have to meet it. Ohio Farmer 189(3): 5. Feb. 7, 1942. 60h  
Report of the Ohio Farm Defense Institute at Columbus, January 20, 1942.

Wibberley, Tom. Three men staff 300 acres. Country Life 90(2343): 1136, 1138, 1140. Dec. 12, 1941. 80 C83

First of a series of articles on the experiences of a war-time British farmer.

H98

BUR ENT & PLANT QUARTERS  
U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE  
AID-1233  
RECEIVED  
APR 3 1942  
U.S. Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

Vol. I

March 27, 1942

No. 24

Planning--War and Postwar

Agriculture after the war. Scot. Jour. Agr. 23(4): 284-340. Jan. 1942.  
10 Sco823o

A symposium on the following questions: "1. What should be the position of agriculture in the economic and social structure of Great Britain after victory in the War, and what should be the general policy of the State in relation to agricultural and rural life? 2. Would any modification of this policy or any special developments be desirable for Scotland?"

Black, John D. Transitions to the post-war agricultural economy. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(1): 52-74. Feb. 1942. 280.8 J622

Food, foreign trade, prices, farm labor, and urban employment present problems for the transition period which the author discusses.

Brown, J. F. The public mind in war and peace. New Repub. 106(12): 393-395. Mar. 23, 1942. 280.8 M

Plans for peace should be based on "psychological" man as he is, rather than on "economic" man as he is supposed to be. Social science has discovered certain limiting principles which allow us to see what is and what is not possible in the organization and reorganization of social groups. They include the inevitability of inequality, the psychobiological nature of man, groups as organisms, the laws of leadership, and the irrational elements underlying emotion, all of which the author discusses.

Crane, C. C. Planning for peace. A task for the democracies. N. S. Wales Dept. Agr. Agr. Bur. Rec. (n.s.) 7(6): 57-58. Jan. 18, 1942. 23 M474

In New South Wales the Advisory Council of the Agricultural Bureau approached the executives of all rural agricultural organizations asking them to cooperate in discussions of postwar plans to avoid the mistakes which followed the last war.

Federal council of churches of Christ in America. Churches and a just and durable peace. Christian Cent. 59(12): 390-395. Mar. 25, 1942.

The reports include a statement of guiding principles and discussions of the political, economic and social bases of a just and durable peace, as well as the relation of the church to such a peace. As to agriculture it is concluded: "That agriculture has a dual importance, both as a way of making a living and as a basis of family and community life. Our economic system must become servant and not master in maintaining the socially significant services of agriculture, such as feeding the world and producing the organic raw materials essential to industry."

Foodstuffs and raw materials after the war. Natl. Planning Assoc. Pub. Policy Digest no. 22, pp. 13-14. Feb. 1942. 280.8 M37

"The Food Research Institute at Stanford University has under way a study of international agreements on foodstuffs and raw materials, with special reference to their prospective uses and limitations in the post-war world." It is not expected to be completed before the summer of 1943.

Fowler, Bertram B. Food for victory. Free Amer. 6(3): 3-6. Mar. 1942.

An international commission should immediately make a survey to locate surpluses of foods in various parts of the world and should have them set aside for postwar use. It should make plans for transporting these foods after the war to places where they are needed to avert famine and pestilence.

Linville, Francis A. Latin American aspects of post-war agricultural readjustments. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(1): 42-51. Feb. 1942. 280.8 J822

The author concludes "that the restoration and expansion of pre-war markets is much to be desired. But powerful forces are at work tending to prevent this development, and only by keeping our goal clearly in mind and constantly striving to attain it can the people of this hemisphere prevent agriculture from suffering from extremely painful readjustments during the decade or so following the present war."

Samuel, Viscount. Thoughts on the Atlantic charter. Contemp. Rev. [London] 161(913): 1-8. Jan. 1942. Libr. Cong.

Examination of the complicated problems which will arise from applications of the principles of the Atlantic charter. The problems of international trade and of postwar organization are especially considered.

Stewart, Maxwell S. Headaches in post-war planning. Nation 154(12): 336-339. Mar. 21, 1942. 110 N

The only basis of agreement of the various postwar-planning groups in Washington is found in the feeling that something must be done to prevent a post-war economic breakdown and a repetition of the present conflict. One group favors planned spending by consumers and the government. Another favors extension of the control measures developed during the war. "As long as we retain private enterprise as the foundation stone of our economic structure, our planning cannot be complete. If private enterprise is to function efficiently, provision must be made not only for incentives in the form of profits but for a certain market-place flexibility in price, supply, and demand. In general, planning which concerns itself with broad fiscal policies and allocation of federal funds preserves this flexibility and does not interfere with private enterprise, while attempts to impose priorities or other quantitative controls, or to compete directly with private enterprise, lead to serious difficulties."

Young, E. C., and Bottum, J. C. Agricultural programs for the post-war period. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(1): 17-34. Feb. 1942. 280.8 J822

Emphasis should be placed on distribution and demand, but their regulation is more complex than regulation of production.

Don S. Anderson's discussion approves this principle but deplores the lack of a plan (pp. 32-34).

Government Policy and Program

Abramson, Victor, and Phillips, Charles F. The rationing of consumer goods. Jour. Business. Univ. Chicago 15(1): 1-20. Jan. 1942. 280.8 J825  
Problems of scope and form of wartime rationing are considered.

Army, L. Wayne. The post-war farmer and business. Guide Post 19(3): 5, 16, 20. Mar. 1942. 75.8 G94

"Tomorrow, farming of necessity will be an inter-dependent occupation in which each individual must work in cooperation with someone else upon whom he is more or less dependent for his prosperity and who, in turn, is also dependent upon the farmer for his very existence. Thuse, the present world upheaval has brought into being the necessity for cooperation between the farmer, the industrialist, the business man and the consumer so close that not one link in this chain can be weakened without serious loss to the whole."

Hall, Sir A. Daniel. Reconstruction and the land. An approach to farming in the national interest. 287 pp. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1941. 281.171 H14

A plan for reorganizing British agriculture is proposed. The land would be taken over by the state and allocated into larger and more economic units with such works of drainage and reclamation as may be required financed by the state. It would then be let to tenants in the usual way but provision for training managers and for experimental farms would be made.

Rippey, Stephens. Over all food agency being discussed in WFB. Food Field Rptr. 10(6): 3, 6. Mar. 16, 1942. 286.83 F73

[Russell, Sir John] Half our food from home farms. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(8): 18. Feb. 20, 1942. 10 F2226

The author suggests a postwar plan for Great Britain with the following points: "The establishment of a planning body to decide what is wanted from British farming; Removal of uncertainty as to prices by a certain amount of Government control; Correlation of imports to home production; and Planned production of the staple farm commodities."

[Wallace, Henry A.] Farmers and the war. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 88(54): A1099-A1101. Mar. 16, 1942. 148.2 R24  
Address at Omaha, Nebr., March 14, 1942.

Food Needs

Harding, T. Swann. What food-for-freedom means for educators. Frontiers of Democracy 8(67): 141-142. Feb. 15, 1942. 280.8 30125

Experts have estimated that 22.3 percent of all American children suffer from malnutrition. The Department of Agriculture has developed surplus-disposal plans which stimulate consumption of foods needed for proper nutrition. "Post-war plans are now being made on the basic assumption that when we have stepped our agricultural plant capacity up to win the war we shall not permit it to sabotage or go into decline when peace comes... Every citizen will be guaranteed his basic dietary needs just as he is guaranteed an education and the right to vote."



Himebaugh, Keith. What the farmer must produce in 1942. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Electrification Admin. Rural Electrification News 7(7): 3-7. Mar. 1942. 173.2 R88Tu

The farm production goals are discussed.

Hoarding dangers told to Chicago Agma group. Willis sees grave dietary consequences. Food Field Repr. 10(6): 22. Mar. 16, 1942. 286.83 F73

U. S. President, 1933- (Franklin D. Roosevelt) Report on the first year of lend-lease operations. 55 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942. (77th Cong. 2d sess. House Doc. no. 661)

Appendixes give the Act and other lend-lease documents and the "Declaration by United Nations."

U. S. War production board. Canned food. Conservation order W-86 [and] Supplementary order no. W-86-a. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(51): 1998-2000. Mar. 14, 1942. 169 F31

The orders relate to the setting aside for the government of canned foods.

#### Marketing Problems

Cook, W. H. War-time food problems. Canad. Chem. and Proc. Indus. 26(2): 114, 116. Feb. 1942. 381 C16

Canada is studying the problems of better preserving bacon and eggs for and during shipment to England.

Food sufficient for all. Food Farmer 15(1): 1. Feb. 16, 1942. 6 F725

Food distribution chains have adopted the following pledge: "First, they will maintain efficient, economical distribution. Second, they will avoid speculation and unjustified price increases. Third, they will maintain adequate stocks of food products at all times and recommend substitutes when shortages develop. Fourth, they will cooperate fully with the government, producers and consumers."

Geanque, Edwin P. Food for victory. The grocer's place in the war. Northwest. Miller 209(7): 7, 45, 49. Feb. 18, 1942. 298.8 M81

The National Grocers Institute "believes that the purveying of food is second only to medical practice as a guardian of public health."

Grimes, W. E. Lessons from the past. Farmers' Elevator Guide 37(3): 13-15. Mar. 15, 1942. 280.28 Am3

After World War I cooperatives lost heavily because of price declines, credit extension to members, and lack of adequate capital. Farm cooperatives are now on a better basis than in the last war.

Knapp, Joseph G. How cooperative purchasing can contribute to the war effort. Washcoegg 19(10): 21. Feb. 1942. 47.8 M27

"Farmers' cooperative associations which render a supply purchasing service for their members...can help (1) in increasing general farm efficiency; (2) in conserving the use of essential war materials and labor; (3) in discouraging inflation; and (4) in preserving the democratic way of doing things."

Trevor, Mrs. John S. British black market breaks consumer morale. Food ministry handles crisis weakly. Food Field Rptr. 10(5): 3, 4. Mar. 2, 1942. 286.83 F73

British "authorities have been criticized because of the number of undetected food crimes; because the menace is becoming more sinister and disastrous to public morale and also because punishments inflicted on racketeers have not been severe."

War on black markets and hoarding in Britain. Northwest. Miller 209(6): 29. Feb. 25, 1942. 298.8 N81

Fines and imprisonment are imposed on "black market" operators in England. A black market for grain in Eire is being investigated.

### Fibers

Cotton for war. Department of agriculture asks farmers to increase their plantings by 4,000,000 acres, to grow longer staple. Business Week no. 654, pp. 92-94. Mar. 14, 1942. 280.8 S78

Lanham, W. B. Cotton and war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Mktg. Admin. Mktg. Activ. 5(3): 15-17. Mar. 1942.

During World War I the Quartermaster General could find no accurate information on the quality of cotton on hand. Now, the grade and staple statistics collected since 1928 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture furnish such information.

Tisdale, W. H. J. Allies control world wool. Lack of wool factor in Germany's retreat in Russia--million more sheep needed in Canada. Country Life in Brit. Columbia 26(1): 5. Feb. 1942. 7 C832

U. S. Office of price administration. Maximum price regulation no. 106--domestic shorn wool. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(42): 1648-1649. Mar. 3, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Revised price schedule no. 58--wool and wool tops and yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(37): 1316-1319. Feb. 21, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 1 to Conservation order no. M-73 curtailing the use of wool. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(39): 1541-1542. Feb. 26, 1942. 169 F31

Assigns preference rating for manufacture of uniforms.

U. S. War production board. Conservation order no. M-73 as amended and extended to July 4, 1942 curtailing the use of wool. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(40): 1570-1571. Feb. 27, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Wool. Interpretation no. 2 of conservation order no. M-73 as amended and extended to July 4, 1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(50): 1977. Mar. 13, 1942. 169 F31

"Grown mohair" means mohair commercially known as 30s and lower. Wool of grades 44s and lower includes carpet wool.

### Forestry and Lumber

- Carow, W. S. Forests and national defense. Wis. Conserv. Bul. 7(2): 3-4. Feb. 1942. 279.8 F752  
"We cannot treat the forests and the parent soil as a mine and long survive, no matter how successfully we prosecute a war."
- Cecil, George H. America's front-line forests. Amer. Forests 48(3): 103-104, 141. Mar. 1942. 99.8 F762
- The conservation war front. Amer. Forests 48(3): 109. Mar. 1942. 99.8 F762
- Horn, Stanley F. Southern forests and war. Amer. Forests 48(3): 110-115, 142-143. Mar. 1942. 99.8 F762
- Hough, A. F. Forests in war and peace. Forest Leaves 32(1): 5-6. Jan.-Feb. 1942. 99.8 F763  
A national policy for forest practice is needed.
- Moon, D. G. Pines, paper and The Netherlands East Indies. Amer. Forests 48(3): 105-108. Mar. 1942. 99.8 F762
- Western pine association devotes major effort to winning the war by supplying essential lumber. Amer. Lumberman 69(3225): 28, 30, 33-34. Mar. 7, 1942. 99.81 Am3

### Gardens

- Bookshelf for gardeners. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consum. Guide 8(10): 14-15. Mar. 15, 1942.
- Dietz, Carl F. Vegetable gardening for home and defense. Idaho Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 139, 24 pp. Moscow, Dec. 1941. 275.29 Id13
- Farish, L. R., and Monosmith, R. O. Gardens for food, health, and victory. Miss. Farm Res. 5(2): 1, 6. Feb. 1942. 100 M69M1  
A table gives crops to plant in the garden at successive planting dates throughout the year in Mississippi.
- Hall, Elizabeth C. Books for victory gardeners. A finding list of new and standard vegetable and fruit books. Flower Grower 29(3): 144. Mar. 1942. 80 :72
- Hall, Elizabeth C. The 1941-1942 cycle of garden books. Libr. Jour. 67(6): 245-252. Mar. 15, 1942. 243.8 L61
- Kilpatrick, Van Eyrie. Vegetables for victory. Recreation 35(12): 743-744. Mar. 1942. 280.68 P69  
Experiences with school gardens in New York City in 1918 are noted.
- Manks, Dorothy S. The victory gardener's bookshelf. Libr. Jour. 67(6): 251-252. Mar. 15, 1942. 243.8 L61

Sumner, H. R. Victory gardens. Dakota Farmer 62(5): 84, 103. Mar. 7, 1942.  
6 D14

In North Dakota soils the mineral most likely to be lacking is phosphorus. Methods of applying it to gardens are given.

U. S. Office of education. Victory gardening through the schools. Coordinated gardening program launched. U. S. Off. Ed. Ed. for Victory 1(1): 16. Mar. 3, 1942.

Victory gardening program. Libr. Jour. 67(6): 262. Mar. 15, 1942. 243.8  
L61

"Along with help for the experienced and inexperienced amateur gardener, librarians must be prepared to co-operate with school gardens, community gardens in relief and industrial areas, 4-H Clubs, horticultural societies, local granges, gardeners' associations, women's city clubs, and many others who will seek the guidance of books in their pursuit of gardening activities... One important point that librarians should keep constantly in mind... is the conservation of vegetable seeds, fertilizers, spray materials, and other garden necessities. These materials are getting scarce and are too vital to professional and commercial growers of food to have inexperienced amateurs waste them on haphazard experimentation."

Victory gardens. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Guide 8(9): 1-16. Mar. 1, 1942.

Advice as to what to grow and how to grow it.

W., A. S. A victory garden primer. Garden Digest 14(3): 21-23. Mar. 1942.  
80 G1623

Questions and answers.

Ward, Sam. South jumps into lead in food war. South. Seedsman 5(3): 7, 20-21, 23, 26. Mar. 1942. 61.8 So8

Collections of seeds suitable for gardens are being sold in North Carolina, Texas and Oklahoma, and an approved list of seeds has been distributed in Louisiana. Tennessee has been on a "live at home" program for two years.

Wright, Richardson. Vegetable books for defense gardening. Pub. Weekly 141(10): 1010-1013. Mar. 7, 1942. 242 P962

Young, Paul R. Victory gardens for school and home. Natl. Ed. Assoc. Jour. 31(3): 74-75. Mar. 1942. 275.9 N21J

Essentials of organization for school gardens are: [1] Tell the story clearly. [2] Provide definite and suitable projects. [3] Furnish the necessary supplies. [4] Give needed instruction. [5] Visit the children at their homes. [6] Recognize achievement suitably.

#### Machinery

Beresford, Hobart. Farm shop as war aid. Elect. on the Farm 15(3): 10-11. Mar. 1942. 335.8 E127

Tools needed for quick repairs to farm machinery are listed.



Fry, H. S. Quotas for farm implements. Country Guide 61(3): 7, 20-22. Mar. 1942. 7 G76

"The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, through the administrator of farm and road machinery, issued Restriction Order No. 1, on January 19, making effective, in Canada, more or less the same quotas as are in effect in the United States."

U. S. Rural electrification administration. Meet your war-time handy man. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Electrification Administration. Rural Electrification News 7(7): 14-15. Mar. 1942. 173.2 R88Ru

A motor speed adapter has been developed to make one motor do the work of many.

U. S. War production board. Production of farm tractors with rubber tires banned after May 1, curtailed now. U. S. Office for Emergency Management. Victory 3(11): 8. Mar. 17, 1942. 173.3 C83D

### Nursery Industry

Camouflage. It has come a long way since the dazzle paint of world war I; its application has changed. Fortune 25(3): 78-83. Mar. 1942. 110 F772

An illustration shows camouflage with plants.

Hemming, Ernest. After camouflage. Amer. Nurseryman 75(5): 22. Mar. 1, 1942. 80 Am371

"Camouflaging is not exactly landscaping, but put a few airplane factories or powder plants in woods and the difference will soon be apparent. After the war landscaping would soon occur as an obvious need."

Wedell, C. F. Plant materials in modern camouflage. Amer. Nurseryman 75(5): 7-8. Mar. 1, 1942. 80 Am371

Camouflage should conform to the landscape pattern: urban, suburban, or rural. Details of these patterns are form, shadows, texture and color. Methods of camouflage are hiding, blending, and deceiving. "Wherever plants can safely be used, they are far superior to artificial materials. They will improve with age and comply with the laws of nature, which call for a new color scheme at each new season."

### Soils and Fertilizers

The bag situation is serious. Com. Fert. 64(2): 9. Feb. 1942. 57.8 C73

The fertilizer industry will have to shift to paper bags because of the shortage of burlap.

Brown, H. D. Fertilizing for more and better vegetables. Better Crops with Plant Food 26(2): 12-14, 36-37. Feb. 1942. 6 B46

The demand for vegetables for ourselves and our allies arises from the knowledge that they are essential for proper nutrition. Fertilizer treatments alter the mineral and vitamin content of many vegetables. Rules for arriving at a useful fertilizer program are given.

Groggins, P. H., and Mehring, A. L. Outlook for fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers. 3 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Office of agricultural defense relations, 1942.

Henderson freezes fertilizer prices. Temporary maximum price regulation no.

1. Mixed fertilizers, superphosphate and potash. Com. Fert. 64(3): 10-
12. Mar. 1942. 57.8 C73

Lord, Russell. The war at our feet. Country Life 81(5): 21-22. Mar. 1942. 80 C832

"There is danger that with our eyes to the sky we may ignore the damage to our soil."

McDonald, Angus. War and soil conservation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Soil Conserv. Serv. Soil Conserv. 7(9): 228-229. Mar. 1942.

The country is soil-erosion conscious so is likely to take better care of the soil now than during the last war.

McGregor, Dalé. Soil should not be sacrificed in this war effort. Ark. Ext. Serv. Rev. 24(2): 1, 4. Feb. 1942. 275.29 Ar4C

"Farmers can best serve their country by using every acre to produce the crop for which it is best suited in providing the nation's needs and conserving our soil. For most hill farms this means increased and improved pastures, meadows, and more oats." Farmers should grow crops that have low labor requirements. Legumes should be grown to make up for the nitrogen shortage.

### Sugar

Adieu to sugar. If Congress asks, here is why need for war alcohol has caused shortage and why nothing is going to be done about it. Business Week no. 653, pp. 18-19. Mar. 7, 1942. 280.8 Sx8

Fuller, Helen. Who's getting the sugar? New Repub. 106(12): 391-392. Mar. 23, 1942. 280.8 N

If grain is to be used for industrial alcohol in time to save the present Cuban sugar crop for the consumers of sugar, Congress will have to act fast.

Hawaiian plantations help in defense. Sugar 37(3): 33-34. Mar. 1942. 65.8 F11

Problems of coordinating defense work with the harvesting of the sugar cane are described.

McBride, R. S., and McBride, Gordon W. Food processors face sweetener shortage. Food Indus. 14(3): 54-56. Mar. 1942. 389.8 F737

Rationing is fair play. When you beat the ration, you defeat the nation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consum. Guide 8(10): 2-4. Mar. 15, 1942. Substitutes for sugar are suggested.

Sugar provides the sinews of war--grow beets in 1942! Sugar Beet Jour. 7(6): 105-106. Mar. 1942. 66.8 Su38

"Every time a 16-inch gun fires, about 105 gallons of high-test molasses are consumed in the form of ethyl alcohol."

Sugar rations deferred; reason: there's no sugar. Excessive purchases bring on crisis. Food Field Rptr. 10(6): 8. Mar. 16, 1942. 286.83 F73  
Supplies are not well distributed.

Sugar to start list of rationed food products. Persecuted sugar beet now becomes no. 1 source of America's sweets. Grange News 31(9): 1. Feb. 28, 1942. 6 Ag893

Sugar under the new price control bill. Parity concept offers highest returns for beets. Natl. Beet Grower 10(6): 3, 5. Feb. 1942. 280.28 M21

U. S. War production board. Direct-consumption sugar. Interpretation no. 1 of general preference order no. M-55, as amended January 24, 1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(55): 2169. Mar. 20, 1942. 169 F31

WPB takes over control of raw supply. Cane refiners are allotted 2,567,398 tons for first nine months..total year's supply estimated at 5,300,000..consumer rationing delayed. Sugar 37(3): 14-15. Mar. 1942. 65.8 F11

### Tobacco

Boost in cigarettes laid to war by many authorities. Tobacco 114(7 i.e. 9): 14. Feb. 1942. 286.89 T522

Consumption gained 14.2 percent in 1941 over 1940.

Chewing tobacco boosted by defense factory regulations. U. S. Tobacco Jour. 137(7): 8. Feb. 14, 1942. 286.89 Un3

Workers in airplane factories and in many other defense industries are not allowed to smoke at work, nor on the grounds of their plants, so they are using chewing tobaccos to a degree greater than ever before.

Difficulties accentuated for tobacco by outbreak of war with Japan. Tobacco 113(24): 3. Dec. 11, 1941. 286.89 T552

Difficulties in shipping, materials, taxes and personnel are summarized.

Dossenbach, F. Ancient republic raises good tobacco. World war causes use of leaf seed for oil in Switzerland. Tobacco 114(7 i.e. 9): 7. Feb. 26, 1942. 286.89 T522

Tetley, Gerard. [Congressman] Burch sees hope of cigarette ration for U. S. Army eventually. Tobacco 114(6): 20. Feb. 5, 1942. 286.89 T552

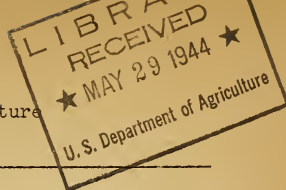
Valley looks at war in Pacific, sees need for more of its leaf. Tobacco 113 (26): 39. Dec. 25, 1941. 286.89 T552

Tobacco from the Pacific islands has been in competition with that grown in the Connecticut valley.

### Miscellaneous

Monroe, Day, Stiebeling, Hazel K., and Pennell, Maryland Y. Rural family living: the situation, early 1942. 65 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of home economics, Feb. 23, 1942.

Effect of the war on farm income and living costs is discussed and recommendations are made for making home management more efficient.



Vol. I

April 3, 1942

No. 25

Planning--War and Postwar

Belshaw, H. Chaos or plan? New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 17(3): 2-4, 6, 9.  
Nov. 1, 1941. 44.8 W484

New Zealand farmers need a competent investigating body to inform and advise them as to trends affecting them. If the government does not provide it they should themselves. They are vitally concerned with decisions which may be made at the peace conference.

Davenport, Donald H., and Hitchcock, Dal. Swords and plowshares.  
Harvard Business Rev. 20(3): 307-314. Spring, 1942. 280.8 H262

The crux of the postwar problem will be jobs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is collecting data to aid in solving this problem.

Dean, Vera Micheles. European agreements for post-war reconstruction.  
Foreign Policy Rpts. 18(1): 2-5. Mar. 15, 1942. 280.9 F76R

These agreements "testify to the prevailing belief that, in the next peace settlement, boundary problems and controversies over the disposition of colonies and raw materials will be overshadowed by the desire to promote human welfare through world-wide improvement of economic and social conditions." The following documents, compiled by Ona K. D. Ringwood and Vera Micheles Dean, are appended: Declaration by United Nations, January 1, 1942; The four freedoms, excerpt from President Roosevelt's annual message to the Congress of the United States, January 6, 1941; Resolutions of allied governments, June 12, 1941; Atlantic charter, August 14, 1941; Polish-Czechoslovak declaration, November 11, 1940; Polish-Czechoslovak agreement, January 23, 1942; Russian-Polish treaty, July 30, 1941; Russian-Polish declaration, December 4, 1941; Greek-Yugoslav agreement, January 15, 1942; Declaration of Central European and Balkan delegations of government, employers' and workers' delegates at I. L. O. conference, November 4, 1941, (pp. 6-12).

Henry, Clarence. The Rio conference and its relation to our welfare.  
Nat'l. Grain Jour. 26(4): 5-6. Mar. 1942. 298.8 C83

The conference at Rio de Janeiro was a step in the realization of the aims outlined in the Atlantic charter. "It is highly essential that we here in America understand the simple justice and the opportunities for our own advancement contained in the world policy that is being developed by the United Nations. Our failure to see this issue clearly, and to cooperate with it, can only result in the return of surplus and want marching side by side, intense international frictions and hatreds, and the desire to seize territory where essential raw materials can be produced."



League of nations association, inc. New Jersey and Pennsylvania branches.

The world we want. Changing World 14(1): 9-16. Jan. 1942. Libr. Cong.

A symposium by a group of men who have been associated with the League of Nations or other international organizations for years. They cited the accomplishments and failures of the League and contributions it might make to a new world organization. Dr. Frank G. Boudreau spoke on the League's work in nutrition.

McCance, Letha F. Post-war planning. A bibliography. 41 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. National resources planning board, Jan. 1942.

Ministers of foreign affairs of the American republics. Third meeting... Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, January 15-28, 1942. Text of final act with introduction by the Honorable Sumner Welles. Internatl. Conciliation no. 378, pp. 99-144. Mar. 1942. 280.8 In83

Nash, Philip C. What kind of a peace. Changing World 14(1): 5-6. Jan. 1942. Libr. Cong.

If the League of Nations and the World Court are to be used in building a postwar world organization, steps should be taken now to amend them so that the United States will become a member.

Pasvolosky, Leo. The problem of economic peace after the war. U. S. Dept. State Bul. 6(141): 210-220. Mar. 7, 1942. BAE

Address at the National Study Conference of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Delaware, Ohio, March 4, 1942.

Significant steps which have been taken toward laying a foundation of economic peace for the postwar period are mentioned.

U. S. Department of agriculture. Post-war plans. 5 pp., processed. [Washington, 1942]

No. 1.-An introduction.

No. 2.-Agricultural-Industrial relations.

#### Government Policy and Program

Carrigan, J. E. Extension's job in the war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 381, 7 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Mar. 1942.

Presented at the Northeastern States Extension Conference, New York City, February 26, 1942.

The job of the agricultural extension service is to present to the people the various programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and to get their cooperation in carrying them out.

Cooper, J. Francis. Florida farmers and food for freedom. Fla. Univ. Agr. Ext. Cir. 60, 9 pp. Gainesville, Jan. 1942. 275.29 F66C  
Goals for Florida.

President Patton declares FSA vital to U. S. war effort. Says reactionary interests are trying to use war emergency as a camouflage, to cut loans and benefits for family-type farmers. Farmers Equity Union News (n.s.) 10(4): 1, 3. Mar. 1942. 281.8 F225

"The fight is not one for economy in Government expenditures but is over

the fundamental principle of rehabilitation aids through Government to a vast number of farm families to improve their income, raise their living standards, and give them a sense of security for the future."

### War's Effects

Putnam, Paul L. Adjustments to meet war efforts. Conn. Circle 5(3): 23. Mar. 1942.

Connecticut dairy farmers are making adjustments to meet labor shortages and machinery shortages.

U. S. President, 1933- (Franklin D. Roosevelt). Not a good thing to upset all the old standards if cost of living goes up through the roof, President tells farmers. U. S. Office for Emergency Mgmt. Victory 3(11): 25. Mar. 17, 1942. 173.3 C83D

Digest of broadcast in connection with the ninth anniversary of the National Farm program, on March 9, 1942.

Volin, Lazar. War places new burden on eastern Russian agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(3): 109-120. Mar. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

"In spite of natural limitations on agricultural production, eastern Russia, considered as a whole, is normally a surplus-food-producing area, although parts of it, notably in the far east and Turkestan, are deficit regions. Its most serious agricultural deficiency is in sugar, for which it normally relies on the Ukraine and central Russia. It ships livestock products and grain west and provides most of the cotton and wool for the Russian textile industry in central and northwestern European Russia. The eastern grain surplus, however, when account is taken of the requirements of the deficit regions of the Ural, Turkestan, and the far east, is much smaller than that of the southern regions occupied or threatened by the Nazis."

### Labor

Jap growers disposing of their holdings... More than 1,000 Southern California Japanese have voluntarily evacuated to Owens Valley Reception Center. N. Y. Packer 38(16): 1, 22. Mar. 28, 1942. 286.8 N483

Schwartz, Harry. Agricultural labor in the first world war. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(1): 178-187. Feb. 1942. 280.8 J822

The lesson learned then was that the task of recruitment must be handled scientifically. Fortunately the existing organization and personnel of the Department of Agriculture and the National Employment Service have had experience, and can draw upon the lessons of 1917-1918 for guidance.

See a need for women workers on U. S. farms. N. Y. Packer 38(16): 22. Mar. 28, 1942. 286.8 N483

The U. S. Employment Service in North Carolina sees need for women to replace men drafted or working in defense jobs. Women may be needed in defense jobs also. "The United States Employment Service says that it will be able to fill most of the requests for farm labor in the tobacco season but the farmers of the state doubt it."

They don't like land girls. Twenty-three farmers ask for Italians instead. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(8): 17. Feb. 20, 1942. 10 F2226

U. S. Congress. House. Select committee investigating national defense migration. National defense migration. Hearings... Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, pursuant to H. Res. 113, a resolution to inquire further into the interstate migration of citizens, emphasizing the present and potential consequences of the migration caused by the national defense program. Part 23, St. Louis hearings, November 26 and 27, 1941. 8695-9410 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

Migration problems of farm families due to defense activities in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, pp. 9178-9267.

Wartime orders and legislation. Agricultural labour in Scotland: Essential work order. Scot. Farmer 50(2563): 328. Feb. 14, 1942. 10 Sco8

"Farmers are reminded that, in terms of the Essential Work (Agriculture) (Scotland) Order, 1941, it is an offence to engage male agricultural workers of 16 years or over without the prior approval in writing of a local office of the Ministry of Labour and national service. It is equally an offence for farmer or worker to terminate a contract of employment unless the permission of a National Service Officer has been obtained and become effective. Offenders are liable to heavy penalties under the Defense Regulations."

#### Land Planning

Ellis, Willard D. Effect of the present war on land values. Blue Anchor 19 (1): 10-11, 33-35. Feb. 1942. 286.83 B62

An increased demand for land has already appeared but credit for land speculation is not as plentiful as during the last war. The trend of values, however, is definitely upward.

[Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries] Government and land speculation. Estate Mag. 42(1): 30-31. Jan. 1942. 10 Es8

The government of Great Britain is taking steps to prevent speculation in land. A tenant cannot be given notice to quit his farm by a new landlord without the written consent of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or the Secretary of State for Scotland as the case may be.

Greenshields, Elco L. Changing tenure patterns and the war. U. S. Dept.

Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 26(3): 16-18. Mar. 1942.

"The trend toward owner-operatorship will probably be strengthened. The trend toward the use of wage laborers in place of sharecroppers in the South doubtless will be slowed considerably, but probably not reversed. Consolidation of contiguous farm units will continue, while expansion of noncontiguous large-scale operations will slow down."

Griffith, Moses. The utilisation of hill land in war time. Scot. Jour. Agr. 23(4): 366-373. Jan. 1942. 10 Sco823o

"The real function of hill land during war time is to carry more stock, to fatten sheep on pioneer crops such as rape and turnips; if the land is bracken-infested then it can grow potatoes."

Norton, L. J. Will the war bring a land boom? Country Gent. 112(3): 11, 43-44. Mar. 1942. 6 C833

Sales of land are being made and prices are rising but the situation is not like that in World War I. There is more caution.

### Prices

Army can't cut prices, court rules. Dairy Rec. 42(41): 6. Mar. 11, 1942.  
44.8 DL48

"The State Superior Court ruled...last week that dairies can not sell milk to the U. S. government at prices below the minimums established by the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission."

Fulmer, Hampton P. W.P.A. U. S. Cong. Cong. Rec. 88(37): A720-A721. Feb. 23, 1942.

Lawrence M. Pinckney, State administrator of the W.P.A. for South Carolina, says that W.P.A. workers will be released to help farmers. The author thinks the W.P.A. could be discontinued in rural districts.

Poole, W. H. War, inflation and price control. Manitoba Arts Rev. 2(4): 25-31. Winter 1941. Libr. Cong.

Production of materials for war reduces the quantity available for consumers, but since employment increases there is greater consumer demand. Government can meet this problem by (1) establishing maximum prices for every article of consumption, (2) withdrawing purchasing power from the market through taxation or savings, or (3) allowing prices to rise (inflation). The second plan is considered preferable and is discussed.

Tinley, J. M. Behavior of prices of farm products during world wars I and II. Jour. Farm Econ. 24(1): 157-167. Feb. 1942. 280.8 J822

"Better knowledge of the value of protective foods, a radical difference in the supply situation, the existence of government-sponsored price-pegging mechanisms for farm products, and planning for expansion or contraction of production in the light of possible needs will undoubtedly result in price patterns for individual farm products and groups of products radically different from those that prevailed in World War I."

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 2 to revised price schedule no. 91--tea. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(54): 2153. Mar. 19, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Correction to revised price schedule no. 91--tea. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(52): 2108. Mar. 17, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Order no. 1 under revised price schedule no. 91--tea. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(55): 2170-2171. Mar. 20, 1942. 169 F31

### Production Problems

Burrows, G. T. Old ideas go overboard. Lessons from Britain's war-time farming. New Zeal. Farmer Weekly 62(46): 6-7. Jan. 29, 1942. 23 N484  
England has plowed up grassland, used volunteer labor and improvised machinery.



Jessness, O. E. Meeting wartime agricultural needs. *Financ. and Investment Rev.* 10(6): 1-4. Feb. 1942.

Supplies of farm commodities and needed supplies are surveyed. Production problems are mentioned.

Mattoon, H. Gleason. War and the land owner. *Forest Leaves* 32(1): 8-9. Jan.-Feb. 1942. 99.8 F763

Honey locusts, mulberries, oaks, and other fruit and nut trees produce food for animals and man. They require less labor than tilled crops.

Wolberg, F. B. Pastures in national defense. *Washcoegg* 19(11): 17, 36. Mar. 1942. 47.8 W27

Management practices.

Zinc, Frank J. Land, labor, machines--key factors in wartime agriculture. *Agr. Engin.* 23(3): 77-78. Mar. 1942. 58.8 Ag83

Since 1910 each person of the United States has used the products of no more than 2.2 acres or no less than 1.8 acres of harvested crops "for supplying the needs of food, fiber, and tobacco... We begin this year short the time available from 1,067,000 persons for the job scheduled. The labor of persons who leave agriculture in 1942 must also be replaced... The supply of machines now on farms is below normal." Machinery "quotas average around 80 to 85 per cent of the 1940 production, although for a few machines used chiefly in milk and oil seed production, the quotas are in excess of the 1940 figure... It becomes the individual farmer's problem to study his own case very minutely, and by so doing increase the land efficiency, increase labor efficiency to offset men no longer available, and increase the efficiency and use of time-saving machinery to do the big job ahead."

### Bees and Honey

Eckert, J. E. The role of beekeeping in the present emergency. *Amer. Bee Jour.* 82(3): 95, 116. Mar. 1942. 424.8 Am3

We need a sufficient bee-force to insure the proper pollination of our increased fruit, vegetable and seed crops.

Hambleton, Jas. I. Sugar rationing and priorities. Sugar, tin, tires and labor for beekeepers. *Beekeepers Item* 26(3): 107-108. Mar. 1942. 424.8 B397

Beekeepers may obtain 80 percent of the sugar they used last year and all the tin cans they need. In the matter of tires and labor they will be treated the same as other farmers.

Honey for wounds. *Amer. Bee Jour.* 82(2): 68. Feb. 1942. 424.8 Am3

In a Red Cross hospital in Hamburg, Germany, tests have been carried out with honey during the past half year, and it has been found that even much soiled wounds quickly become cleaner under its influence.

The present position of beekeeping in defense. *Amer. Bee Jour.* 82(2): 53-54. Feb. 1942. 424.8 Am3

Honey is needed as a supplementary sweet. Beeswax is also important. Supplies required by beekeepers are discussed.

Fruits and Vegetables

Halliday, Dean. Your part in our fight for freedom. A program of practical patriotism for fruit growers. Amer. Fruit Grower 62(3): 7, 20-22. Mar. 1942. 80 G85

Fruit growers are advised to take care of their orchards so that they will produce as much as possible.

Hodgkin, Geo. B. Avocados and the war. Calavo News 16(1): 1, 2-3. Mar. 1942. 280.28 C12

Because consumers are using their money to buy staples to hoard, sales of fruits and vegetables are falling off.

Love, A. B. War time marketing of Michigan beans. Mich. Farmer 199(6): 161, 176. Mar. 21, 1942. 6 M58

Beans will be sold to the government instead of to canners. Governmental purchasing agents should assist growers to have normal daily markets.

When the war ends there'll be a fruit bush famine. Smallhold. and Home Gard. 66(1652): 8. Nov. 14, 1941. 10 Sml

In England "there is a danger that after the war we shall be left with a dearth of black and red currants and gooseberries, as was the case in 1918-19."

Grain, Seed, and Feed

American veterinary medical and Animal hospital associations. Joint committee on foods. Vitamin A content of animal feeds restricted by Federal War production board; suggested program outlined. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. Jour. 100(780): 210-211. Mar. 1942. 41.8 Am3

Britain adopts war bread---moves to conserve tonnage. Mod. Miller 69(11): 11. Mar. 14, 1942. 298.8 M72

"On March 11 the British Minister of Food, Lord Woolton, announced that after April 6 white flour and white bread will be abolished in favor of a high extraction flour."

Continental European bread, flour rationing. Tightening on restrictions with famine in Greece and Poland noted in Wheat studies of Food research institute. Southwest. Miller 20(52): 19. Feb. 24, 1942. 289.8 So82

"Only Switzerland and Portugal have continued to sell bread without ration cards within Continental Europe ex-Russia."

Matzan, E. H. Effect of war on grain prices. Grain & Feed Jours. Consolidated. 88(5): 195. Mar. 11, 1942. 298.8 G762

The author said that "price control makes rationing necessary...but he believed inflation the most effective form of rationing. When prices go too high, buying stops."

Occidental rice. Far East may be biggest producer, but U. S. feeds itself and to spare. Yet price has gone up despite large surplus. Business Week no. 653, pp. 81-82. Mar. 7, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

Peel, W. R., and Watson, S. J. Home production and use of feeding stuffs in war. Imp. Chem. Indus., Ltd. Jealott's Mill Res. Sta. Bul. 3, 36 pp. Bracknell, Berks, Gt. Brit. 103 Im7B

Sheehy, E. J. Feeding live stock in the absence of maize and oil cake. Farmers' Gaz. [Dublin] 101(3): 37-38. Jan. 17, 1942. 10 F221

Ireland has been unable to import maize and oil cake. Substitute feeds are discussed.

Speculators grab defense feed wheat. Farmers Equity Union News (n.s.) 10(3): 1, 4. Feb. 1942. 281.8 F225

The CCC terms of sale of wheat for feed provide that orders must be for carload lots which is more than farmers can buy. There is complaint that dealers are raising prices. Farmers should arrange to buy cooperatively.

United grain growers limited. Agricultural policy for 1942-3. Country Guide 61(3): 29-31. Mar. 1942. 7 G76

Recommendations by the Board of Directors, presented to the Government of Canada include present policy and an international convention for free trade in wheat.

The war time rice crop. Rice Jour. 45(2): 2-3. Feb. 1942. 59.8 R36

In order to receive full Agricultural Conservation Program payments this year, rice growers must plant the full allotment."

Warring nations call for more food and American farmers respond. Mont. Farmer 29(13): 1, 11. Mar. 1, 1942. 6 M764

"Wheat producers anxious to grow 'war crops' this year are benefited under a recent ruling which provides that the wheat history for their farms will not be reduced in 1942 in determining future allotments if they plant flax, dry peas, dry beans or canning crops instead of spring wheat this year."

Wheat still a vital war factor. Mod. Miller 69(8): 9-10. Feb. 21, 1942. 298.8 M72

The wheat fields of Ukraine are vital factors in the war; if lost, Russia must get imports.

### Machinery

Freezing order may hit binder canvas. Kans. Farmer 79(6): 4. Mar. 21, 1942. 6 K13

The government order freezing the supply of cotton duck may affect the supply of binder canvas.

New priority order aids dealers. Impl. & Tractor 57(5): 10-11. Feb. 28, 1942. 58.8 W41

Preference Rating Order No. P-100 has been amended to permit an A-10 rating on farm implement repair parts.

Tucker, Joe. Priorities as used in the farm equipment industry. Farm Impl. News 63(6): 30, 32, 34. Mar. 19, 1942. 58.8 F22

Address at a special meeting of the New York Farm Equipment Dealers' Association and again at a meeting of the New England Farm Equipment Dealers' Association.

U. S. War production board. Supplementary limitation order no. L-26-a restricting the manufacture of farm tractors requiring rubber tires. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(47): 1795. Mar. 10, 1942. 169 F31

Zink, Frank J. Machinery's place in war. Impl. & Tractor 57(5): 12-13. Feb. 28, 1942. 58.8 W41

Farm machinery will be needed to replace labor leaving the farm. Farmers should keep an ample supply but not an oversupply of repair parts.

### Rubber

Bloch, Kurt. Rubber squeeze--present and future. Far East. Survey 11(2): 26-29. Jan. 26, 1942. 280.9 In782

At the end of 1941 the United States had a crude rubber stock pile equal to the annual consumption before the war boom. In addition there was a reserve of scrap rubber. Production in the Western Hemisphere has not yet come up to expectations. Synthetic rubber production will suffice in 1942 to supply about one month's crude rubber consumption, based on the 1941 average. Japan has little use for the rubber which she has conquered, nor does it seem likely that she has the means to maintain its production by newly subjugated producers at its previous level.

Norman, H. Stanley. Oil's rubber plantation to supply wartime demand. Oil and Gas Jour. 40(44): 24-25. Mar. 12, 1942. 401.8 Oi52

A table gives comparisons of properties of rubber and five synthetic substitutes.

O'Brien, T. E. H. Some wartime problems of the rubber industry. Rubber Res. Scheme, Ceylon. Quart. Cir. 18(3): 87-98. Sept. 1941. 78.9 C33G

"An address given to the Southern Province Planters' Association [Ceylon] on September 13th, 1941."

U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 6 to supplementary order no. M-15-1 to restrict the use and sale of rubber. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(57): 2229-2230. Mar. 24, 1942. 169 F31

Washington's policy on tires is wrong says Babson. Wild rubber from South America could be used. Seed Trade News 38(8): 3. Feb. 25, 1942. 61.8 Se3

### Miscellaneous

Anderson, C. Arnold, and Ryan, Bryce. War came to the Iowa community. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. (n.s.) P36, pp. 219-280. Ames, Jan. 1942. 100 Io9

From the story of community life in Iowa during 1917-18, suggestions for meeting the present situation are given.

Cats on guard. Amer. Grocer 147(10): 4. Mar. 11, 1942. 286.83 Am32

In Great Britain "warehouse cats guarding stocks of essential food-stuffs against the ravages of rats and mice are now allowed a priority supply of powdered milk...which has been damaged in Transit and is therefore unfit for human consumption."

Guarding Britain's farm lands from fire bombs. Queensland Agr. Jour. 56(5): 430. Nov. 1, 1941. 23 Q33



British farmers "cut firebreaks or lanes, about 30 feet wide, across the direction of the prevailing wind. The crops, cut green, were not wasted, but were made into hay or silage. Corn stacks were protected by setting the rows as far apart as possible. Haystacks were set at least 15 yards apart, and preferably out in the field, to prevent enemy landings. For dealing with outbreaks of fire, water carts were kept filled near the standing crops, and further reserves stored in handy places."

Hawthorn, Fred. Farming is patriotic too. Country Gent. 112(4): 96. Apr. 1942. 6 C833

"Farming is the only industry I know of that is being asked to produce more with less of everything."

Knight, Henry G. The regional laboratories in national defense. 16 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, 1942.

Remarks before the Eighth Annual Chemurgic Conference, Chicago, Illinois, Wednesday, March 25, 1942.

Some of the products of research in these laboratories, being used in the defense effort, are described.

McMillen, Wheeler. Submarines can't sink farms. Whatever fibers, oils, starch, rubber or other essentials American farms can be enabled to produce will help win the war. Farm Jour. 66(4): 11-12. Apr. 1942. 6 F2212

Reeder, Mrs. M. L. Farm women and the war. Utah Farmer 61(14): 14. Mar. 10, 1942. 6 D45

Women can provide gardens and see that meals provide proper nutrition.

U. S. Rural electrification administration. Electricity frees farm women for defense work. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Electrification Admin. Rural Electrification News 7(7): 16-17. Mar. 1942. 173.2 R88Ru

U. S. Rural electrification administration. REA defense committee advises co-ops on protective measures. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Electrification Admin. Rural Electrification News 7(7): 8-11. Mar. 1942. 173.2 R88Ru

Protection against possible sabotage requires armed guards on a 24-hour basis as well as illumination at all vital points of electric systems.

Van Arsdél, W. B. Wartime shortages challenge chemist and engineer. Agr. Engin. 23(3): 86-87. Mar. 1942. 58.8 Ag83

Research is under way on the dehydration of vegetables to help solve the problems of food preservation and transportation. Development of farm products to supply shortages of imported materials is also being studied.

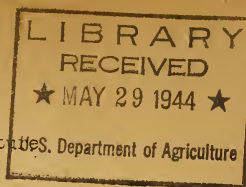
White, Everett Allan. War no respecter of persons! Farmers giving up lifetime homes to make room for Wabash river ordnance plant. Ind. Farmers Guide 98 (3): 9. Feb. 1, 1942. 6 In2

Experiences in the farming section of Vermillion County, Indiana.

1916  
H2  
Received

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture U.S. Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

April 10, 1942

No. 26

Planning--War and Postwar

American economic association. Papers and proceedings of the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American economic association, New York City, December, 1941. Amer. Econ. Rev. 32(1, pt. 2): 1-534. Mar. 1942. 280.8 Am32

The following papers are included: Basic issues in postwar international economic relations, by Robert E. Bryce, pp. 165-181; Problems of international economic policy for the United States, by John Parke Young, pp. 182-194; The problem of exchange systems in the postwar world, by Howard S. Ellis, pp. 195-205; A general view of the institutional effects of the war, by Alvin H. Hansen, pp. 351-359; International commodity agreements in the postwar world, by Joseph S. Davis, pp. 391-403; The effects of the war on price policies and price making, by John D. Sumner, pp. 404-415.

Announces 'after-war' committee. Coop. Consum. 9(5): 2. Mar. 17, 1942. 280.28 C7836

"Formation of an International Committee for Cooperative Reconstruction--designed to assist in the reconstruction of cooperatives in war-torn countries after the war and to encourage the use of cooperative methods in general postwar reconstruction--is announced by The Cooperative League of the USA." Dr. J. P. Warbasse heads the committee.

Bevin, Ernest. The balance sheet of the future. 303 pp. New York, Robert M. McBride & co., [1941] 280.171 B462

"Opportunities must be provided for the people of the world to deal collectively with their common problems." The author suggests that such things as wheat, rice, rubber, oil, coal, ore, etc. be pooled internationally and an equal charge be made for their use to anybody who needed them.

Commons, open spaces and footpaths preservation society. Memorandum on post-war planning. Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preserv. Soc. Jour. 7(3): 61-80. Nov. 1941. 96.9 C73

Post-war planning for commons, village greens, open spaces generally, access to mountains, public rights of way, preservation of coastal scenery and public access to the coast, and national parks.

Elmhirst, L. K. The farmers' problem in democracy. Free World 2(3): 223-227. Apr. 1942. 280.8 F87

British farmers want assurance that after this war they will not be let down as they were after previous wars.

Fortune survey. The postwar world. Fortune 25(4): 110-112. Apr. 1942. 110 F772

The survey shows that Americans believe the U. S. should be the chief designer of the peace and should have the help of Great Britain in policing it, but they are not ready for "Union Now."

Guérard, Albert. In place of peace. Free World. 2(3): 215-217. Apr. 1942. 280.8 F87

The efforts of the United Nations are forming a rough and ready World Government. If there is a world state, this is a civil war, and when rebellion has been put down, there should be no treaty of peace of the traditional kind. "After a few years of practical reconstruction, there should be, not a Peace Conference, but a Constituent Assembly. No astronomic and uncollectable war debts, but a world-wide rehabilitation plan, financed by a world-wide loan. No minority rights in particular areas, but a guarantee of elementary freedom for all men, in every field, everywhere."

Hansen, Alvin H., and Kindleberger, C. F. The economic tasks of the postwar world. Foreign Affairs 20(3): 466-475. Apr. 1942. 280.8 F76

"These, then, are the basic economic tasks which will confront the world after the war--the elimination, or at any rate the vast reduction, of unemployment; the improvement of wide areas of low economic productivity; and the increase of consumption and its direction into more efficient channels."

Itel, André. "Equal access" to raw materials. Foreign Affairs 20(3): 450-465. Apr. 1942. 280.8 F76

"'Access' would be worthless if it meant merely the right to purchase raw materials free from export prohibitions or discriminatory export taxes. It must also include the means of making the purchases." A system for distribution of commodities is discussed.

Jackson, W. F. Farming after the war. Dairy Farmer [Ipswich] 15(3): 14. Mar. 1942. 44.8 DL414

The author recommends continuance of government control, guaranteed prices and wages, and national and international commodity boards for each product.

Our own new order. Sat. Evening Post 214(35): 26. Feb. 28, 1942. 110 S

Editorial on the second annual report of the National Resources Planning Board. "The first thing the National Resources Planning Board is sure of is that there can be no going back to such a world as it was before... in which people not only absorbed their own troubles but supported their Government and were niggardly about it for fear Government would grow too big, overwhelm them with ministrations, and take charge of their lives. No more world like that. No more a wild, terrifying economic forest, but in place of it a cool, green, well-minded nursery of tame trees."

U. S. National resources planning board. National resources development report for 1942. 227 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

Also issued as House Doc. 560, 77th Cong., 2d sess.

Progress in wartime and postwar planning of the Federal government and other agencies is reviewed.

[U. S. Office of education] Plans for postwar world are studied. Amer. Observer 11(28): 1, 3. Mar. 30, 1942.

Questions and answers to be used as a basis for discussion.

### Government Policy and Program

Burton, L. V. Where is the plan? Food News, pp. 1, 8. Apr. 1942. 389.8 F737

Conflicting rulings of various government officials are cited to show that there is no central plan for the production, preservation and distribution of food.

Government short on 1942 acreage goals. Amer. Inst. Food Distrib., inc. Weekly Digest 29(12): 4. Mar. 28, 1942. 286.83 Am33Fa

Intentions to plant show a gross increase of less than 4 % in acreage which is appreciably less than the goal set by the Department of Agriculture in its nation-wide drive to spur farmers towards producing enough food in 1942 to fully meet all war-time demands and possibly carry surpluses through into next season.

"Gravest situation of the war," 1942 harvest a critical factor in future of the world. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(10): 17. Mar. 6, 1942. 10 F2226

The need for a further increase in production, the need for stricter control and his plans for the future of British farming after the war are discussed briefly by Mr. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture of Great Britain.

Harding, T. Swann. Better nutrition and the food for freedom program. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. Jour. 18(4): 230-232. Apr. 1942. 389.8 Am34

Programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are surveyed.

Howard, Sir Albert. A long-term policy for British agriculture. Dairy Farmer [Ipswich] 15(3): 9-10. Mar. 1942. 44.8 D1414

Agriculture should be based, not on profit, but on health. Methods of distributing farm products more efficiently should be developed.

A preview of government plans for agriculture. Farmer-Stockman 55(7): 174. Apr. 1, 1942. 6 O445

Plans relating to selective service, labor, rationing, price ceilings, and changes in the AAA program are summarized.

Rippey, Stephens. Central control of food problems on way in capital. WPB branch activities begin to hit many divisions of industry. Food Field Rptr. 10(7): 1, 2. Mar. 30, 1942. 286.83 F73

At present there is no agency that can plan an over-all program.

U. S. Congress. House. Committee on appropriations. Sixth supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1942. Hearings before subcommittees... seventy-seventh Congress, second session... Part I, Navy department (Title II) and general appropriations (Title III). 528 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

Includes testimony of forest protection and management, control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, and the emergency rubber project (guayule).



U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Extension service. Food for the supply lines. News notes on the progress of the national farm program. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 13(4): 56-57. Apr. 1942.

Progress in Arkansas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky. Colorado, Mississippi, is noted.

### Marketing Problems

Black, A. G. War and the co-ops. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 8(12): 3-4, 17. Feb. 1942. 166.2 N47

Cooperatives are supplying food for the army and for lend-lease.

Hendrickson, Roy F. Federal-state cooperation in agricultural marketing. 10 pp. processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the Annual Spring Conference, Atlantic States Division of the National Association of Marketing Officials, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1942.

Problems of handling increased quantities of farm products needed for defense can be met only by cooperation between State and Federal agencies.

Plan all worked out for routing food to New York in case of raid. Prod. News [N. Y.] 45(13): 1, 3. Mar. 28, 1942. 286.8 N487

The Metropolitan Defense Transport Committee's sub-committee on Emergency Control of Primary Food Distribution has a plan whereby "members of the trade have been requested to select at least 2 and, if possible, up to 5 alternate locations at which they can conduct their business in the event of some disaster." A network of secondary routes over which motor traffic can be directed to the city has been surveyed, mapped and signs erected.

### Beverages

Peirce, F. Lamont. The future in your teacup. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 6(13): 3-5, 33-36. Mar. 28, 1942. 157.54 F763

All tea comes from the East except a negligible amount from East Africa. There was enough on hand in December to last six months. Mate, a substitute, comes from South America.

Tea stocks in grocers' hands are decreasing, but there is enough to last 'til October if there is no hoarding. Mod. Merchant and Grocery World 113-R(13): 5-6. Mar. 28, 1942. 286.83 G893

U. S. Office of price administration. Order no. 2 under revised price schedule no. 91--tea. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2397.: Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Tea. Conservation order M-111. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2390-2392. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Tea. Supplementary order no. M-111-a. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2392. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31

[U. S. War production board] Tea deliveries cut in half as precaution to stretch 6-month supply to a year; imports normal but cross paths of war. U. S. Off. Emergency Managt. Victory 3(13): 11. Mar. 31, 1942. 173.3 C83D

Dairy and Poultry

- Black-out! Guernsey Breeders' Jour. 61(6): 461. Mar. 15, 1942. 43.8 G93  
Methods used to black out dairy barns in California are illustrated.
- Carver, J. S., and Bearse, G. E. New rations for "food for freedom" chicks.  
Washcoegg 19(11): 7-8, 34. Mar. 1942. 47.8 W27  
Sources of riboflavin as substitutes for dry skimmilk are listed.
- Duncan, G. A. Markets of tomorrow. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 17(3): 7, 8, 9.  
Nov. 1, 1941. 44.8 N484  
The United Kingdom market for New Zealand butter and cheese is being developed and there is possibility of a postwar market in the United States.
- Fairbanks, B. W., and Curzon, Elizabeth. Animal nutrition. Meeting the likely A and D vitamin shortages in poultry feeding during war times. No. Amer. Vet. 23(4): 265-268. Apr. 1942. 41.8 N812
- Fuchs, A. W. Milk control in the defense program. U. S. Pub. Health Serv. Rpts. 57(12): 422-431. Mar. 20, 1942. 151.65 P96  
Protection of purity of milk under the handicap of shortages of equipment, protection against air raids and sabotage, effect of poison gases on milk and other dairy products, and supplies of sanitary milk for army camps and defense industries are described.
- Gaumnitz, E. W. Dairymen and the war. Milk Prod. Rev. 22(11): 3, 11. Mar. 1942. 280.28 In83  
Summary of address at the Kent County Dairymen's Dinner, Chestertown, Maryland, February 5, 1942.
- Gentry, L. M. The farmers' job in the war program: because of the need for the purchase of commercial feeds to increase dairy and poultry production, farmers need all the encouragement and the loans their bankers can give. Bankers Mo. 59(2): 55, 78. Feb. 1942. Libr. Cong.
- Harmon, Ralph L. Co-op dairy plants expand to meet war needs. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 8(12): 7, 20-21. Feb. 1942. 166.2 N47
- Hodgson, E. H. The export houses get that cheese to Britain. Canad. Dairy and Ice Cream Jour. 21(3): 19-21, 46. Mar. 1942. 44.8 C162  
Address at convention of Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.  
Services rendered by the export houses include weighing, grading, storage, arranging for shipping space, and preparation of papers required by the government.
- Identification badges for dairy workers. West. Livestock Jour. 20(24): 1, 6. Mar. 24, 1942. 6 F2278  
Badges containing photographs and fingerprints are planned for identification of dairy workers in California, particularly for those who move at night.
- Kinghorne, J. W. Dried eggs for our allies and U. S. Poultry Tribune 48(4): 6, 11-13. Apr. 1942. 47.8 P8642

There are now about 60 egg-drying plants in operation or under construction compared with 16 six months ago.

Meloney, John. Powder for defense. Cornell Countryman 39(7): 12. Apr. 1942. 6 C81

The process of powdering eggs is described.

Milk speeds up work in war industry plant. Milk Prod. Rev. 22(11): 9. Mar. 1942. 280.28 In83

Distribution of milk free to workers in this plant has resulted in improvement in safety, health, and production.

Rhode, C. E. War time production of poultry and eggs. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 444, 12 pp. Columbia, Feb. 1942. 275.29 M69C

Sutherland, Frank G. The dairyman blacks out. Hawaii Farm and Home 5(2): 15. Feb. 1942. 25 H3191

Experiences in Hawaii after December 7 are described.

Van Leer, Carlos C., jr. Milk drying under war conditions. Chem. and Engin. News 20(4): 276-278. Feb. 25, 1942. 381 J825N

"A quart of separated milk, reduced to powder, weighs about 3 ounces, fills three quarters of a cup, and keeps for months in a moistureproof bag." It contains several essential food elements and is ideally adapted to military requirements.

Will goal be attained? Dairy Rec. 42(41): 12. Mar. 11, 1942. 44.8 D148

Milk production during January and February was below the quota. To reach the 1942 goal more cows will be required. Lend-lease supplies are backing up for lack of shipping space but it is thought that the supplies will be needed and that goals will be met.

#### Fats and Oils

Biedermann, Henry W. Soybeans. All-out production of this oil producing crop is needed and urged for national defense. Nebr. Farmer 84(5): 5, 17, 24-25. Mar. 7, 1942. 6 N27

Brandt, Karl. Mobilizing our dormant resources for total war. Foreign Affairs 20(3): 438-449. Apr. 1942. 280.8 F76

Using fats and oils as illustration, the author suggests adjustments that need to be made to mobilize our resources for total war.

Chemurgic council discusses use of farm products in war. Oil, Paint and Drug Rptr. 141(13): 3. Mar. 30, 1942. 306.8 O15

At the annual Chemurgic Conference in Chicago, March 25-27, it was recommended that perilla and rapeseed oils, eucalyptus and camphor, stramonium and cinchona bark be produced commercially in the United States.

Fats and oils: there's time to do a job. Intelligent rationing, planned conservation--now--can head off grave scarcities later. Fortune 25(4): 68-71, 176-178, 180-181. Apr. 1942. 110 F772

Soybeans, a war crop. Potash Jour. 5(6): 6-9. 1942. 57.8 P842

Soybeans are a soil-depleting crop. Fertilizers will increase production to meet the goals.

U.S.D.A. to purchase peanut planting seed. Mod. Miller 69(9): 31. Feb. 28, 1942. 298.8 M72

The Department of Agriculture has taken this action to provide seed for the peanut acreage required for oil.

### Fibers

Bull, Susan Lydia. Western hemisphere cultivation of fibers essential for U. S. defense. CordAge Mag. 37(3): 29-31. Mar. 1942. 73.8 C812

Fibers available in South America which may be substituted for jute are noted.

Cox, A. B. The world demands a sound cotton policy. Tex. Business Rev. 16 (2): 5. Mar. 1942. 280.8 T312

"About ninety-five per cent of the world's cotton is normally grown in six countries--United States, India, Russia, China, Brazil, and Egypt; whereas, about seventy per cent of the world's 147,000,000 cotton spinning spindles are in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and other European countries and Japan, which all together grow less than one per cent of their raw cotton requirements. The tremendous significance of the problems of international relations caused by this separation of cotton manufacturing from cotton growing becomes evident when it is realized that the trade in raw cotton, semi-finished, and finished cotton goods together constitutes the largest unit in world trade."

Hancock, H. A. The Egyptian cotton situation in war-time. Textile Weekly 29(731): 262-263. Mar. 6, 1942. 304.8 T3127

The present supply of cotton in Egypt is mostly the shorter-stapled varieties. A new long-stapled variety "Karnak," which is similar to Sakel, is being planted in 1942 in the Delta.

Hill, Grady. Would you, as a soldier, like 'water-resisting, cold resisting, and non-shrinking socks and gloves'? Angora Jour. 32(2): 5. Feb. 1942. 40.18 An4

Fabrics of mixed mohair and wool are impervious to cold and water.

Hutson, J. B. Cotton and the war. 16 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1942.

Address at the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the Texas Cotton Association, at Houston, Texas, Friday, March 27, 1942.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has 3,421,311 bales of cotton available for sale. It has offered to purchase American-Egyptian and Sea Island cotton at premiums to encourage production. Loans to encourage production of long staple upland are also available.

Pearson, Edgar L. Ginners must not put trash back into cottonseed.

Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(7): 20. Mar. 28, 1942. 304.8.C822

The practice of some ginners of putting into the cottonseed sold to oil mills the trash cleaned from the cotton, prevents the speedy conversion of linters from such cottonseed into munitions.

Torn, Elmore R. War effort gets full support from East Texas [cotton] producers. Full acreage to be planted, balanced farming permitting. Cotton Trade Jour. 22(13): 4. Mar. 28, 1942. 72.8 C8214



- U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Office of information. More long-staple cotton necessary. U. S. Dept. Agr. Food for freedom program. Background information series no. 6, 4 pp., processed. Washington, Mar. 14, 1942.
- U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to maximum price regulation no. 106--domestic shorn wool. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(57): 2245. Mar. 24, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 2 to maximum price regulation no. 106--domestic shorn wool. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2397. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. Office of price administration. Revised price schedule no. 58 as amended--wool and wool tops and yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2397-2403. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. War production board. Agave fiber. Amendment no. 2 to general preference order M-84. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(57): 2234. Mar. 24, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. War production board. Wool. Amendment no. 2 to conservation order no. M-73, as amended and extended to July 4, 1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(59): 2296. Mar. 26, 1942. 169 F31

Zipprodt, R. R. Report to Secretary of war on manila fiber substitutes. CordAge Mag. 37(3): 10, 12, 14. Mar. 1942. 73.8 C812  
To be continued.

The report considers the possibility of using sisals, henequen, jute, istle, sunn fiber, flax, bowstring hamps, and cotton, in place of manila fiber which can no longer be imported.

#### Gardens

- Arkansas. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Grow a victory garden. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Leaflet 27, 8 pp. [Fayetteville, 1942] 275.29 Ar4Le
- Bailey, David W. Make your first line of defense in the backyard. House Beautiful 84(2): 56-57, 97. Feb. 1942. 296.8 H81  
A suburban patch plan, England's plan for crop rotation, and a square-rod plot for growing vegetables are illustrated.
- Beattie, W. R. The city home garden. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bul. 1044, 30 pp. Washington, D. C., rev. Feb. 1942. 1 Ag84F
- Bowser, Perry H. Let's plan a victory garden. Hort. News 8(3): 16. Mar. 1942. 80 H7815
- Defense measures for the victory vegetable garden. House & Garden (gen. sec.) 80(4): 28-29, 89. Apr. 1942. 80 H81  
To keep a vegetable garden free of insects and diseases treat the seeds chemically, disinfect the soil, test the soil, and control weeds.
- Gardens for U. S. at war. Six million amateurs work the soil. Life 12(13): 81-84. Mar. 30, 1942.

Don'ts are illustrated. Planting and harvesting time are charted.

Plant a vitamin garden for victory. Country Gent. 112(4): 74. Apr. 1942.  
6 C833

Vegetables containing each vitamin and certain minerals are listed and quantities needed are indicated.

Platenius, Hans. V.... Gardens. Forecast for Home Econ. 58(4): 16-18, 46-48.  
Apr. 1942.

Pollard, L. H. Vegetables for vitality for victory. Home gardens put food where it can be used to improve the family nutrition. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm and Home Sci. 3(1): 3, 15. Mar. 1942. 100 UtlF

Relief garden project started. Wis. Counties 4(9): 8. Mar. 1942.

The Wisconsin Division of Public Assistance has started "a home garden program to encourage thousands of direct relief recipients, old age pension, mothers' pension beneficiaries and WPA workers to grow their own vegetables during the war period."

Taylor, Mrs. Lucien B. Concerning war gardens. Natl. Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. Bul. 12(7): 5-8. Mar. 1942. 90.32 N21

"A gardener belongs in his garden and, unless willing to subordinate his activities to the requirements of his plants, he had better not have a garden at all."

U. S. Office of civilian defense. Guide for planning the local victory garden program. 13 pp. Washington, U. S. Office of civilian defense, [1942]  
A list of Federal and State publications on gardening is appended.

Van Heinigen, Pieter J. Park departments and the victory garden program. Conn. Woodlands 7(1-2): 36-37. Mar. 1942. 99.8 C76

Virginia Agricultural and mechanical college and polytechnic institute. Extension service. The Virginia farm victory garden. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. E-356, 2 pp. Blacksburg, [1942] 275.29 V81C

Watts, R. L. Victory gardens. Pa. Farmer 126(7): 216. Mar. 28, 1942. 6 P38  
Victory gardens, like military victories, require planning.

Wing, Andrew S. Victory gardens. Conn. Woodlands 7(1-2): 43-45. Mar. 1942.  
99.8 C76

"In order to have a victory garden, you do not need to enroll or ask anyone's advice. You can work it out for yourself and go it alone."

Wright, Richardson. Garden clubs in war. Theirs to teach, lead, inspire and disclose the patriotism of grimed hands and sweaty faces. House & Garden (gen. sec.) 80(4): 27. Apr. 1942. 80 H81

#### Sugar

Fruit preserving and sugar rationing. Canad. Food Packer 13(3): 27-28. Mar. 1942. 286.83 C166

Sugar rationing should not be permitted to interfere with fruit preservation as the fruit will be needed. Stocks should be built up for future needs

Kaiser, W. G. Let's grow sugar in the garden. Oreg. Farmer 65(7): 171. Mar. 26, 1942. 6 Or32

Sugar beets can be converted in the kitchen into a sugar sirup for use in cooking.

Priorities worry Louisiana producers. Sugar 37(4): 30-31. Apr. 1942. 65.8 F11

Louisiana sugar producers are seeking an A-3 priority rating for maintenance, repairs and operations, and an A-1-A rating for emergency requirements.

Returned hoarded sugar may be harmful to health. Dairy Guide [N. Y.] 3(12): 1. Mar. 21, 1942.

Buffalo, N. Y., Health Commissioner says sugar bought back from consumers may not be sanitary and germ-free.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to revised price schedule no. 60--direct-consumption sugars. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(63): 2510-2512. Apr. 1, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 2 to general preference order M-55, as amended January 24, 1942, to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of direct-consumption sugar. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2386. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Sugar. Supplementary order no. M-98-a, amended. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2389. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31

Your sugar card. For industry, rationing will mean a percentage of needs to be determined by importance of product into which it goes. Business Week no. 656, p. 18. Mar. 28, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

### Soils and Fertilizers

Carhart, Arthur H. Glass guns for victory. Sci. Amer. 166(4): 188-189. Apr. 1942. 470 Sci25

Soil test kits are available to farmers or gardeners who wish to make their own tests of acidity, alkalinity, nitrogen content, etc.

[U. S. Office of price administration] OPA limits profits at farmer's expense as prices rise on 3 fertilizer chemicals. U. S. Off. for Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(12): 26. Mar. 24, 1942. 173.3 C83D

OPA "on March 19 imposed maximum margins which mixers and dealers may charge to farmers for nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and cyanamide. These are three nitrogen materials used as fertilizers without the admixture of other chemicals."

### Miscellaneous

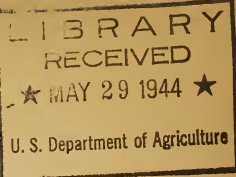
West, Rupert E. Conservation in this emergency. N. C. Wildlife Conserv. 6(3): 7, 15. Mar. 1942. 279.8 N812

Destruction of woodland and farm land for war projects means that game birds and animals will decrease.

1946  
Agg  
COP. 5

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

April 17, 1942

No. 27

Planning--War and Postwar

"Agriculturalist." Britain and New Zealand. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 17 (5): 2-3. Jan. 1942. 44.8 M484

An Englishman tells New Zealand that after the war "the things that we can make best, that you need at prices non-injurious to your industries will be available for and gain freer entry to your market. The things you can make at reasonable cost from reasonably obtained raw material with your own, or British, workmen exported to you, will be an integral part of your industrial economy. In short, planned Empire economy, planned Empire tariffs, and planned Empire agriculture."

Association of scientific workers. War effort conference. Sci. Worker [London], Feb.-Mar. 1942, pp. 201-206. 382 Sci2

Report of a conference in London, January 10-11, 1942. At the session on "Food and Agriculture," Dr. H. W. Sinclair said: "The causes of the death of man are plague, pestilence and famine, battle, murder and sudden death. We have abolished plague and pestilence; by the action of scientists we can now abolish famine and malnutrition; and if there is no hunger and men enjoy full and abundant health free from want, shall we not have weeded out the roots of battle and of murder?"

Ayers, Thomas L. Agricultural planning for defense. Agr. Ed. 14(10): 184-185, 195, 198. Apr. 1942. 275.8 Ag8

Plans made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture include goals for farm production, postwar problems, rural housing and better nutrition in rural areas.

Brecht, Arnold. European federation--the democratic alternative. Harvard Law Rev. [Cambridge] 55(4): 561-594. Feb. 1942. 274.008 H26

"Then victors sit down to 'dictate' peace terms, they have before them detailed proposals which someone has prepared and offered them... A wise plan may shorten, as its absence may extend, the duration of the war." The author proposes minimum requirements for ultimate peace terms including the following common principles: "Minimum protection of individuals, particularly as to personal inviolability; Minimum political rights of representation and free election of representatives; Minimum rights of emigration and immigration; Minimum protection of national, racial, and religious minorities; Minimum rights of access to foreign currency, or to a common currency, in commerce and traffic among member states and with foreign countries; Minimum rights of access to raw materials and, in colonial areas, to virgin soil; Minimum institutions for the solution



of other economic and financial problems common to member states; Minimum principles of disarmament; Submission of political conflicts to arbitration, if not for final settlement, at least for an attempt at such settlement, barring warlike steps during a reasonable period reserved for the arbitral procedure."

Hirsh, Joseph, and Allen, Leonard. America looks beyond the war. Southwest. Soc. Sci. Quart. 22(4): 317-323. Mar. 1942. 280.8 S682

This is a "picture of post-war planning in Washington today. All told there are more than fifteen Federal agencies and scores of non-governmental organizations throughout the country--professional, civic, social, farm, labor, and industrial groups--which are devoting considerable attention to specific post-war problems which come within their purview... The idea that plans are in the making to prevent the crises which have inevitably followed every war and to create a world that is a little healthier, just a little more secure than the world we have been living in, is the one shining light which will give every individual the strength and the courage to see this fight through to the end."

Landstrom, Karl S. Post-war agriculture in the high plains. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(4): 21-24. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7La

The High Plains of Texas and Oklahoma are unstable as to climate and population. A program of long-range agricultural development is outlined as a basis for public works projects for the postwar period.

Parran, Thomas. Health, nutrition, and national defense. Canad. Pub. Health Jour. 33(3): 99-104. Mar. 1942. 449.8 P964

An address given at University of Toronto on October 24, 1941, under the auspices of the Health League of Canada.

"The time is coming when we shall use the science of life conservation with the same energy and intelligence that we now employ instruments of war. The next great gift to civilization will be on the psychological plane. We shall find some way to make it seem as dramatic and desirable to save our fellow-man from slow death by the torture of disease, or slow disintegration from the hidden hungers of malnutrition, as to demolish an enemy suddenly with bombs. As gradually as the germ theory of disease revolutionized all of medical practice, as surely as a good diet energizes a listless, malnourished child, that concept is beginning to be put into practice in the Americas."

### Government Policy and Program

Bennett, Hugh H. Soil and water--basic wartime resources. 19 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the Seventh Annual North American Wildlife Conference, Toronto, Canada, April 10, 1942.

Conservation of soil and water means greater yields from our cropland, pasture, forest, and range; putting every acre of land to work on the production job it is best suited to perform; elimination of waste; increasing the area of arable land--by control of erosion, by drainage, by irrigation, or by other proved conservation practices; assurance that crops will be produced in spite of drought, rainstorms, wind, and snow--as far as it is possible to protect crops from unusual weather conditions; and assurance that the agricultural plant will not break down in the middle of the war.

Buile, T. S. Contributions which soil conservation districts can make toward an American war victory. Com. Fert. 64(4): 25-36. Apr. 1942. 57.8 C73

The conservation program can be used to promote food production on the farm.

Ensminger, Douglas. Rural community mobilization in the war effort. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(4): 36-37. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7La

"By mobilizing neighborhood and community groups we can assist local people, working through their community groups, to think straight, get the desired facts to formulate well-founded judgments, turn gossip into education, and convert fear into faith and confidence."

Hammer, Philip G., and Buck, Robert K. Wasted manpower in agriculture. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(4): 9-18. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7La

Many low-income farmers could help produce more food for freedom if they had more capital, credit, and supervision, if tenure could be more secure, if they had cooperative facilities and better health.

Little farmers are needed in war effort. Wallaces' Farmer 67(7): 210. Apr. 4, 1942. 6 W15

Increased production of pork, eggs, and gardens will have to come from small farmers.

Smith, Leroy K. Crop insurance helps fight the war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(4): 19-20. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7La

"Crop insurance on wheat and cotton makes three important and essential contributions to the Nation's all-out total war: 1. It rejuvenates and stiffens farmer morale. 2. It helps keep farmers on their farms working at their job of producing food for freedom. 3. It supplies a catalog of land and production values at a time when the Nation must make efficient use of its land without wasting the soil."

U. S. Department of agriculture. Florida U.S.D.A. war board. Produce food for freedom. 2 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., [1942]

Conservation farming produces greater yields per acre. Soil conservation practices are recommended.

Wiser, Ray B. "Mobilizing farmers for war." Nulaid News 19(12): 4-5, 22. Mar. 1942. 47.8 N917

"In my opinion, there will be little difficulty in getting increased production; provided however, that needed finance is supplied for production costs; that assurance is given that price levels be sufficient to maintain a balanced economy; that opportunity and initiative on the part of farmers to meet the challenge are not curtailed by government; and provided that needed supplies, equipment and labor are made available."

#### Food Needs

Clayton, Christine B. Nutrition in the defense program. Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm and Home Sci. 3(1): 5, 15. Mar. 1942. 100 UtlF

The Utah Nutrition Council plans the extension of known facts about nutrition.

Flood, Francis. Guns and butter. Farmer-Stockman 55(7): 169, 188. Apr. 1, 1942. 6 Ok45

"Before the war the English people didn't eat as much as we do here, only about three-fourths as much per person per year. And now they are eating 10 to 15 percent less than before." They are producing more on their own farms in spite of handicaps. Food is rationed. Lend-lease food received from the United States is sold by the government at fixed prices.

Ladejinsky, W., and Rossiter, Fred J. Food situation in Far Eastern and Southeastern Asia. U. S. Dept. Agr. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(4): 147. Apr. 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

All the countries in this area are practically self-sufficient in food supplies except British Malaya which imports two-thirds of its rice requirements. Access to Siamese rice is assured, however.

Nehrling, Irene D. How America's soldier is fed. Amer. Cookery 47(8): 342, 364, 367. Mar. 1942. 389.8 B65  
Army rations are described.

### Labor

Bell, Earl, and others. A local war program on agricultural labor. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(4): 25-32. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7La  
War Farm Labor Committees in every county are advocated. They should obtain accurate data on the number of laborers needed at specific times, and on the supply.

Call-up: Government pledge. Farmers Weekly [London] 15(23): 19. Dec. 5, 1941. 10 F2226

In England special arrangements for keeping skilled men in agriculture are under consideration. Arrangements have been made for 28,000 Italian prisoners of war to work on the land.

Hays, Brooks. National defense and farm migrants. 3 pp. Washington, U. S. Farm security administration, [1942]

The Farm Security Administration has established camps for migratory farm labor. The problem of industrial migrants with the war industries is noted.

Japanese labor problem (editorial). Mont. Farmer 29(15): 6. Apr. 1, 1942. 6 M764

Montana beet growers have agreed that about 4,500 Japanese workers would be needed if the state is to produce its 1942 sugar beet quota. They ask that reception centers be established in each factory district where the Japanese are to be used and that they be withdrawn after the war.

Muscio, Tod. The draft problem needs clarification. West. Livestock Jour. 20(24): 1, 4. Mar. 24, 1942. 6 F2278

The author's problem is that of the single man of draft age engaged in cattle ranching. He cannot get a statement from his draft board as to whether he is likely to be called; therefore he cannot get financial assistance from his bank. Shall he close out his business?

Training for lady farmers to alleviate labor shortage. Impl. & Tractor 57(7):

24-25. Mar. 28, 1942. 58.8 W41

1. "Tractorette" training program launched last month by the International Harvester Co. is being given free to train women to operate tractors and other farm machinery.

### Prices

N.F.U. approves new prices. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(9): 15. Feb. 27, 1942. 10 F2226

New prices of farm products have been set in Great Britain to cover the cost of increased wages.

Prices for farm produce. Government's revised scale announced. Scot. Farmer 50(2565): 370. Feb. 28, 1942. 10 Sco8

Prices set by the government of the United Kingdom for farm products for 1942-1943 are given and discussed.

U. S. Office of price administration. Correction to revised price schedule no. 58, as amended--wool and wool tops and yarns. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(65): 2580. Apr. 3, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Correction of revised price schedules. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(64): 2543. Apr. 2, 1942. 169 F31

Includes corrections relating to revised price schedule no. 58, wool and wool tops and yarns, and maximum price regulation no. 74, animal product feedingstuffs.

Waite, Warren C. Price fixing of agricultural products. Amer. Statist. Assoc. Jour. 37(217): 13-21. Mar. 1942. 251 Am3

Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, New York, December 27, 1941.

Purposes of agricultural price fixing are to aid in the allocation of the costs of the war among the various groups in the community and between agricultural and other groups, to guide agricultural production during the war with a view of securing adequate supplies and adjusting agriculture to a position to be able to withstand the shock of returning to a peacetime economy. The method must be simple and direct. The general policy must be one of utilizing the usual regulative forces of the economy to the fullest extent possible.

Wilson, Kenneth R., comp. Price control in Canada. 40 pp. Ottawa, Printed by E. Cloutier, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1941.

(Canada. Wartime prices and trade board. Booklet no. 1) 284.39 G167 no.1

Canada's price control policy is explained. The organization of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is shown in a chart.

### Fats and Oils

Botts, Ralph R. Financing peanut production for oil in Georgia and North Carolina. 7 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, 1942.

Information to aid in making loans to those who wish to help meet the goals.



Peanuts being groomed for new war job in making tinplate. Peanut Jour. and Nut World 21(6): 24. Apr. 1942. 77.8 P313

Peanut oil will substitute for palm oil used to blanket molten tin to keep the air away while plate is made.

Role of peanut growers in the war. Peanut Jour. and Nut World 21(6): 9. Apr. 1942. 77.8 P313

Peanut growers will produce the needed quantities if they can get labor; peanut-picker manufacturers have promised to increase production of pickers by 3,000.

War causes demand for more peppermint oil for new uses. Farmer's Exch. 16(22): 1. Apr. 3, 1942. 6 F2287

Menthol, which has been imported from Japan and China, can be extracted from peppermint oil. Nearly 80 % of peppermint oil comes from Indiana and Michigan.

Waterless crop yields oil. Pop. Sci. Monthly 140(5): 125. May 1942. 470 P81  
Oil can be obtained from safflower seed which grows in the desert.

### Forestry and Lumber

Demand for fireproofed wood increased by war. N. Y. Lumber Trade Jour. 110 (1312): 18. Mar. 1942. 99.81 N48

Fleck, J. Gordon. The use of white pine in war. Top grades of white pine in great demand for patterns for war machinery. Canada Lumberman 62(7): 17-18. Apr. 1, 1942. 99.81 C16

Forest research institute has many wartime problems to solve. Indian Inform. 10(87): 136-137. Feb. 1, 1942. 280.8 In25

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India, is doing research work on wood for aircraft, pill boxes, powder boxes, army shoe boxes, and tent poles, and on glue for plywood.

Hasselstrom, Torsten. War and the development of naval stores products as chemical raw materials through research. AT-FA Jour. 4(6): 12-13. Mar. 1942. 309.8 Am3

Heermance, Edgar L. The war and afterward. Conn. Woodlands 7(1-2): 69-71. Mar. 1942. 99.8 C76

After the war Connecticut could furnish employment for 6,000 men if her forests were to be properly cared for.

Moon, D. G. The fast growing pines of Sumatra: the indomitable Dutch, beset by war, await only victory to resume an interesting naval stores and pulp-wood development. Amer. Forests 48(4): 164-166, 190-191. Apr. 1942. 99.8 F762

Rietz, Raymond C. Modern dry kilns meet war time production needs. Timberman 43(5): 15-16. Mar. 1942. 99.81 T484

Rishell, Carl A. Wood goes down to the sea in fighting ships. Amer. Forests 48(4): 153-157, 190. Apr. 1942. 99.8 F762

"In this war, the cargo hulls will not be of wood. But the forests will provide the material which will build the shipbuilding plants. And wood will still be the basic material for the ever-growing second-line fleet of little ships."

Setting forest fires is declared sabotage of the national war effort. W. Va. Conserv. 5(12): 4-5. Mar. 1942. 279.8 W524

Smith, W. T. The substitution of plywood for steel. Wood Prod. 47(3): 35-36, 38. Mar. 1942. 99.82 W356

Southern pine association convention acts to put industry on firm war basis. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(14): 9-11. Apr. 3, 1942. 99.81 M69

"The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Southern Pine Association, an industry-wide conference of the Southern Pine Emergency Defense Committee (now the Southern Pine War Committee) and the annual convention of the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau, made March 23 to 28 'lumber week' in New Orleans."

Stewart, G. Albert. The value of forests in national defense. Pa. Game News 12(12): 4. Mar. 1942. 412.9 P38Pe

U. S. Forest products laboratory. Partial list of uses of forest products in substitutions for steel and tin. 7 pp., processed. Madison, Wis., Feb. 1942.

War endangers our trees by halting fight on pests. Sci. News Letter 41(14): 212. Apr. 4, 1942. 470 Sci24

Williams, L. J. Stop forest fires and help whip Hitler; April is worst month. Tenn. Conserv. 6(3): 10, 13. Mar. 1942.

Wood preservers meet. Major problem confronting the wood preserving industry this year, as reported at the Minneapolis meeting of American wood preservers assoc. is increased demand for treated lumber in the face of a lessened supply of chemicals. Timberman 43(5): 20, 22. Mar. 1942. 99.81 T434

Wood substitutes for substitutes. New chemical treatments, hardening, and waterproofing open new ways to save metals. Sci. News Letter 41(11): 170, 172. Mar. 14, 1942. 470 Sci24

#### Fruits and Vegetables

Moscip, John. More about what war may mean to citrus. Citrus 4(10): 8-9, 11. Apr. 1942.

Distribution may be through local stores instead of large centers. Shortages of refrigerator cars may cause government control of sale to be served by Florida producers.

Thone, Frank. Vegetables for victory. Sci. News Letter 41(13): 198-199, 203. Mar. 28, 1942. 470 Sci24

U. S. War production board. Maintenance and expansion of plants canning.

fruits and vegetables. Interpretation no. 1 of preference rating order no. P-115. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2389. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31

### Livestock and Meat

[American humane association] What the war is doing to animal foods. Bakers Weekly 113(12): 82. Mar. 23, 1942. 389.8 B172  
Foods for pets, especially dogs, may lack essential vitamins.

Brooks, L. R. The place of the range livestock industry in the war effort. West. Livestock Jour. 20(22): 38-39. Mar. 15, 1942. 6 F2278  
Improved management has increased production from reduced herds.

Dykstra, R. R. National defense. The role of the veterinarian in our present war effort. Vet. Student 4(2): 65-66. Winter 1942. 41.8 V6425  
Veterinarians protect animal health and food products derived from them.

Meat for national defense. Hog Breeder 17(1): 5, 42. Jan. 1942. 46.8 H672  
The National Live Stock and Meat Board is helping the army with its meat problems and is also studying the place of meat in health defense in the home.

OPA allows increase on low ceilings and works on permanent. Natl. Provisioner 106(14): 14, 29. Apr. 4, 1942. 286.85 N21

Alternative methods of determining price ceilings on eight types of pork cuts are allowed under amendment 4 to Temporary Maximum Price Regulation No. 8.

Rinehart, Chalmer. Pork will win the war. Hog Breeder 17(1): 7. Jan. 1942. 46.8 H672

Smith, H. R. Conserve the nation's meat supply by handling livestock carefully. Cattleman 28(10): 76. Mar. 1942. 49 C29

"Ten to thirteen million dollars annually is the cost of waste resulting from the death and crippling of animals in transit and from bruising in general." There is twice as much damage in truck shipments as in rail. Stockyard and packing company employees have been taught to be careful.

South African merino ram breeders' association. Organisation and the future. So. African Merino Breeders' Jour. 4(1): 6. Jan. 1942. 45.8 So8

The sheep and wool industry already has a considerable framework of organization in existence--both national and international. The international organization cannot do much until commerce is resumed but at that time strong national (or geographical) units should be available to support it.

Templeton, Geo. S. Rabbits and the war program. Small Stock Mag. 26(4): 7. Apr. 1942. 48.8 P442

Rabbits furnish meat and pelts.

Thompson, Dave. Hog growers put farms into victory production line. Prairie Farmer 114(7): 1, 9. Apr. 4, 1942. 6 P883B

"But if it becomes impossible for Secretary Wickard, in his precarious

position, to hold the cost of production floor down, and Price Administrator Henderson insists in maintaining the ceiling where it is at present, the hog business may be squeezed out between the floor and the ceiling."

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to temporary maximum price regulation no. 8--dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(57): 2245. Mar. 24, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 4 to temporary maximum price regulation no. 8--dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(63): 2513-2514. Apr. 1, 1942. 169 F31

Waters, Fred C. Veterinary inspection of meat, meat foods and dairy products consumed by the army. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. Jour. 100(781): 301-304. Apr. 1942. 41.8 Am3  
Address at annual meeting of American Veterinary Medical Association, August 13, 1941.

### Machinery

Agricultural production dependent on transportation; autos are essential. Ind. Farmers Guide 98(6): 2. Mar. 15, 1942. 6 In2

A statement that "to produce the things we need and to use the things we produce necessitate moving men and materials when and where they are needed," was recently signed by farm organizations and others.

Fix it yourself--for defense. Country Book 1(4): 13-16. Spring 1942. 6 C836  
Farmers are repairing machinery.

How utilities are aiding farmers to secure maximum food production. Edison Elect. Inst. Bul. 10(3): 99-101. Mar. 1942. 335.8 Ed4

Reports from representatives of electric utilities throughout the country as to their efforts to aid the farmer in securing increased and most efficient use of his equipment are given.

Keep 'em rolling! That means farm tools as well as tanks and planes. Ind. Farmers Guide 98(6): 4. Mar. 15, 1942. 6 In2

Our customers plant gardens. Impl. & Tractor 57(5): 18, 31. Feb. 28, 1942. 58.8 W41

100 per cent production of garden tractors based on 1940 figures has been authorized.

U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Farm machinery goes to war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Ext. flier 4, 4 pp. Washington, 1942.

The estimated daily cost of average use of farm machinery is compared to half average use and twice average use.

U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 1 to limitation order no. L-26 to restrict the production of farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(63): 2504-2506. Apr. 1, 1942. 169 F31



WPB prohibits industry to draw on private stockpiles for materials to build in excess of quotas established in L-26. Impl. & Tractor 57(7): 16. Mar. 28, 1942. 58.8 W41

Manufacturers of farm equipment who have been drawing on private stockpiles must abide by the quotas established in L-26 even though priority assistance to obtain raw materials was not necessary.

### Storage and Refrigeration

Diehl, H. C. Can frozen foods help win the war and write the peace? Ice and Refrig. 102(3): 178-181. Mar. 1942. 295.8 Ic2

"No food program is successful unless food values are kept, and deterioration, waste and spoilage are minimized in the distribution of the foods... Canned foods and, of course dehydrated foods, must be used extensively in lend-lease export and for the military and naval forces. Frozen foods also have definite but as yet not always recognized value for the latter."

Hedges, Harold. Tanks for victory. U. S. Dept. Agr. Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 8(12): 5-6, 18. Feb. 1942. 166.2 N47

In the handling and storage of our grain reserves, the co-op elevators have become "tanks for victory."

Katloff, V. The war and the quick frozen food industry. West. Frozen Foods 3(5): 9, 15. Mar. 1942. 389.8 W523

The quick frozen packers use materials and machinery which are not needed to be converted for immediate military use. There is no shortage of cellophane and paper for packaging at present. If prices are fixed they should be fixed at all stages from the farmer to and including the retailer.

Markley, Richard, jr. Farm milk cooling important in war-time program. Refrig. Engin. 43(3): 154-156. Mar. 1942. 295.9 Am32J

Requirements of satisfactory coolers are given.

Williams, E. W. Frozen food equipment, a war must! Quick Frozen Foods 4(3): 15-16. Mar. 1942. 389.8 Q4

The frozen foods industry has 4500 locker plants, 400 frozen food packers, and thousands of retailers and home freezers to help conserve food.

### Miscellaneous

Reid, T. Roy. Embattled farmers. Natl. Safety News 45(4): 17-18, 72-73. Apr. 1942. 449.8 N212

Address before the First National Home and Farm Safety Conference, Chicago, February 17, 1942.

Accidents must not be permitted to take their annual toll of the farmer's production and resources and to decimate his numbers. He is needed to win the war.

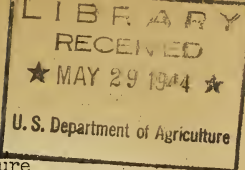
Sweet, Frederick B. Production now! to win the war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(4): 3-8. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7La

The citizens of Morrow County, Ohio, have organized a "Production Now! Committee" to organize the county to do what they can toward winning the war.

1916  
Ag 5  
500

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

April 24, 1942

No. 28

Planning--War and Postwar

Badger, C. R. The grand design. Austral. Quart. 13(4): 5-13. Dec. 1941.  
280.8 Au7

In Lionel Curtis' "Decision" the "grand design" is for a "league of nations rendered organic for the purpose of its common defense, which does not imply common citizenship, international control of social policy, tariffs, or migration. It is a league to be established step by step, beginning with nations already free and broadened as its strength is proved to others less free, until it comes in time to include the whole world." But this scheme can not meet the conditions of peace because it is based on fallacies.

Canterbury chamber of commerce. War and post-war problems. Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bul. 206, 2 pp: Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb. 1942.  
280.8 Cl6

Government control of industry and trade should be relaxed. "The real problems of the postwar era appear likely to develop with slackening of trade, which may reveal unexpected difficulties in the re-absorption of soldiers, and with the problem of estimating new world conditions and adapting internal organisation to them." New Zealand may be able to exchange animal products for manufactured goods.

Donnelly, Thomas C. After the war--what? N. Mex. Quart. Rev. 12(1): 63-70.  
Feb. 1942. 280.8 N463

Mainly a review of "Boom or Bust" by Blair Moody.

Kuznets, Simon. Uses of national income in peace and war. Natl. Bur. Econ. Res. Occas. Paper 6, 42 pp. New York, Mar. 1942. 280.9 N2150

"We have suggested that in an emergency such as the present, diversion of national income to war production must be predicated upon substantial contraction of both private capital formation and consumers' outlay; and that both mean drastic changes in the social institutions and customs that have governed the growth of national income and its division between consumers' outlay and capital formation."

[McGowan, J. S.] Post-war need is markets. Farm and Ranch Rev. [Calgary] 38(3): 4. Mar. 1942. 7 F223

Canada's agriculture needs world markets. Postwar problems also include immigration and soil conservation.

Postwar issue: state controls or competition. U. S. News 12(16): 16-18. Apr. 17, 1942. 280.8 Un33A

Extracts from testimony of Thurman Arnold before the Senate Committee Investigating National Defense to the effect that the totalitarian state grows out of the cartel.

Schwartz, G. L. The new déal goes into reverse. Nineteenth Century and After no. 779, pp. 18-20. Jan. 1942. 280.8 N62

A summary of the report of the Temporary National Economic Committee is given for the information of the British who expect to cooperate with the U. S. in postwar world reconstruction. The report indicates that the U. S. is not likely to favor international cartellisation.

Staley, Eugene. Toward a durable peace. Common Sense 11(4): 115-116. Apr. 1942.

Three economic essentials of a durable peace are: Political boundaries must be made economically permeable; There must be reasonable economic stability; There must be an atmosphere of progressive economic development in the world.

Van Dresser, Peter. Decentralism in a world at war. Free America 6(4): 3-5. Apr. 1942.

As outlying regions are becoming industrialized, balanced economies are developing. Adjustment of the industrial state to the new trend gives opportunity to the decentralist.

Zellers, John A., Thomas, Norman, and Thompson, Dorothy. What kind of peace must we have? Town Meeting 7(5): 3-21. Nov. 17, 1941. 280 Z3

Reports America's Town Meeting of the Air for November 17, 1941.

#### Government Policy and Program

Crawford, J. G., and Pawley, W. H. Adapting Australian agriculture to war. Agr. Gaz. N. S. Wales 53(2): 57-58. Feb. 1, 1942. 23 M472

Australian farms are losing their export markets as well as their labor supply. A policy for the good of the nation as well as the farmer is needed.

Pollock, E. O. Uncle Sam is a careful buyer. U. S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Mktg. Admin. Mktg. Activ. 5(4): 11-13. Apr. 1942. 1.942 ASM34

Purchases of lend-lease farm products are usually based on Federal specifications of quality.

Vesey-FitzGerald, Brian. Programme for agriculture, by Lord Addison, Sir Ralph Glyn, Viscount Lynton, A. J. Hosier, A. G. Street, Sir Daniel Hall, Captain R. T. Hinckes, Lord Cranworth, Brian Vesey-FitzGerald. Foreword by R. S. Hudson, P.C. (Minister for Agriculture). 206 pp. London, Michael Joseph, Ltd. [1941]

Views on the future of British agriculture.

#### Food Needs

Bourne, Geoffrey. Feeding post-war Europe. Nature 149(3772): 182-184. Feb. 14, 1942. 472 N21

The author concludes that "the immediate dietary deficiencies liable to be encountered in postwar Europe can be met if appropriate quantities

of wheat, dried skimmed milk, dehydrated butter, whale oil, soya beans, dried meat and fish, vitamin A and D concentrates, synthetic vitamin C and/or citrus fruit concentrates are stored."

Harris, Robert S. Food for Britain. Mass. Inst. Technol. Contrib. 204, 4 pp. Mar. 1942. 442.9 M38

Rationing of food and controlled prices have helped morale in Britain. Problems of importing foods needed for a balanced ration are discussed.

Isker, Rohland A. Nutrition and national defense. Milk Plant Monthly 31(4): 30-31. Apr. 1942. 44.8 C864

"Nutrition in National Defense starts with the cradle."

New York (City) Metropolitan defense transport committee. Subcommittee on emergency control of primary food distribution. Consumption--transport--storage of food for the New York Metropolitan area. 20 pp., processed. [New York] Dec. 1941. 280.061 N485

Statistics of food needed in New York.

### Labor

Ask delay in Japanese removal. Calif. Fruit News 105(2805): 5. Apr. 11, 1942. 80 C12

The California Deciduous Growers League has asked delay until September 30 so that fruit may be harvested.

Harvest labour. New Zeal. Farmer Weekly 62(47): 22. Feb. 12, 1942. 23 M484

The New Zealand Minister of Agriculture assures farmers that the army will help with the harvest if necessary.

Japanese evacuation creates crop problem. Oreg. Grange Bul. 41(21): 14. Apr. 5, 1942. 6 Or3

"The number of farms operated by Japanese citizens and nationals in the Oregon and Vancouver, Wash., areas, totals 304."

Shaw, Chas. L. The Japs are going. Country Guide 61(4): 3. Apr. 1942. 7 G76

"Japanese were a big factor in poultry and egg production in the lower mainland of British Columbia, and now that they are obliged to leave their farms they are slaughtering the stock in wholesale fashion." They also produced strawberries for canning.

Why release Jap sexers. Poultry 90(3075): 92. Feb. 10, 1942. 47.8 P869

Protest against the release from internment of six Japanese chick sexers in England.

### Machinery

Food to win the war must come from electrified farms. Rural Electrification Exch. (n.s.) 5(1): 6-7. First Quarter 1942. 335.8 R882

Rationing farm machinery. Northwest Farm Equip. Jour. 56(4): 9. Apr. 1942. 58.8 F222

"Since 1935 the machinery plant of American farmers has been steadily



built up, and at the end of 1941 was probably the best it has ever been." Dealers are advised to complete deliveries before rationing is announced if possible.

Yerkes, Arnold P. Engineering in wartime agriculture. Agr. Engin. 23(4): 117-119, 125. Apr. 1942. 58.8 Ag83

Farms can be run more efficiently with fewer men and more machines. Standards for efficiency should be set.

### Marketing Problems

Embargoes prove this is war. Prod. News [N. Y.] 45(15): 1, 4. Apr. 11, 1942. 286.8 N487

Embargoes against firms accused of delayed unloading of fruits and vegetables have been clamped down in several markets.

Postgate, Raymond. Fighting the black market in Britain. New Repub. 106(15): 489-490. Apr. 13, 1942. 280.8 N

"Officials privately estimate the amount of goods handled by black markets even on the widest interpretation of the words, as a percentage of one percent of even the most badly affected commodities. The Ministry of Food has conducted 40,000 prosecutions since the war began (93 percent of which were successful)."

### Prices

New war proposals unfair to producers. Prices pegged, but wages and costs may still rise. Land no. 1574, pp. 1, 19. Feb. 13, 1942. 23 L22

Recent decisions of the Prime Minister of Australia fixing prices are criticized.

Kieffer, Donald L. OPA offers price ceiling agreements to farmers. Pacific Rural Press 143(7): 230, 231. Apr. 4, 1942. 6 F112

The western fruit and vegetable industry is puzzled as to how higher wages can be paid to get the needed labor, if price ceilings are set on their crops.

Small packers protest to OPA on ceiling inequities. Natl. Provisioner 106(15): 17. Apr. 11, 1942. 286.85 N21

Pork processors are caught between stationary product prices and mounting hog costs.

### Bees and Honey

Munro, J. A., and Telford, H. S. Beekeeping--a vital defense industry. Dakota Farmer 62(7): 143. Apr. 4, 1942. 6 DL4

Sechrest, E. L. Contrast between beekeeping in the first world war and the present one. Amer. Bee Jour. 82(4): 143-144. Apr. 1942. 424.8 Am3

Bee-keepers have a high priority because bees are needed to pollinate plants needed for food. Instead of making more money for themselves as in the last war, bee-keepers will be helping their neighbors.

U. S. War production board. Honey. General preference order no. M-118. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(61): 2388. Mar. 28, 1942. 169 F31

### Beverages

Jones, J. The Indian tea industry and the war. Tea and Coffee Trade Jour. 82(4): 9, 48-50. Apr. 1942. 68.8 T22

"The International Tea Agreement, which was signed in 1933, called for the continuous adjustment of supply to consumption in the world's tea markets together with a long-term policy of propaganda with, as its objects, the increase of the consumption of tea. Of the many schemes of a similar nature which were evolved at that time, the tea regulation scheme is generally admitted to have been one of the most successful; and the outbreak of the war, therefore, found the tea industry well organized, with a system of international voluntary control which had been proved in experience to be highly adjustable to the vagaries of the markets and elastic enough to meet any situation." Since the war, the Indian tea trade with the United Kingdom has been under British Government control.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 3 to revised price schedule no. 91--tea. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(65): 2580. Apr. 3, 1942. 169 F31

### Dairy and Poultry

Food supplies harnessed to war needs. Indian Inform. 10(87): 138-140. Feb. 1, 1942. 280.8 In25

In India the need for milk and milk products has greatly increased owing to the large military strength and thousands of prisoners of war now kept in that country. Research on poultry is being undertaken.

Halpin, J. G., and Cravens, W. W. Emergency rations for chicks. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Spec. Cir., 4 pp. Madison, Feb. 1942. 275.29 W755

Robinson, Leonard. Battery birds on war-time mashes. Mod. Poultry Keeping 46(8): 176. Feb. 4, 1942. 47.8 Eg3

Records for hens fed a mash, consisting largely of Army swill, at the SPBA Experimental Farm, England.

Temperton, Harold. Peace-time lessons from war-time substitutes. Mod. Poultry Keeping 46(9): 204. Feb. 11, 1942. 47.8 Eg3

Table shows proportion of substitute feeds that have been used successfully with chickens, laying hens, and ducks.

War conditions and poultry house lighting. Blackout conditions must be observed. Poultry Farmer [Sydney] 9(37): 12-13. Feb. 14, 1942. 260.28 Or32

### Fats and Oils

Downing, James C., Terry, Robert, and Hendrix, W. E. Producing peanuts for war needs. Ga. Expt. Sta. Cir. 135, 12 pp. Experiment, Georgia, 1942. 100 G29S

Trigg, Ernest T. Drying oil requirements for our victory program. Paint, Oil and Chem. Rev. 104(8): 11, 37-38. Apr. 9, 1942. 306.8 Pl6

Consumption in 1941 was 670,000,000 pounds of linseed oil; 49,000,000 pounds of tung oil; 42,000,000 pounds of soybean oil; 44,000,000 pounds

of castor oil; 41,000,000 pounds of fish oil; 5,000,000 pounds of perilla oil; and also probably about 40,000,000 pounds of oiticica oil.

### Fibers

Cotton expansion proposals in the Burdekin. Prod. Rev. [Queensland] 32(4): 42. Feb. 16, 1942. 23 F942

"It is recognised that the Burdekin Delta is probably the only area in Australia which might produce cotton in any substantial quantities for 1942." Increased production of cotton to help the war effort is being considered.

U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 3 to Conservation order M-73, as amended and extended to July 4, 1942--curtailing the use of wool. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(69): 2708-2709. Apr. 9, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Amendment no. 5 to general preference order no. M-36 to conserve the supply and direct the distribution of manila fiber and manila cordage. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(64): 2535-2536. Apr. 2, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Imported Egyptian cotton. Conservation order M-117. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(64): 2539. Apr. 2, 1942. 169 F31

Egyptian cotton of specified varieties, grades and staple length, shall be used only for defense orders and for the manufacture of sewing thread.

### Fruits and Vegetables

Grappling with the industry's war problems. Austral. Dried Fruits News 17(1): 12. Jan. 1942. 286.83 Au72

The Australian dried fruits industry is faced with "the need for the conservation of fuel for pumping stations, the adjustment of present fruit judging standards, the call for improving accommodation for the new type of picker, the setting of contract prices, the shortage of man-power, and the growing scarcity of containers for chaff and carbonate of potash."

Tressler, Donald K. Food preservation in wartime poses many problems. N. Y. State Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm Res. 8(2): 15, 19. Apr. 1, 1942. 100 N48A

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva is studying dehydration of vegetables.

Vegetable growing on the grand scale to feed army. Stock and Land 32(7): 1. Feb. 18, 1942. 49 St63

Large-scale production of vegetables is needed in Australia.

### Gardens

Christianson, F. M. Practical hints for war gardens. Madison Cooper's Gard. Mag. 6(4): 84. Apr. 1942. 80 F6633

Dorward, Margaret M., and Free, Montague. The victory vegetable garden. Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sci. Bot. Gard. Leaflets 29(5): 1-4. Apr. 8, 1942. 451 B79L

Haber, E. S.. Victory vegetable gardens. Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. (n.s.) P40, pp. 399-404. Ames, Mar. 1942. Instructions.

Los Angeles schools launch food for freedom program. U. S. Off. Ed. Fed. Security Agency. Ed. for Victory 1(3): 3-4. Apr. 1, 1942. 156.3 Ed83  
A school garden and 500 home gardens have been started.

A national contest on victory gardens. South. Seedsman 5(4): 13. Apr. 1942. 61.8 So8

"The contest is open to all boys and girls from 10 to 21 years of age living on farms for which 1942 farm defense plan sheets have been executed with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The contest closes November 1, 1942, but no enrollment at this time is necessary... The best 5 percent of each county's entries will be chosen for submission to the State USDA War Boards, and its committee will select the prize winners."

Niswonger, H. R., and Thomas, Mary E. The home garden and food for freedom. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Folder 51, 4 pp. Raleigh, 1941. 275.29 N811Ex

N. C. Agricultural extension service. Victory garden planting schedule. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Misc. Pam. 60, 4 pp. Raleigh, Jan. 1942. 275.29 N811M

The schedule can be used in all sections of North Carolina.

Snyder, John C., Smith, L. G., and Harrar, G. J. Victory gardens. Wash. State Col. Ext. Bul. 280, 32 pp. Pullman, [1942] 275.29 W27P

Vegetables for victory. Newsweek 19(13): 62-63. Mar. 30, 1942. 280.8 Ne  
A short list of new books on gardening.

War garden section. Country Book 1(4): 43-75. Spring 1942. 6 C836

#### Grain, Seed, and Feed

The minister for supplies sums up. Farmers' Gaz. [Dublin] 101(11): 123. Mar. 14, 1942. 10 F221

Irish farmers are urged to sell all the wheat they can spare to relieve the bread shortage. They are also urged to raise more wheat next year.

Peterson, W. H., and Bohstedt, G. Grass silage and the war. Hoard's Dairyman 87(7): 198, 213. Apr. 10, 1942. 44.8 H65

Since molasses and phosphoric acid are not available for preserving grass silage, ground corn or other grain, whey powder or soured whey may be used or it may be dried and stored without a preservative.

Priorities hindering grain to alcohol program, Senate committee hears that product can be distilled from grain at lower cost, but plant construction blocks change-over. Feedstuffs 14(13): 3. Mar. 28, 1942. 286.81 F322

Symes, Charles M. C. White bread disappears in England, cake from white flour to follow. Bakers Weekly 114(2): 31-32, 50. Apr. 13, 1942. 389.8 B172

The production of white bread stopped April 6; white flour for cake is prohibited after April 20. These regulations are to reduce shipping tonnage for wheat.



U. S. Department of agriculture. Office of agricultural defense relations.  
Hemp seed increase of 3,300 percent asked, to offset loss of imports.  
U. S. Off. for Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(14): 26. Apr. 7, 1942. 173.3  
C83D

### Rubber

Bateman, G. F. Guayule in the Rocky Mt. area. West. Farm Life 44(6): 5, 10.  
Mar. 15, 1942. 6 R153

Cox, William T. Wild rubber--can we get it? Amer. Forests 48(4): 170-171,  
188-189. Apr. 1942. 99.8 F762

Guayule harvester to relieve rubber shortage. Impl. & Tractor 57(8): 61.  
Apr. 11, 1942. 58.8 W41

The machine used to harvest guayule is illustrated.

Hasselstrom, Torsten. War and the development of naval stores products as  
chemical raw materials through research. AT-FA Jour. 4(6): 12-13. Mar.  
1942. 309.8 Am3

"Scientific research of the past actually not only has succeeded in  
converting turpentine to rubber in amounts to about 10 to 15 % but has  
also converted rubber into constituents of turpentine." Further research  
in uses of naval stores is needed.

Rubber in the desert. Desert Plant Life 14(2): 28-31. Feb. 1942. 450 D45  
Rabbit brush, of which there is a supply in the desert of California,  
can be used as a domestic source of rubber for defense purposes.

### Soils and Fertilizers

Collison, R. C. Orchard soil management under war emergency. N. Y. State  
Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm Res. 8(2): 12-13. Apr. 1, 1942. 100 N48A

Possible substitutes and farm practices that stimulate nitrogen accumu-  
lation in the soil are recommended.

Milliman, T. E. Fertilizer industry adjustments to the war. Com. Fert. 64  
(4): 18, 20, 22-24. Apr. 1942. 57.8 C73

The fertilizer industry is depended on to see that the supplies of  
fertilizers are distributed equitably.

Sayre, C. B. Wartime starter solutions to meet present emergency. N. Y.  
State Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm Res. 8(2): 2-3, 5. Apr. 1, 1942. 100 N48A

Tests were made at the experimental greenhouse in Geneva, N. Y., on the  
effect of various starter solutions on rate of growth of tomato plants.  
It was found that certain commercial fertilizer mixtures now obtainable  
gave very satisfactory results when used for starter solutions.

U. S. Department of agriculture. Control of dealer margins on nitrate fertil-  
izers. U. S. Dept. Agr. Price Ceilings and Agr. no. 3, 2 pp. Washington,  
Mar. 31, 1942.

The OPA has announced maximum margins for cash sales of nitrate of soda,  
sulphate of ammonia and cyanamide, to be \$4 per ton.

### Sugar

[American sugar cane league] League concludes arrangements for producing important ingredient of smokeless powder. Sugar Bul. 20(13): 97-100. Apr. 1, 1942. 65.9 Am32

Correspondence with the Secretary of Agriculture as to the production of sorgo in Louisiana for molasses from which alcohol for munitions is made.

Guns or sugar: facts behind the shortage. U. S. News 12(16): 21-23. Apr. 17, 1942. 280.8 Un33A

[U. S. Office of price administration] Cane sugar ceiling raised 15 cents per 100 pounds in North Atlantic area. U. S. Off. for Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(14): 21. Apr. 7, 1942. 173.3 C83D

U. S. Office of price administration. Order no. 1 under revised price schedule no. 16--raw cane sugars. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(70): 2736. Apr. 10, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Direct-consumption sugar. Interpretation no. 2 of general preference order no. M-55, as amended January 24, 1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(67): 2625-2626. Apr. 7, 1942. 169 F31

The order exempting canners or processors from the quota applies only to sugar needed for the first processing of fruits or vegetables by quick-freezing, cold-packing, canning, preserving or other methods.

### Tobacco

Rogaleski, Pete. Food paramount in Connecticut. Leaf planters growing war crops won't be penalized in valley. Tobacco 114(14): 10, 18-19. Apr. 2, 1942. 286.89 T552

Planter's may substitute needed crops for tobacco in 1942 without affecting future tobacco allotments.

Tetley, Gerard. 'War or no war,' leaf to be sold on unstinted market at Danville. Tobacco 114(13): 61, 63-64. Mar. 26, 1942. 286.89 T552

Labor shortage and tire shortage may affect the supply of tobacco.

Tetley, Gerard. What causes back-to-the-farm in this world war period? Tobacco 114(13): 87. Mar. 26, 1942. 286.89 T552

Farmers who have been working in cotton mills are going back to farms believing that tobacco prices will rise as they did in 1919.

### Miscellaneous

Agriculture in war time. Indian Inform. 10(87): 130-135. Feb. 1, 1942. 280.8 In25

East Indian agriculture is producing raw material for industry and food for troops.

Alabama bankers conduct "food for freedom" program. South. Banker 76(4): 40. Apr. 1942. 284.8 So8

Farming is now a much safer business than it was until recently, due to

the fact that there is a good floor under prices of farm products; crop insurance for cotton is available; and there is a reasonable ceiling over production.

De Puy, R. M. Food for freedom. Here's how banks can assist in vital campaign. Com. West 83(14): 9, 21, 34. Apr. 4, 1942. 286.8 C733  
Banks should provide credit to finance the program.

Dogs for defense. Quartermaster general requests 200 dogs. Mo. Wildlife 4(4): 5. Apr. 1942. 279.8 M692  
Dogs trained to work with sentries in guarding the Quartermaster's stores gathered at depots all over the country are needed.

Flebut, A. J. Will war curtail spray materials? Pacific Rural Press. 143(7): 241. Apr. 4, 1942. 6 P112  
The present supply of spray materials is sufficient but replacements will be difficult. The supply outlook for a number of ingredients is given.

Lemons, Edd. Oklahoma boys "in the war." Better Farm Equip. and Methods 14 (4): 6. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 58.8 B46  
"Future farmers" gather scrap, repair farm equipment, survey farms, plant gardens and invest funds in U. S. bonds.

Monteith, John, jr. Turf for airfields and other defense projects. Turf Cult. 2(4): 193-239. Mar. 1942. 60.18 T843  
A summary of available information on establishing turf, including a list of grasses and legumes that can be used.

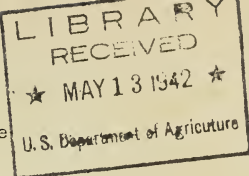
New York farmers to organize minutemen groups as war help. Amer. Farm Bur. Fed. Off. News Letter 21(7): 3. Apr. 7, 1942. 280.83 Am3W  
"Minutemen" will operate under county extension wartime councils and "will receive instruction on subjects such as rural fire protection, priorities affecting the farm and home, labor, health and government regulations."

N. C. Agricultural extension service. To the defense of America. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. Misc. Pam. 58, 4 pp. Raleigh, Jan. 1942. 275.29 N811M  
The 4-H seven-point program.

Schatzmann, Iman E. Country children and the war. Prog. Ed. 19(4): 191-194. Apr. 1942. 275.8 P94  
The war industries and the draft are taking teachers from rural schools. Education of country children will suffer.

Speed wartime production. 1001 things for banks to do. Banking 34(10): 19-24, 71. Apr. 1942. 284.8 Am3  
Includes assisting in the development of every agricultural resource in the community.

U. S. Fish and wildlife service. National defense and wildlife. Mo. Wildlife 4(4): 8-9. Apr. 1942. 279.8 M692  
Wildlife is a source of food.



Vol. I

May 1, 1942

No. 29

Planning--War and Postwar

An American proposal. Can there be room for democracy and economic freedom in a shrunken world? Yes--if we agree with Britain to let it expand. Fortune 25 (5): 59-63. May 1942. 110 F772

Buck, Pearl S. "Freedom for all." Asia 42(5, sect. 2): 324-326. May 1942.  
286.8 Am3l

"Freedom for all--that is the meaning of this war or it has no meaning."

Buell, Raymond Leslie. Relations with Britain. Fortune 25(5, sup.) 1-21. May 1942. 110 F772

The first of a series of reports on potential courses of democratic action:

Carnegie endowment for international peace. Commission to study the organization of peace. Second report--the transitional period and papers presented to the commission. Internatl. Conciliation no. 379, pp. 149-279. Apr. 1942.  
280.8 In83

Contents: Public health and nutrition in the period of transition, by Frank G. Boudreau, pp. 170-178; The economic aftermath of the war, by Eugene Staley, pp. 179-183; Problems relating to migration and settlement in the postwar period, by Frank Lorimer, Katharine F. Lenroot, and E. J. Coil, pp. 184-194; Colonial aspects of the postwar settlement, by Benjamin Cerig and others, pp. 195-217; Social security in the United States in the postwar period, by Smith Simpson, pp. 218-235; Problems of education after the war, by Walter M. Kotschnig, pp. 236-250; Intellectual cooperation, by Edith E. Ware, pp. 251-253; The United States in the transition to a new world order, by Esther Caukin Brunauer, pp. 254-263; Political conditions of the period of transition, by Quincy Wright, pp. 264-279.

Davies, P. W. Post-war reconstruction. Milling 98(13): 130. Mar. 28, 1942.  
298.8 M622

The first of a series of articles. This one suggests that money subscribed by the community to help in the war effort would go to the individual or firms' credit, as savings to be spent in post-war years, but no interest would be paid on it.

Elliot, William. Farming in the post-war world. An adjustment is needed between the interests of agriculture, industry and commerce to ensure fair treatment for the primary producer. Possibilities of leasehold tenure of land in South Africa. Farmers Weekly [Bloemfontein] 62: 1600-1601. Mar. 11, 1942.  
24 F225

[Foldiak, Frederic] A new world currency. Rev. River Plate 92(2621): 12, 14.



Mar. 6, 1942. 286.8 R32

Summary of articles appearing in La Prensa, advocating "the establishment of a new unit, a dollar-pound, or some such unit, which, backed by British and American gold holdings, will have acceptance, and a stabilised value, throughout the world, and to which all internal monetary systems will have a relative value."

Gregory, Sir Richard. Science and international politics. Nature 149(3775): 261-263. Mar. 7, 1942. 472 N21

Address before the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

"What exists in the world, and what uses can be made of it, are discovered by scientific inquiry and its application. What action is taken upon the knowledge or power thus gained depends upon communities and their governments... Before any worthy world order can be established, the fundamental rights of men and communities must be defined and acknowledged by the democracies which promote it. The Anglo-American [Atlantic] Charter represents the beginning of the infusion of this spirit into the working of world affairs."

H., F.A. A neglected prospect of post-war problems. Com. Opinion [South Africa] 19(228): 211-212. Jan. 1942. 287 C73

"Where internal trade is controlled either by the government or by groups of producers and traders, competition from other countries will also be strictly limited. Thus the first problem after the war must be the form of industrial and commercial organization; and the question of foreign trade can be treated only as subsidiary to it."

Hu Shih. Peace has to be enforced. Asia 42(5, sec. 1): 263-266. May 1942. 286.8 Am31

"Probably the most efficient and economical use of force in human society is to socialize and internationalize it--to place overwhelming force behind the maintenance of international peace and order."

Jones, O. E. America's outlook. Cotton and Cotton Oil Press 43(8): 5, 8, 15-17, 20-22. Apr. 11, 1942. 304.8 C822

After the war, international collaboration will be needed in feeding and clothing the people of war ravaged areas, in money credit, exchange rates and currency control, and in developing foreign countries without exploitation.

Kingsley, J. Donald, and Petegorsky, David W. Strategy for democracy. 342 pp. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1942. 280 K61

"There is a sense in which this book is one of the by-products of the Antioch Conference on Progressive Action and Post-War Reconstruction, held in Yellow Springs last June, under the joint auspices of The Antioch Review and Antioch College." It includes a chapter "Toward a Planned Economy," by Mordecai Ezekiel.

Luccock, Halford E., and others. Winning the peace. Christian Cent. 59(14): 467-468. Apr. 8, 1942.

This statement, drawn up by several members of the Yale faculty, considers pending peace proposals and suggests steps that need to be taken for world peace. "The only hope for our world lies in an impartial system of collective security, that is, some kind of federal authority with delegated jurisdiction over member states. This body must assume the burden of policing the world after disarming all nation states, of assuring all nations a free and equal access to markets and raw materials, of securing the freedom of the seas, of internationalizing such important highways of communication as the Suez and

Panama canals, of upholding the principle of racial equality, of guaranteeing minorities the protection of their cultural rights, and of taking steps toward the eventual elimination of barriers to the free movement of goods and peoples across existing boundaries."

Osborne, Ernest G. Education's task in a world at war. Teachers Col. Rec. 43 (7): 538-547. Apr. 1942. 276.8 C72

Community-centered education, home-school cooperation, and democratic practices within the school should be developed through such activities as the checking of soil erosion, making surveys of stream pollution, cooperating with civil defense officials in "airplane spotting," or in fire control, growing and canning food, salvaging materials, renovating clothing, etc.

South Africa. Industrial and agricultural requirements commission. Radical changes recommended to our farming system. Farmers Weekly [Bloemfontein] 62: 1615. Mar. 11, 1942. 24 F225

The Commission says that grain must be auxiliary to animal husbandry and proposes transfer of excess rural population.

Spiegel, Henry William. The economics of total war. 410 pp. N. Y., D. Appleton-Century co., 1942. 280 Sp4

Contents: (1) Economic causes of war. (2) The nature of total war. (3) Man-power requirements for total war. (4) The war effort in real terms. (5) The price system under the impact of war. (6) Labor problems in wartime. (7) War-time control of production and consumption. (8) The supply of strategic materials. (9) Foodstuffs in the military economy. (10) International economic relations in wartime. (11) How to pay for the war. (12) The aftermath of the war. Bibliography, pp. 359-389.

Straight, Michael. The future of the United nations. New Repub. 106(17): 561-563. Apr. 27, 1942. 280.8 N

The United Nations need a council to handle problems of the war and of the peace to follow.

To aid reconstruction, Europe's co-operatives. West. Farm Leader [Calgary] 7(7): 1. Apr. 4, 1942. 280.28 W52

Dr. J. P. Warbasse is chairman of an international committee set up to assist in the reconstruction of co-operatives in Europe after the war and to encourage co-operative methods in postwar reconstruction.

Wiener, Ferdinand J. Reconstruction of world society. Christian Farmer 2(5): 1 Apr. 1942. 6 C46

"We must use the cooperative system, studiously plan and carry out the principles of decentralization of economic and political power, which is only dictatorship, regardless of the race or nationality of the person or persons who wield it."

#### Government Policy and Program

Agriculture does its job. Sat. Evening Post 214(43): 18. Apr. 25, 1942. 110 S  
Editorial on the organization of agriculture to produce food for freedom.

McMillon, Wheeler. All of us. Industry, agriculture, armed forces. Farm Jour. and Farmer's Wife 66(5): 4, 6, 8. May 1942. 6 F2212

"This May number of Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife is an effort to display

freedom at work in the war to preserve freedom." Agriculture's goals are included. (p. 54).

Myer, Dillon S. War production and conservation. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 26(4): 1-3. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7Ag  
Conservation methods will help in meeting the goals.

Russell, Sir John. Agriculture after the war. Nature 149(3766): 12-14. Jan. 3, 1942. 472 N21

Great Britain needs a national policy for agriculture. It should be decided whether the former system be continued or whether a more intensive system should be adopted. The relation of science to agriculture also needs study.

Russell, Sir John. More & better home production. Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist & Market Gard. 93(2413): 201-202. Mar. 12, 1942. 80 F941

From a paper on "Post-War Agriculture in Great Britain," read before the Royal Society of Arts, on February 18.

Those plans for British agriculture assume that 50 percent of the value of food consumed will be raised in Britain and that the standard of nutrition will be improved.

Sutherland, Halliday. Sir Earle Page's Empire food policy. Dairy Farmer [Ipswich] 15(4): 9. Apr. 1942. 44.8 D1414

Food reserves should be established to be distributed to those who need them after the war.

U. S. Department of agriculture. Financing production of food for freedom. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 488, 8 pp. Washington, D. C., Apr. 1942. 1 Ag84M

U. S. Rural electrification administration. Streamlined for war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Rural Electrification Admin. Rural Electrification News 7(8): 7-9. Apr. 1942. 173.2 R88Ru

The work of the Administration.

U. S. War production board. Rotenone. Conservation order M-133. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2789-2790. Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Vitamin A. General limitation order no. L-40, as amended April 10, 1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2785-2796. Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

#### Food Needs

DeBaun, Roger. Food in a world at war. N. J. Agr. 24(2): 1-2. Apr. 1942. 275.28 N46

The importance of food and what the colleges can do to help increase its production are discussed.

Erdman, H. E. Factors in the current expansion of the demand for food. Jour. Mktg. 6(4, pt. 2): 22-28. Apr. 1942. 280.38 J82

Increased cost of living, curtailed supplies of some goods, taxes and "forced" savings are factors which make it difficult to predict the demand for food.

Food: potent weapon of allies. Country-by-country survey of situation in warring

nations. U. S. News 12(17): 16. Apr. 24, 1942. 280.8 Un33A  
Both Allied and Axis armies have enough food for this year.

Royal society of medicine. Section for the study of disease in children. Discussion on the effects of war-time rationing on child health. Roy. Soc. Med. Proc. 35(4): 273-278. Feb. 1942. 448.9 R814

Vegetarians and rationing. Veg. Messenger and Health Rev. (ser. 8) 39(3): 45-47. Mar. 1942. 389.8 V522

In Great Britain, the ration for vegetarians is 8 ozs. of fats and 12 ozs. of cheese per person.

### Labor

Children and the wartime crops. Soc. Serv. Rev. 16(1): 112-114. Mar. 1942. 280.8 S01

Young people called upon to help in harvesting the crops should have their opportunities for education and their health safeguarded.

Eastman, E. R. Join the farm front. Trained farm help should be deferred. Amer. Agr. 139(9): 1, 12. Apr. 25, 1942. 6 Am3

Economic implications of Japanese evacuation. Fed. Reserve Bank. San Francisco, Monthly Rev. Apr. 1, 1942, pp. 17-18. 284.8 F31S

Of all Japanese gainful workers in 1940, 45 per cent were engaged in agriculture. In recent years they have farmed about one-third of the total truck crop acreage.

Evacuation speeded. Normal spring vegetable planting schedules being maintained in most sections of California. West. Grower and Shipper 13(5): 7-8, 16. Apr. 1942. 280.38 W52

Japanese are expected to be housed in communities within four or five weeks.

Japanese evacuation preparations in the Mid-Columbia area. N. Y. Packer 38(18): 19. Apr. 11, 1942. 286.8 N483

In the Mid-Columbia section of Oregon and Washington, the Japanese grow a substantial portion of the asparagus tonnage. "It has been found that the Japanese ranchers have their tracts in good condition. They say they are prepared to keep cuttings up to the minute, even until their evacuation."

Utah war board discusses labor situation--canning crops and beets. Utah Farmer 61(16): 10. Apr. 10, 1942. 6 D45

Suggestions for obtaining labor to harvest crops were: arrange to have upper classes in schools dismissed; hire Japanese labor; see if defense industries or army officers will furlough men; induce business and professional men to help for a short time.

### Machinery

Bridging the gap between scrap and Jap. Impl. & Tractor 57(8): 14-15, 62. Apr. 11, 1942. 58.8 W41

"Conservative scrap dealers estimate that the average modern farm of 160 acres has on it a ton of scrap iron and steel that is wasting away unless it is re-refined into usable steel." In Lawrence, Kansas, 140,000 lbs. of scrap iron were collected in one day.



Farm equipment quotas revised. Farm Mach. and Equip. Apr. 1942, pp. 5-7. 58.8 F225

The quota is given for each machine.

McGuinness, Donald. Farm fence goes to war. Successful Farming 40(5): 18, 59-60. May 1942. 6 S12

Barbed wire, woven wire and wire netting are used by the army.

Middleton, Lewis L. What scrap iron is worth to the owner is secondary to its use in the national defense. N. Mex. Stockman 7(4): 16-17. Apr. 1942. 49 N462

Prices and uses for which the scrap is needed are given.

OPA puts ceiling on farm equipment retail prices, all dealers must conform to the law. East. Dealer 36(2): 6. Apr. 1942. 58.8 Ea7

U. S. War production board. Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor. Amendment no. 2 to limitation order L-26. [U. S.] Matl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2787. Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

Wheeler, T. L., jr. Food will win the war...if! Country Life 81(6): 21-22, 66. Apr. 1942. 80 C832

Production goals will be reached if farmers are provided with sufficient labor-saving machinery and modern, efficient buildings. Prefabricated steel buildings are suggested.

### Fats and Oils

Herrmann, Omer W. Soybeans for oil in 1942. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 26(4): 15-18. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7Ag

Increased production is expected and increased crushing capacity is needed. Use of copra, flaxseed or cottonseed oil mills is suggested. A report that mills are now idle because the 1941 crop is being held for higher prices is noted.

McIlroy, G. G. Soybeans in war and defense. Grain & Feed Jours. Consolidated 88(7): 284. Apr. 8, 1942. 298.8 G762

"Our Department of Agriculture and Office of Production Management, by changing the attitude of the Triple A toward the soybean and by guaranteeing a liberal price for the 1942 crop, have already provided available acreage."

### Prices

Backman, Jules. Wartime price control in the United States, 1940-1942. Pub. Aff. [Canada] 5(3): 134-138. Spring 1942.

A comparison of price rises in the first 27 months of World War I and II shows that farm products made the smallest relative increase in I and the largest in II.

Battle against inflation: controls in the making. U. S. News 12(17): 17-18. Apr. 24, 1942. 280.8 Un33A

The effect of the probable price-control program on taxpayers, workers, employers, farmers, etc. is summarized.

Jesness, O. B. The farmer and inflation. Minn. Univ. School of Business. Financ.

and Investment Rev. 10(7): 1-4. Mar. 1942.

As an individual the farmer can do little or nothing to prevent inflation or the subsequent depression from occurring. He can, however, manage his affairs so as to protect himself from some of the consequences of inflation if one occurs. Government controls may be set up through price-fixing accompanied by rationing and through taxation and the sale of bonds.

Lingham, Fred J. How millfeed price control worked in World War I. Foodstuffs 14(15): 13. Apr. 11, 1942. 286.81 F332

In World War I the price of millfeed was fixed at a lower price than corn. In consequence it was hoarded and a shortage resulted. When the price ceiling was removed a surplus developed in the areas which had reported shortages the previous week.

McClure, S. W. Whose ceiling is it? Natl. Wool Grower 32(4): 8. Apr. 1942. 45.8 N21N

Growers should receive the full ceiling price. It is not possible now.

Paarlberg, Donald. Wartime price control in Canada. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Farm Econ. no. 129, pp. 3260-3261. Mar. 1942. 280.8 C812

Difficulties noted are: rising price of imported goods; the fact that prices of certain commodities were not in equilibrium during the base period; and the threat that price control may inhibit expansion of production.

Waite, Warren C. Wartime price developments. Minn. Univ. Farm Business Notes no. 231, pp. 1-2. Mar. 1942. 275.29 M663

"By January, 1942, the 29th month of the war, the general level of wholesale prices had risen about 28 per cent, farm prices for the United States as a whole by about 70 per cent, Minnesota farm prices by nearly 90 per cent, the cost of things bought by farmers by 23 per cent, and the cost of living of city wage earners by about 10 per cent." It is improbable that ceilings will be established on the important farm products for some time.

Working, E. J. Some problems in the control of food prices. Jour. Mkting. 6(4, pt. 2): 29-36. Apr. 1942. 280.38 J82

"Food price control is likely to be an essential and very important part of our wartime economy. However, we should avoid, so far as possible, the type of food price control which involves fixing of retail prices, and the attendant effort and annoyance of various forms of direct consumer rationing. This can largely be avoided (1) through control of consumer demand by appropriate measures of treasury finance, which will prevent inflation and (2) by providing for an abundant volume of agricultural production, partly through production goals, and partly through a type of wholesale price control designed to guide agricultural production."

### Fruits and Vegetables

Kling, William. Tomatoes for war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 26(4): 14-15. Apr. 1942. 1 Ec7Ag

For canning 620,000 acres are needed and for fresh tomatoes, 300,000 acres.

Korbly, Charles A. Florida citrus industry's place in national defense. Citrus Grower 4(6): 2. Apr. 3, 1942. 80 C496

Labor and machinery used by the citrus industry are idle part of the year. A survey should be made to see how it can best be used in the war effort.

War to emphasize use of dried fruits. Shortage of tin will tend to influence dehydration. Pa. Meat Dealer 16(4): 12. Apr. 1942. 286.85 P38

### Livestock and Meat

Bland, V. S. Hurdled flocks in war-time. Estate Mag. 42(3): 99-101. Mar. 1942. 10 Es8

Notes on the management of hurdled sheep.

Edwards, Francis R. Percherons in the all-out war. Percheron News 4(2): 24-25. Apr. 1942. 42.8 P412

Horses are proving more useful in this war than in World War I. The cavalry prefers a breed combining Thoroughbred and Percheron blood.

Goddard, S. A. Dressed beef ceiling price federal boner. Weekly Market News and Modern Farmer 20(14 i.e. 15): 1, 2. Apr. 16, 1942. 286.81 G762A

The price ceiling order by the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board came at a time when cheap cattle coming on the market were of the grass fed class. Grain-fed cattle are more costly to raise. Supplies reaching market are scarce.

Horse power for defense. Percheron News 4(2): 9-15. Apr. 1942. 42.8 P412

Five letters from farmers who find horses a better investment than tractors.

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 5 to temporary maximum price regulation no. 8--dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(68): 2682-2683. Apr. 8, 1942. 169 F31

War plans. Primary Prod. [Sydney] 19(8): 1, 6. Feb. 20, 1942. 23 P93

The Australian government has decided not to evacuate cattle from the coast at present because of drought conditions inland and the necessity for maintaining dairy production for civil and military needs.

### Sugar

Lamborn, Ody H. Sugar and the world war...The problem of transportation. So. African Sugar Jour. 26(1): 9, 11. Jan. 1942. 65.8 So8

The world supply of sugar is ample. Since transportation is limited, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States are likely to depend on the Caribbean area for their supplies of sugar. Russia may be able to obtain supplies from the Philippines to replace those from her sugar beet area now controlled by the Germans.

Sugar rationing in two world wars. Canad. Grocer 56(8): 36-37. Apr. 15, 1942. 286.83 C162

Experiences in Canada.

U. S. Office of price administration. Order no. 1 under revised price schedule no. 60--direct-consumption sugars. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2793-2794. Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

[U. S. Office of price administration] Rationing. OPA sends forms for sugar registration, April 28-29, of wholesalers, retailers, institutional and industrial users. U. S. Off. Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(16): 8-9. Apr. 21, 1942. 173.3 C83D

U. S. War production board. Direct-consumption sugar. Amendment no. 1 to supplementary order no. M-55-d. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2787 Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

Miscellaneous

Arkansas University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Adjusting farm living to the impact of war. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Leaflet 29, 6 pp. [Fayetteville, 1942] 275.29 Ar4Le

The farm family income will probably be larger but more of it will go for taxes and defense bonds, etc. Cost of clothing will be higher.

"Food for freedom" planning. U. S. Off. Ed. Ed. for Victory 1(4): 19. Apr. 15, 1942. 156.3 Ed83

"The schools can contribute to this program by finding the facts and calling attention to the status of home production activities in their communities."

Lauterbach, Albert T., Kann, Robert A., and Hubbard, Deborah A. Modern war-- its economic and social aspects. A bibliography. 51 pp., processed. Princeton, N. J., Institute for advanced study, [1941] 241.3 L37

Many granges aid in national war effort. Oreg. Grange Bul. 41(22): 1, 3. Apr. 20, 1942. 6 Or3

"More than 90 per cent are cooperating in the Victory Gardens program and better than 80 per cent have purchased War Bonds."

Must insure for 'scorched earth', war damage plan. Land [Sydney] no. 1576, p. 1. Feb. 27, 1942. 23 L22

Newman, Ellen. Day by day I hear what rural folks say about the war. Farm Impl. News 63(8): 20-21. Apr. 16, 1942. 58.8 F22

Reports of individual farmers' plans to increase production and help win the war.

[U. S. Food and drug administration] War-time rumors of food poisoning. Assoc. Food & Drug Off. U. S. Quart. Bul. 6(2): 31-32. Apr. 1942. 389.9 As7Q

"The possibility of commercial foods being poisoned by enemy agents is so remote that it need alarm no one. An enemy agent willing to take the risk can do much more harm by other more effective methods."

U. S. War production board. Canned foods. Amendment no. 1 to supplementary order M-86-a. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2788. Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

Specifications for boxes for canned foods.

Why good farm land is taken for tanks. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(10): 19. Mar. 6, 1942. 10 F2226

The British War Office explains that when land is taken for tank training grounds it is because there is no suitable land in the neighborhood that would be less productive.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

Official Business  
Printed Matter

T L SMITH  
PERSONNEL OFFICE  
RM 104 ADMIN BLDG  
U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE  
AID-MESS      WASHINGTON D C

Vol. I

May 8, 1942

No. 30

Planning--War and Postwar

Adair, William. War costs and post-war planning. Farming News and North Brit. Agr. 94(6): 6. Jan 30, 1942. 10 N82

Great Britain is spending more than in the last war but the interest rate is less. Plans should be made for economic security for farmers after the war.

Butler, I. A. Post-war rural reconstruction. N. S. Wales Agr. Bur. Rec.(n.s.) 7(7): 69-70. Feb. 18, 1942. 23 N474

A more stable agriculture in Australia might result from world agreements and cutting costs of production after the war. Men from the forces should not be settled on the land unless there is good prospect of disposing of the additional products.

Cerf, Walter. Philosophy and this war. Phil. of Sci. 9(2): 166-182. Apr. 1942. 470 P54

"Both science and democracy move within the same ultimate horizon. Science rationalizes the given. Democracy is based upon the belief that man is rational. Because man is rational, he is endowed with a dignity which no other being has. Because he has this dignity each man is equal to any other man. Because he is rational each man can rule himself, i.e. he is free. Because he is free, he can accept the laws of others as if they were given by himself to himself. Because he is free, he does not accept any laws which he could not have given to himself. He trusts that his fellow men will accept the same rules in the same spirit as he does himself. This trust is the life blood of democracy... At the basis of democracy does not stand the theoretical truth that man is free and intelligent, but the practical truth that man ought to be free and intelligent. Democracy is the implement through which this goal can be achieved, not the expression of its actual achievement. Democracy is true to itself when, and only when, it prevents all other basic decisions from thwarting its own way."

Corrie, Frank Ewart. Agriculture after the war. Fort. Feed. Stuffs and Farm Supplies Jour. 28(1): 79, 81-82. Apr. 1, 1942. 57.8 F413

Summary of a symposium on Scottish agriculture. The need for control or planning was agreed upon.

Jacks, G. V. Post-war agricultural reconstruction. Nature 149(3779): 372-373 Apr. 4, 1942. 472 N21

Report of a conference held in London, March 20-21 on problems of post-war reconstruction in Europe. Representatives of most of the occupied countries attended. All agreed that the best hopes for the future lie in the development of smallscale peasant farming concentrating primarily on livestock, fruit and vegetable production.

Leadership in world reconstruction. Nature [London] 149(3778): 337-340. Mar. 28, 1942. 472 M21

Editorial comment on recent publications which consider England's place in postwar planning. "Since the only enduring leadership is leadership by example, part of our effort for victory should consist not only in framing a vision of a world more acceptable to ourselves and to the people of Europe, but also in giving an earnest of our faith by beginning its application here and now."

League of nations association, inc. The whole round world. 30 pp. New York, [1942] 280 L476

Prepared for students of junior high school age. The pamphlet aims to set forth in simple language the fact that some form of international government is an inescapable need of our modern world.

Spencer, Lyle M. Employment opportunities after the war. Occupations 20(8): 572-575. May 1942. 275.8 V855

There may be new jobs in soil conservation, flood control, reforestation, irrigation, range improvement, new recreational developments, improved public schools, hospitals, sanitation, electric power, and improving rural housing standards.

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Post-war plans. No. 3. Agricultural-industrial relations. 10 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., Apr. 1942]

The relation of farm prosperity and city income is illustrated by charts.

Wigglesworth, Alfred. The world at war--planning for peace. Irish and International. Fibres and Fabrics Jour. 8(1): 6-7. Jan. 1942. 304.8 Ir42

The author recommends a recent pamphlet entitled "A Twentieth Century Economic System" published anonymously by William Lea & Co., Ltd. as pointing the way to a remedy of the faults that have hampered trade and kept low the standard of living of all the races. He suggests that "we reduce our economic problem to the simple formula of producing for consumption and consuming to give life and not forge lethal instruments for the destruction of life."

#### Government Policy and Program

Scorched earth. Primary Prod. [Sydney] 19(9): 1. Feb. 27, 1942. 23 P93

New South Wales has set up a committee to plan for evacuation of livestock and for a policy of destruction.

Sullivan, Lawrence. "Plans" may deny us food. Nation's Business 30(5): 25-26, 84, 86. May 1942. 286.8 M212

"Today 23 different government agencies are exercising conflicting authority in the field of food supply."

U. S. Agricultural conservation and adjustment administration. ACAA in brief. 6 pp., processed. Washington, April 1942. (A-55-42)

The reorganization for wartime efficiency of the conservation and adjustment work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is described.

War damage act, 1941. Farming News and North Brit. Agr. 94(6): 10. Jan. 30, 1942. 10 N82

"The War Damage Act was not intended to be regarded as a form of insurance against war risks, but rather as a means of levying from owners and occupiers

throughout the country a contribution towards the cost of making good the damage caused in the United Kingdom through enemy action... Farmers who neglect to take out a policy under the terms of the Act are liable to a penalty up to £100."

War damage insurance plan. Primary Prod. [Sydney] 19(11): 1. Mar. 13, 1942. 23 P93

The Australian War Damage Scheme is partly voluntary and partly compulsory. Insurance of all buildings, including farm buildings, is compulsory. Insurance of livestock is voluntary.

### Labor

Adair, William. Doubled in six years, war makes pace in Scottish farm wages. Farming News and North Brit. Agr. 94(4): 6. Jan. 16, 1942. 10 N82

Agricultural labor and defense. Utah Farmer 61(17): 6. Apr. 25, 1942. 6 D45  
"It will require a deep seated understanding and a high degree of loyalty on the part of farm people and especially young men to remain on the farm when defense industries offer high monetary rewards and military service offers opportunities for heroic service."

Corson, John J. Youth in the food for victory program. Amer. Observer 11(22): 8. Feb. 16, 1942.

In New York State "harvest vacations" were authorized in schools located in areas where labor shortages were acute.

The Goodhue plan. Com. West 83(9): 7. Feb. 28, 1942. 286.8 C733

Editorial noting that the plan adopted in Goodhue County, Minnesota, during World War I by means of which townspeople went into the fields and helped farmers plant and harvest crops, has gone to work again and is taking on a national aspect. It has also developed into a practical means of evaluating the labor needs of farmers in the Goodhue communities and of supplying these needs systematically insofar as possible by finding hired help for them.

Hannam, H. H. "Food is a munition of war." Butter-Fat 20(1): 2-3. Apr. 1942. 44.8 B98

Address at the convention in Ottawa of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Canada is facing a farm labor shortage.

Harvest handicap. Business Week no. 661, pp. 56, 58, 60. May 2, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

High goals for farm products intensify the problem of harvest labor.

Jobs in which women beat men. Farmer & Stock-Breeder [London] 56(2730): 185. Feb. 3, 1942. 10 F228

A table shows the estimated work output of women on specified farm jobs as related to that of men.

New methods save labor in haying...to meet wartime livestock demands. Capper's Farmer 53(5): 8-9. May 1942. 6 M693

Soldiers on the land. Farmer & Stock-Breeder [London] 56(2729): 137. Jan. 27, 1942. 10 F228



In England "key workers on the land may be granted agricultural leave up to a total of 28 days annually, but the leave may be taken in one or more periods, subject to military requirements and the recommendations of the War Agricultural Committees."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Enlist in the vacation corps. 6 pp., processed.  
[Washington, 1942]

The vacation corps will work on farms.

Victory vacations. San Franciscans sponsor a plan for relief of farm labor shortage by recruiting city folk for duty in harvest fields. Business Week no. 660, pp. 75-76. Apr. 25, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

WPA workers to be made available for farm labor. Prod. Packer 19(18): 1. Apr. 25, 1942. 286.86 P94

West Virginia will use WPA labor and older high school students in rush times on the farm.

### Land Planning

"Agricola." Wartime threat to agriculture. Farmer's Weekly [Bloemfontein] 62: 1558. Mar. 4, 1942. 24 F225  
Warning against increasing investment in high-priced land in South Africa.

Central landowners' association. [Memorandum to the] Committee on land utilization in rural areas. Cent. Landowners' Assoc. [London] Jour. 23(1): 12-17. Mar. 1942. 282.9 C33J

The memorandum makes suggestions as to "the conditions which should govern building and other constructional development in county areas consistently with the maintenance of agriculture, and in particular the factors affecting the location of industry, having regard to economic operation, part-time and seasonal employment, the well-being of rural communities, and the preservation of rural amenities,"

### Machinery

Agricultural engineering progress in wartime. Impl. and Mach. Rev. [Essex, England] 67(803): 965. Mar. 1, 1942. 58.8 Im72

In England agricultural engineers have been so busy turning out standard equipment that they have had no time to experiment with new implements.

The case for post-war planning. Impl. and Mach. Rev. [Essex, England] 67(801): 782-783. Jan. 1, 1942. 58.8 Im72

Planning for the disposal of farm machinery that will not be needed in Great Britain after the war.

Hine, H. J. Making the farm lorry last longer. Farmer & Stock-Breeder [London] 56(2736): 427. Mar. 17, 1942. 10 F228

Methods of keeping motor trucks in order so that they will last longer.

Hine, H. J. Making tractor tyres last longer. Farmer & Stock-Breeder [London] 56(2730): 176. Feb. 3, 1942. 10 F228

Madeley, S. T. How the war has influenced agricultural engineering inventiveness. Impl. and Mach. Rev. [Essex, England] 67(801): 787-788. Jan. 1, 1942. 58.8 Im72

Changes in British patent legislation are noted.

### Production Problems

Johnson, Sherman E. What is expected of agriculture during the war emergency. Edison Elect. Inst. Bul. 10(4): 121-123. Apr. 1942. 335.8 Ed4

An address before the General Power Conference, EEI, Chicago, March 24-26, 1942.

Farmers are working to attain production goals in spite of shortages of labor and new machinery.

Schaub, I. O. Four big jobs for "victory farming." Prog. Farmer (Car.-Va. ed. 57(5): 9. May 1942. 6 P945

The four jobs are: Plant more soybeans; grow more hay, silage, and other feed crops; grow more nitrogen for use in 1943; get ready for boll weevil ahead of time.

Swiger, Rachel Howe, and Tasuber, Conrad. They too--produce for victory. Summarized from annual reports of twenty Farm security administration farm and home supervisors. 56 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics and Farm security administration, Mar. 1942.

Reports of families which have increased production through improved practices.

Turnbull, James. Drainage and the food for freedom program. U. S. Dept. Agr. Soil Conserv. Serv. Soil Conserv. 7(11): 265-266. May 1942.

At least 31,000,000 acres of land would yield more if properly drained.

### War's Effects

Cecil, W. J. War and the farmer. Calif. Fruit News 105(2805): 4-5. Apr. 11, 1942. 80 C12

The outlook is for higher prices; reduced export for cotton, wheat, tobacco and most fruits; increased production of livestock, dried fruits, vegetables and oil-producing crops; shortage of machinery; and shortage of labor. In the postwar period a new wave of economic nationalism may be expected.

Dipman, Carl W. How war affects the food trade. Prog. Grocer 21(4): 34-36+. Apr. 1942. 286.83 P942

Problems and what the government is doing about them are noted.

McPhail, M. C. Farmers are caught in the draft. Farmer's Advocate and Home Mag. 77(3180): 196. Apr. 9, 1942. 7 F22

The record of Canada's farm production for Great Britain last year and the increased needs for this year are given.

Short, C. M. How war has changed our Canadian economy. Canad. Business 15(4): 22-23, 120. Apr. 1942. 287 C162

A table shows that in Canada the net value of agricultural production is declining relative to total production, while manufactures are increasing.

Stevens, Sir Bertram. War brings closer Indo-Australian economic relations. Adelaide Com. 4(8): 19-22. Feb. 1942. 287 Ad3

Tables show increased trade in agricultural and other products between India and Australia.

Beverages

- U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to revised price schedule no. 50--green coffee. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(77): 2945. Apr. 21, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. War production board. Coffee. Conservation order no. M-135 [and M-135-a]. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(83): 3114-3115. Apr. 29, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. War production board. Tea. Amendment no. 1 to conservation order M-111. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2786. Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

Dairy and Poultry

- Government raises butter prices. Stabilizes milk powder and cheese to offset declines in evaporated milk. Dairymen's Price Rptr. 26(4): 1, 15. Apr. 1942. 280.28 D14
- Heat-resistant butter developed by army. Sci. News Letter 41(17): 264. Apr. 25, 1942. 470 Sci24
- This "Carter spread" consists of dairy butter fortified with hydrogenated cotton-seed oil flakes to raise its melting point.
- If we are invaded. Points for milk producers to remember. Home Farmer [London] 9(3): 7. Mar. 1942. 280.344 H75
- Milk producers in England are advised to send milk to the present buyer as long as possible. If the area should be cut off, instructions from the local voluntary Food Officer may be expected.
- Maine. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Maine dairymen and national defense. Maine Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 148, 6 pp. Orono, Nov. 1941. 275.29 M281C
- Maine. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Maine poultrymen and national defense. Maine Agr. Col. Ext. Cir. 149, 6 pp. Orono, Nov. 1941. 275.29 M281C
- Pacific losses make farm folk liable to fines. Butter-Fat 20(1): 5. Apr. 1942. 44.8 B98
- Because of curtailed supplies of tin in Canada it is now illegal for anyone to retain a can belonging to any dairy manufacturer unless in regular use for the shipping of milk or cream.
- Parkhurst, Raymond T. Northeastern poultrymen and national defense. Northeast. Poultryman 34(4): 5-6. Apr. 1942. 47.8 M44
- Some of their problems and how they can be met.
- Returns for butter and cheese. Increases to producers announced by [Australian] prices commissioner. Primary Prod. [Sydney] 19(10): 1. Mar. 6, 1942. 23 P93
- Wylie, C. E. The dairy industry in the national emergency. South. Dairy Prod. Jour. 31(4): 9, 12-13. Apr. 1942. 44.8 So83
- Suggestions for increasing milk production.

### Fats and Oils

Greaves, Gordon. Mr. Peanut goes to war. New Mexico 20(5): 16-17, 32. May 1942. 288.8 M46

McPherson, W. W., Sayre, C. R., and Greene, R. E. L. Producing peanuts for the nation's war needs. (Eastern North Carolina). 12 pp., processed. Raleigh, N. C. Agr. expt. sta., Feb. 1942. 281.377 M24

Murphy, Walter J. The American balance sheet in oils and fats. Chem. Indus. 50(4, pt. 1): 476-485. Apr. 1942. 381 C426  
Uses, and animal and vegetable sources, are discussed in this, the first of three articles.

### Fibers

Jones, J. M. Ceiling prices on wool tops, yarns and pulled wools. Natl. Wool Grower 32(4): 5-6. Apr. 1942. 45.8 N21N

The announcement by the Office of Price Administration, effective March 27, 1942, is summarized.

Post-war wool problems. Wool Rev. no. 251, p. 8. Mar. 1942. 45.8 W386

"The British Government are to purchase the Australian wool clip for the duration of the war and one clip thereafter at a flat rate... In view of the success of this scheme, it would be desirable to establish a minimum price for wool sold by the grower to the user after the war."

Storage and appraisement of wool under war conditions. Country Life; Stock & Sta. Jour. [Sydney] 53(34): 1. Feb. 20, 1942. 286.85 Sy2

A conference of wool growers and dealers in Melbourne, Australia, February 11, recommended that the Central Wool committee be authorized to notify appraisement centers of an actual threatened or impending dislocation through enemy action and then to instruct the brokers immediately to inform their clients that they should withhold their wool until further notice.

U. S. War production board. Agave fiber. Amendment no. 3 to general preference order no. M-84. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2788-2789. Apr. 14 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Agave fiber. Amendment no. 4 to general preference order no. M-84. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(77): 2940. Apr. 21, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Agave fiber. Amendment no. 5 to general preference order no. M-84. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(79): 2995. Apr. 23, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Jute and jute products. Amendment no. 1 to general conservation order M-70. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(75): 2867. Apr. 17, 1942. 169 F31

Wool board to control Canadian supply. Canad. Textile Jour. 59(7): 25-26. Mar. 1942. 304.8 C16

Canadian Wool Board Ltd., formed by government Order in-Council, is to take over the domestic wool clip, to control imports of raw materials and



manufactured goods, and to establish supply for military and civilian trade demands."

### Gardens

Consumers union. Gardens for victory. Consumers Union Rpts. 7(4): 94-98. Apr. 1942. 280.8 C764

"Gardens for victory" contest sponsored by the Grand Forks herald and the Park board, Grand Forks, N. Dak. Parks & Recreation 25(8): 312-313. Apr. 1942. 98.8 P23

Illinois. College of agriculture. Extension service in agriculture and home economics. The victory garden. How much to plant, store, and preserve. 4 pp. [Urbana, 1942] 275.29 II62Phe

Krauss, F. G. Your victory garden. Hawaii Farm and Home 5(3): 5-10. Mar. 1942. 25 H3191

A list of varieties of commercial vegetables most successfully and popularly grown in Hawaii is included.

Minnesota. University. Agricultural extension service. Garden for victory. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Pam. 91, 6 pp. University Farm, St. Paul, Feb. 1942. 275.29 M66P

Morrison, Gordon. Vegetables for "victory" freezing. Quick Frozen Foods 4(9): 19-20, 27. Apr. 1942. 389.8 Q4

"Victory gardens for quick-freezing and locker storage should include garden peas, lima beans, sweet corn, snap beans, carrots, asparagus, sprouting broccoli, brussels sprouts, spinach and squash because these are best adapted for quick-freezing."

### Grain, Hay, Seed, and Feed

Egypt's cereal shortage not due to army buying. Northwest. Miller 210(3): 30. Apr. 15, 1942. 298.8 N81

British forces in 1941 bought in Egypt 24,235 tons of wheat and wheat flour, and 7,805 tons of corn and corn flour. The harvest was smaller than normal.

Miller, Richard E. Elevator men enlist in forging nation's vital war food weapon. Northwest. Miller 210(3): 22-23. Apr. 15, 1942. 298.8 N81

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents pledges itself to do the best it can to store the large stocks of grain and to protect it against sabotage and bombing.

North of Scotland agricultural college. Craibstone experimental farm. Wartime grass seed mixtures. Scot. Farmer 50(2570): 471. Apr. 4, 1942. 10 Sco8  
Varieties are suggested for short-term pastures.

Wheat dethroned as war alters western Canadian farm picture. Feedstuffs 14(17): 13. Apr. 25, 1942. 286.81 F322  
Other grains and livestock will take its place.

Wickard, Claude R. Wheat farming in wartime. 10 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.  
Address before a meeting of farmers at Enid, Oklahoma, April 28, 1942.

We have an all-time record carryover--about 630 million bushels--and prospects of a new crop of 800 million bushels. It is the patriotic duty of every farmer to store as much of his wheat on his own farm as he possible can. Lower prices for wheat used for feed and for alcohol than for wheat used for flour are suggested.

#### Livestock and Meat

Duppstadt, C. W. Horsepower in battle for food. Pa. Farmer 126(9): 284. Apr. 25, 1942. 6 P383

Suggests that neighbors cooperate and hitch their horses in teams so that one man could put out the crops while the other did the other jobs. Various hitches are illustrated.

Fraser, W. O. More pork for America and our allies. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, Agricultural marketing service, 1942. Address, Wisconsin Farm and Home Week Program, Madison, Wisconsin, February 3, 1942.

The goal is 83 million hogs for slaughter in 1942. The government has announced that it would maintain prices at about \$9.00 until June 30, 1943. More lard is also needed.

Peterson, J. Q. More meat for national defense. Amer. Cattle Prod. 23(12): 5-6. May 1942. 49 P94

Better management practices on the public ranges of the West are described

Rabbits and the war. Small Stock Mag. 26(5): 12-13. May 1942. 48.8 F442

Although many breeders have had to give up their rabbits, due to the war, others are entering the business.

#### Miscellaneous

Between the lines. Chem. Indus. 50(4, pt. 1): 490, 534-535. Apr. 1942. 381 C426

This story of the manufacture and use of explosives shows the reason for Government restrictions on cotton linters, wood pulp, nitrogen fertilizers, etc.

Crowe, James M. Chemurgy's opportunity. Chem. Indus. 50(4, pt. 1): 508-510, 517, 535-536. Apr. 1942. 381 C426

Reports to the Eighth Annual Chemurgic Council of Agriculture, Industry and Science held in Chicago, March 25, 26 and 27, suggest many things the farmer can produce to fill war needs.

Thompson, Dorothy. War and the standard of living. Ladies' Home Jour. 59(5): 6. May 1942. 321.8 L12

"The measure of a standard of living is not in what is spent, but in what is created, and recreated, for the welfare of the whole."

What bankers say about food-for-freedom. Wartime spring survey on crops and business. Com. West 83(17): 8-11, 32, 34. Apr. 25, 1942. 286.8 C733

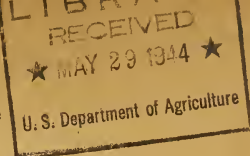
Reports from banks in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Nebraska.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

Penalty For Private Use To Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

---

Official Business  
Printed Matter



Vol. I

May 15, 1942

No. 31

Planning--War and Postwar

Becker, Carl. Making democracy safe in the world. Yale Rev. 31(3): 433-453. Spring 1942. 280.8 YL

"During the last five centuries, three methods have been proposed or employed for maintaining the peace and unity of Europe--imperial unification, balance of power, and a federation of states." A federation has been talked of for centuries but never seriously tried until the League of Nations. The League "might well be salvaged by the democratic countries to serve them as an international fact-finding agency, its name being retained as a useful symbol of their union." Such a union would be designed to provide for their common defense and to promote their common welfare.

Brown, Mrs. Constance H., comp. Post-war planning--a reading list. Amer. Libr. Assoc. Booklist 38(16): 317-321. May 1, 1942. 240.8 Am32

California university. Committee on international relations. World resources and peace. 151 pp. Los Angeles, Univ. of Calif. press, 1941. 280 C1223

This "series of lectures is designed to afford some understanding of certain economic problems which must be solved if a durable peace is to be realized." - Preface.

Contents: The natural endowment of the nations: the distribution of population and resources, by Jan O. M. Broek, pp. 3-20; The problem of the unsatiated states, by Franklin C. Palm, pp. 23-51; The demand for a redistribution of colonies: political and economic aspects, by Melvin M. Knight, pp. 55-76; Mandates versus the imperialistic solution, by Herbert I. Priestley, pp. 79-103; The relation between international trade and peace, by Robert D. Calkins, pp. 107-128; Organization or anarchy? by Frederic L. Paxson, pp. 131-151.

Courtauld, Samuel. An industrialist's reflections on the future relations of government and industry. Econ. Jour. [London] 52(205): 1-17. Apr. 1942. 280.8 Ec72

The author thinks that government control has come to stay but that bureaucracy must be reformed. Labor will share more in management policy and in rewards of industry. He discusses fiscal policy, government ownership and government control, rights of labor, industrial planning, the protection of consumers, the control of speculation, taxation, equalization of rates, patent law, and whether selling and distribution cost too much to-day.

Dolivet, Louis. Planning of the future--a weapon for the present. I. The potential forces in Europe. Free World 2(4): 325-329. May 1942. 280.8 F87

The potential forces are social and international.



Fenwick, Charles G. Continental solidarity and international organization. Free World 2(4): 317-319. May 1942. 280.8 F87

At Rio de Janeiro an "InterAmerican Juridical Committee, created by resolution of the meeting, was entrusted with the task of formulating recommendations in respect to the legal principles in accordance with which the American states will co-operate with other nations in the maintenance of law and order at the close of the war."

The future of world trade. Anglo-American proposals. Leather Trades' Rev. [London] 75(2921): 571-573. Mar. 18, 1942. 303.8 L48

"The fact must be faced that collective enterprise, by both industries and Governments, is growing in all countries, and this tendency is being greatly accelerated by the war."

Fyfe, Cleveland. Planning that long-term policy. Field [London] 179(4656): 303. Mar. 21, 1942. 10 F45

British planners are asked to remember that agriculture is the world's basic industry and that orderly marketing of farm products is essential to a sound agricultural policy.

Hayek, F. A. Planning, science and freedom. Nature [London] 148(3759): 580-584. Nov. 15, 1941. 472 N21

"The adoption of a system of central planning necessarily produces a totalitarian system."

Editorial comment on this article, pp. 571-573.

Johnson, Alvin. The coming organization for peace. Soc. Res. 9(2): 159-168. May 1942. 280.8 S019

"The democracies can win the war... Having won the war it lies in their power to win the peace... by realistic good sense, which recognizes that the Nazi gangsters must be ruthlessly exterminated, but that the enemy peoples, miserable victims of these gangsters, must be lifted up and set to do their honest part in building the peaceful civilization of the future."

Langridge, H. S. Post war planning with social credit. New Zeal. Dairy Exporter 17(7): 24-24b. Mar. 1942. 44.8 N484

A reply to Prof. Bolshaw's articles. Reform of the financial system is advocated.

MacLean, Donald A. The Americas in the world crisis. Vital Speeches of the Day 8(14): 429-433. May 1, 1942. 280.8 V83

"A more favorable and equitable distribution of the world's population over portions of the earth suitable to colonies and agricultural workers must be quickly undertaken."

New England regional planning commission. New England defenses at stake. 21 pp., processed. [Boston, 1941] 280.7 N44No

Dependence on imported food, lumber make region vulnerable in emergency, pp. 11-12.

Papo, Leslie M. The prophesy of a post-war depression. Free World 2(4): 323-324. May 1942. 280.8 F87

"The whole economic process is basically one of men using tools to convert raw materials into goods for eventual distribution and consumption."

And why should we think that somehow history has decreed that the men and machines and materials cannot be got together?"

Reconstruction and planning. Economist 142(5143): 384-385. Mar. 21, 1942. 286.8 Ec7

Editorial on the British government's attitude, concluding that it should be decided soon "first, whether there shall be a national plan for the development of the nation's land; and secondly, whether the nation will make the land in development areas its own by purchase, not to manage it bureaucratically, but to make planned development possible."

Samuel, Viscount. Green belts and agriculture. Field [London] 179(4657): 328-329. Mar. 28, 1942. 10 F45

Green belts around towns, to be used for market gardens and dairy farms with some areas for recreation, are suggested for the consideration of postwar planners in Great Britain.

The United Nations. Round table no. 7. Free World 2(4): 330-342. May 1942. 280.8 F87

A discussion between Michael Straight, Henri Bonnet, Louis Dolivet, Mordecai Ezekiel, Charles Kindleberger, Lewis L. Lorwin, Enrique de Lozada, Edgar A. Mowrer, Walter Nash and Dr. Wousaofong. They concluded that the United Nations must be the foundation for the future organization of the world. A Supreme Council should be established which would be concerned with production and distribution of resources. It would also deal directly with the question of political war and morale and take steps toward the creation of a democratic world organization.

Walworth, George. Post-war relations between cooperative consumers' and agricultural producers' societies. Rev. Internatl. Co-op. 35(2): 17-19. Feb. 1942. 280.8 In8B

It is likely that economic planning in the United Kingdom will mean government control of agricultural production and consumption for many years. In international relations the movement is in the direction of free trade.

### Government Policy and Program

Barclay, J. G. Agricultural programme for 1942-43 season. New Zeal. Jour. Agr. 64(3): 153, 155. Mar. 16, 1942. 23 N48J

Production goals to make New Zealand self-supporting are presented.

Brandt, Karl. Hunger won't beat the axis. Sat. Evening Post 214(45): 9-10, 38-39, 41. May 9, 1942. 110 S

The Ostland Corporation is transforming country formerly worked by individual peasants into huge field food factories like the Russian collective farms.

Cross, Frank Clay. As farmers gird for war. West. Farm Life 44(9): 5, 21. May 1, 1942. 6 R153

With the aid of various government agencies, Colorado farmers are making good progress in the battle of production. If honors were awarded they would win their share.

Dairyman's job in event of invasion. Milk Indus. [London] 22(7): 46-47. Jan. 1942. 44.8 M593

The British Ministry of Food has set up a system of local food control to be put in operation if needed. Stores will be closed for stock-taking, after which rations will be announced.

Darling, E. Moore. War-time control of agriculture. Field [London] 179 (4656): 319. Mar. 21, 1942. 10 F45

British experience with control shows that the evils of some inefficient bureaucrats is over-balanced by the good of the farm survey and the grading up of the poorer farms.

Evans, R. M. Ersatz vs. plenty. Free World 2(4): 352-355. May 1942. 280.8 F87

The author describes what the American farmer is doing to win the war.

Food-for-freedom. Banking 34(11): 76-79. May 1942. 284.8 Am3  
A survey of what banks are doing to help the program.

Food for freedom. Economist 142(5141): 321-322. Mar. 7, 1942. 286.8 Ec7

"The perfection of planning technique and machinery, the improvement of methods and equipment, and the shift from staple crops all suggest that in meeting the wartime emergency American agriculture is greatly improving its ability to contribute to the 'economy of abundance' and to hold its own after the war in relation both to industry at home and to agricultural competition abroad."

Hendrickson, Roy F. When you buy \$3,000,000 worth of food a day. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(5): 9-12. May 1942. 1 Ec7La

The work of the Agricultural Marketing Administration in procuring and delivering the food that will win the war requires the cooperation of many persons--farmers, railroadmen, processors, stevedores, canners, researchers, nutritionists, sailors. Some experiences are described.

Jebens, Arthur B. State legislation for war and farming. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(5): 23-26. May 1942. 1 Ec7La

Legislation relates to taxation, zoning and planning, marketing of farm products, etc.

Kramer, L. H. The problems of Florida agriculture and the part it can play in our nation's war effort. Citrus Indus. 23(5): 9, 12-13. May 1942. 80 C49

The State Defense Council of Florida is set up to help with problems of material, transportation and labor shortages.

Seek single food authority. Government and industry leaders project plan to end overlapping, Unity also is asked for nutrition program. Food Mater. and Equip. 2(4): 1, 17-18. Apr. 29, 1942. 389.8 F7393

U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Preview of 1942 production situation. Summary of results of a survey made by the Bureau in March 1942. 28 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., April 1942.

The survey indicates that farmers will meet the goals for "war crops." They are concerned about the labor supply and their information about the war situation is not always accurate.

What bankers say about food-for-freedom. Com. West 83(18): 9-10, 31-34. May 2, 1942. 286.8 C733

Reports from banks in North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana.

Wing, DeWitt C. Feed for food--food for freedom. Feedstuffs 14(18): i-iii.

May 2, 1942. 286.81 F322

U. S. agricultural goals for 1942 are given.

Young, H. N. Agriculture and the war in 1942. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Div.

News 24(5): 1, 2-3. Mar. 1942. 275.29 V81E

The production goals are given.

### Food Needs

Good food will help win this war. Gallup poll shows heavy losses on the production front due to faulty diets. Macaroni Jour. 23(12): 22. Apr. 1942. 298.8 M46

"In one month American industry lost 24,000,000 man days, largely because of poor eating habits."

Kon, S. K. Relative nutritive value of different forms of milk. Nature [London] 148(3760): 607-609. Nov. 22, 1942. 472 N21

Logan, Paul P. Army food and fighting efficiency. Food Indus. 14(5): 33-36. May 1942. 389.8 F737

From an address to the Association of Advertising Executives, New York, March 31, 1942,

Army rations are described.

Mack, Pauline Beery. The importance of the nutritive value of your dollar during wartime. Forecast for Home Econ. 58(5): 19, 50, 52. May 1942. 321.8 F76

Fully three-fourths of the American population is suffering from nutritional anemia, which prevents the exercise of the energy needed in these times.

Milligan, E. H. M., and Lewis-Faning, E. A study of the physical and nutritional condition of children in war-time: I. Med. Off. [London] (n.s.) 67(10): 77-78. Mar. 7, 1942. 448.8 M462

To be continued.

Nutrition foundation will serve war needs. First grants to be devoted to problems of allied food supply. Northwest. Miller 210(6): 18. May 6, 1942. 298.8 N81

Richter, J. H. Food rations in Germany. U. S. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat.. Foreign Agr. 6(5): 204-207. May 1942. 1.9 Ec7F

"Effective April 6, 1942, adult meat and fat rations in Germany were reduced by from 20 to 25 percent and bread rations by somewhat under 10 percent." Tables give weekly food rations per person, August 1939-April 1942, and tabulation of energy values of most important items in the German diet, 1939-42 with comparisons.

Robinson, Charles S. A challenge to the farmer. Ohio State Grange Monthly 45(5): 4, 5. May 1942. 6 Oh33

Gives quantities of farm products needed to supply two million soldiers for one month.



Williams, Roger J. The approximate vitamin requirements of human beings. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 119(1): 1-4. May 2, 1942. 448.9 Am37  
Requirements for various of the B vitamins are estimated.

Wokes, Frank. Nutrition in war-time. II. Energy values of foods. Chem. and Drug. 137(3242): 358-360. Mar. 28, 1942. 396.8 C42

### Marketing Problems

Burtis, E. L. Egg laws and regulations that interfere with the war effort. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics, 1942.

Address before the Agricultural Session of Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions. Non-uniformity in State grading standards and labeling requirements, discriminatory labeling, and truck weight laws are mentioned.

Crow, William C. Transportation and city marketing problems. 8 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Agricultural marketing administration, 1942.

Address before the Agricultural Session of Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions, May 7, 1942.

To market the increased quantity of food being raised, laws, and regulations which now interfere with maximum bus and train transportation across State lines should be changed. Marketing practices in some cities also interfere with prompt delivery of foods.

Drake, Leonard A. Conference to relieve war restrictions. Internal trade barriers undergo scrutiny at Washington. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 29 (19): 23-24. May 7, 1942. 157.54 D713

Report of conference in Washington, D. C., May 5-7.

Meal, W. G. Obstacles to trade in fruits and vegetables. 9 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Agricultural marketing administration, 1942.

Address before the Agricultural Session of Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions, May 7, 1942.

Lack of uniformity in state standardization, grading, branding, and inspection laws and in motor-truck regulations interferes with free movement of fruits and vegetables.

Reed, Otis M. Dairy products and the war. 4 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Agricultural marketing administration, May 7, 1942.

Address before the Agricultural Session of Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions, May 7, 1942.

"Interferences with the free flow of milk and cream in interstate commerce as well as in some instances in intrastate commerce have their source in State and local laws and regulations which have been adopted for the purpose of protecting the public health by assuring a clean and safe supply of milk and cream, for the purpose of stabilizing marketing conditions in the milk industry and to increase the incomes of milk producers." While such laws are necessary they should be examined to see that they do not interfere with the movement of good quality milk to Army camps or defense areas.

Truitt, Paul T. A brief report on the effect of state laws which create barriers to interstate motor trucking, on the national defense program.

70 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Bur. foreign and domestic commerce, Dec. 8, 1941.

Van Itallie, Philip H. Enormous freight savings on dried foods indicated. Food Field Rptr. 10(9): 23. Apr. 27, 1942. 286.83 F73

Use of dried instead of canned food for the Services and for our allies would save the equivalent of 180,000 railroad cars or 360 ships each of 10,000 ton capacity, 25,000,000 pounds of paper for labels alone and another 95,000,000 pounds in packaging.

Wickard, Claude R. "Speeding up food for freedom. 8 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the Agricultural Session of Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions, May 7, 1942.

Laws and regulations which hinder the free flow of supplies to farmers' or the processing and distribution of farm products should be removed. There are enough unavoidable difficulties in transportation and processing caused by war needs.

### Forestry and Lumber

Aircraft problems may be solved with new all-wood plane. Wood Prod. 47(4): 14-15. Apr. 1942. 99.82 W856

Amalia, Karl F. The arborist and camouflage. Trees 5(2): 14-15. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 99.8 W52

A brief list of references on camouflage is appended.

Baker, Denys Val. How Britain meets aerial fire bombing of forests. Amer. Forests 48(5): 223-240. May 1942. 99.8 F762

Bird, John. Don't wreck your woodlot for wartime profits. Country Gent. 112(5): 7, 42-43. May 1942. 6 C833

Selective cutting brings better returns and leaves the woodlot in condition for future production.

Bowen, R. O. State "celebrates" war by 500 forest fires. W. Va. Conserv. 6(2): 4-5. May 1942. 279.8 W524

British Honduras. Forestry department. Forest produce for the war effort. Brit. Honduras Agr. Soc. Jour. 6(1): 40-41. Jan.-Mar. 1942. 8 B772

"Rubber has not been exported from British Honduras since 1917 and it is possible that few people now remember the technique of preparation." Instructions for tapping trees are given.

Choles, H. J. War-time work of the Forest products institute. So. Africa. Dept. Com. & Indus. Off. Jour. 4(7): 253-255. Jan. 1942.

No timber was found in the Union of South Africa suitable for airscrews but two species were found in Uganda. Other work of the Institute is also described.

Crafts, Edward C. Some effects of defense on wood utilization in California. Jour. Forestry 40(4): 285-290. Apr. 1942. 99.8 F768

Danger of enemy-set forest fires. N. Y. Lumber Trade Jour. Apr. 1942, p. 11, 37. 99.81 N48

- Felt, E. P. National defense and shade trees. Amer. Nurseryman 75(9): 13-14. May 1, 1942. 80 Am371
- "The proposal to restrict the use of arsenate of lead to the protection of food crops may result in the loss of the greatly needed camouflage protection which shade trees give."
- Forest protection plans; Oregon ready for emergency. Timberman 43(6): 66-70. Apr. 1942. 99.81 T484
- Hill, Robert C. Wooden ship building in the Northwest. Timberman 43(6): 54-56. Apr. 1942. 99.81 T484
- Ineson, F. A. Does not foresee forest destruction by wartime demands. Naval Stores Rev. 52(4): 21. Apr. 25, 1942. 99.81 N22
- Jones, Hill. Forest protection plans: Washington council prepared. Timberman 43(6): 68-70. Apr. 1942. 99.81 T484
- Lang, Fred. Timber plays big part in war. Farmers should selectively cut and reforest wornout lands for future timber supply. Ark. Farmer 44(4): 9. Apr. 1942. 6 Ar42
- More than enough before it is needed. Jour. Forestry 40(4): 283-284. Apr. 1942. 99.8 F768
- It is estimated that national gross lumber stocks on December 31, 1941 were 20 percent below normal. But if requirements for 1942 do not exceed 33.6 billion feet, there is reason to believe they can be met.
- Post-war afforestation. Estate Mag. 42(3): 87-90. Mar. 1942. 10 Es8
- Schemes of state control of forestry recommended by the Royal English Forestry Society and the Royal Scottish Forestry Society are given in full.
- Put forest fire protection on war time basis, foresters plead. Tenn. Conserv. 6(4): 7, 10. Apr. 1942. 410 T252
- Steel and wood design completed for North American combat training planes. Automotive and Aviation Indus. 86(9): 34-35, 66-68. May 1, 1942. 291.8 Au82
- Steer, Henry B. Paper and the war. Amer. Forests 48(5): 202-205, 226. May 1942. 99.8 F762
- Toler, J. Brooks. Alabama forests go "all out" for defense. Future development rests on their being kept in producing condition. Ala. Conserv. 13 (11): 7, 12. May 1942. 279.8 All
- The drain last year was greater than the growth.
- U. S. War production board. Natural resins. Conservation order no. M-56. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(75): 2866-2867. Apr. 17, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. War production board. Wood pulp. Interpretation no. 1 of general preference order M-93. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(72): 2789. Apr. 14, 1942. 169 F31

Vessels, Jerry. Wanted--emergency fire fighters. Conserv. Volunteer 4(20): 63-66. May 1942. 279.8 C765

An emergency war plan for volunteer forest fire brigades in Minnesota is described.

Walker, Ernest E. Camouflage planning--its need and prospects. Amer. Forests 48(5): 208-211, 239. May 1942. 99.8 F762

Walnut and the war. Farm and Dairy 28(34): 21. Apr. 24, 1942. 6 F2279  
"There is no 'boom' in Walnut logs for war uses such as gunstocks, nor is there likely to be." A supply is on hand from the last war.

War-time shortages revive interest in wood truss bridges. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(15): 12-14, 29. Apr. 10, 1942. 99.81 M69

White, E. D. The naval stores program and how it can help in winning the war. Naval Stores Rev. 52(3): 10, 12, 16. Apr. 18, 1942. 99.81 N22  
Address before the American Turpentine Farmers Association at Valdosta, Georgia, April 15, 1942.

Turpentine is needed for synthetic camphor and rosin is needed in soap-making in addition to their usual uses.

Wood pulp supplementing cotton in explosives. Sci. News Letter 41(15): 233. Apr. 11, 1942. 470 Sci24

#### Grain, Seed, and Feed

Dougherty, Emmet. Almost all feeds under new OPA price ceilings. Feedstuffs 14(18): 1, 4. May 2, 1942. 286.81 F322

"The only exemptions, aside from whole grains, will be linseed cake and meal and mixed feeds."

Drewes, Harm. "We get along without you very well." Emergency seed production when Europe blacked out has brought forth better varieties than ever. South. Seedsman 5(5): 9, 24, 25. May 1942. 61.8 So8

Feed control suggestions for war duration. Flour & Feed 42(12): 30. May 1942. 298.8 F66

Quality of feed, seed, and fertilizer needs to be watched closely.

U. S. Department of agriculture. Wheat and the war. 7 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Apr. 14, 1942.

Food for freedom program, background information series, unnumbered. Contains statistics of the present wheat situation.

Wheeler, W. A. Seed regulations and production goals. 6 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Agricultural marketing administration, 1942.

Address before the Agricultural Session of Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions, May 7, 1942.

Prior to the war we imported large quantities of grass, clover, and vegetable seed. Production goals have been set in an effort to produce them in the United States now. Under the Federal Seed Act standards have been set up which are adequate. Some States have additional laws which obstruct free movement of seed.

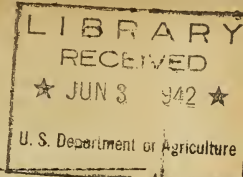


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

Penalty For Private Use To Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

---

Official Business  
Printed Matter



Vol. I

May 22, 1942

No. 32

Planning--War and Postwar

California. University. Committee on international relations. The meaning of the war to the Americas. 172 pp. Berkeley and Los Angeles, Univ. of Calif. press, 1941. 280 C1223M

Contents: Judgments of fact and of value in relation to the war, by J. Loewenberg; Science and war, by Joel H. Hildebrand; The impact of the war on the economic relations of the United States and Latin America, by Gordon S. Watkins; The influence of the war on the agriculture of the Americas, by Harry R. Wellman; Politics: the old order and the new, by Paul Périgord; The war and cultured relations, by César Barja.

[Co-operative league of the United States of America] Contribution to a co-operative world programme. Co-op. Inform. 19(4): 3-5. 1942.

The first objective should be that the cooperative program should aim toward a nonpolitical worldwide organization of people in the economic field for the supplying of goods and services.

Curtis, Lionel. "The Atlantic charter." Roy. Empire Soc., United Empire 33(2): 39-42. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 501 L844U

The author suggests a government that would represent the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. It might be joined by other countries. Its duty would be to relieve existing governments of defense problems so that they would have time for social reforms.

Forres, Lord. Post war trade. Chamber Com. [London] Jour. 73(1034): 184, 186. May 1942. 286.8 C35

Britain can look forward to government control of trade after the war until the ruined nations are re-established and also to the necessity for continuing a "tight belt policy" at home with a maximum agricultural production.

Gelber, Lionel. Peace by power. The plain man's guide to the key issue of the war and of the post-war world. 159 pp. London, Oxford univ. press, 1942. 280 G284

La Rue, Daniel W. A world more like the United States. School and Soc. 55 (1429): 541-543. May 16, 1942. 275.8 Sch62

If we want a world more like the United States then we must not form "leagues" based on "nations," governments, as units, but a United Democracy of individuals, organized directly and simply for the self-realization of those individuals.

Laski, Harold J. Mr. Churchill's conception of victory. New Statesman and Nation [London] 23(581): 235-236. Apr. 11, 1942. 280.8 N2132

The author fears that Mr. Churchill's conception is static. He urges

him to "see that a revolution has taken place in the outlook of the masses upon matters of economic and social constitution, and that this revolution is now seeking the appropriate forms for its central principles."

Morley, Felix. -For what are we fighting? Sat. Evening Post 214(42): 9-10, 40, 42-43. Apr. 18, 1942. 110 S

"An Anglo-American Union, a European Union, a Russian Union and a Far-Eastern Union--those are the regional groupings which seem to be in process of formation on the anvil of war." On a basis of loose federations of these groups and Africa and Latin America, a stable world order could be erected, leaving for gradual development the necessary machinery to integrate the regional groupings.

National farm institute. Proceedings... Des Moines, February 20-21, 1942. "Agriculture's stake in the fight for freedom." 135 pp. Des Moines, Chamber of commerce, [1942] 4 N291

The following addresses are included: Agriculture's part in winning the war, by L. J. Norton; Agriculture's stake in the peace, by Karl Brandt; Meeting the challenge, by Adolf A. Berle, jr.; The Americas--objectives and problems, by Leslie A. Wheeler; Price controls through fiscal and monetary means, by Simeon E. Leland; Food will win the war and write the peace, by Roy F. Hendrickson; Using farm abundance to banish hunger, by Frank G. Boudreau; How to control price inflation, by Leon Henderson; Discussion: What can be done to minimize or avoid a post-war depression?; How war hits the British farmer, by Leonard K. Elmhirst; Agriculture and world freedom, by Louis Dolivet; China's place in the world, by Liu Liang' Mo.

Nicolson, Harold. International organisation: past and future. Roy. Empire Soc., United Empire 33(2): 46-48. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 501 L844U  
The League of Nations should be strengthened.

A plan for farmers. Conference in Los Angeles county considers ways to avoid post-war difficulties. Calif. Citrog. 27(7): 213. May 1942. 80 C125

The conference was opened with talks by Dr. T. N. Carver on the danger of inflation, by Dr. Jean Warren on the outlook for family living, and by W. R. Ralston on the farm debt structure.

Political and economic planning. Reconstruction and the war effort. Planning [London] no. 186, pp. 1-2. Apr. 7, 1942. 280.8 P693

The war and the peace "may be lost if we cannot now convert the fight of the United Nations into a genuine crusade for a supreme moral principle and for the building of a people's civilisation out of the civilisation of a privileged few."

Reconstruction of post-war European farming. Scientists discuss many aspects of the anticipated European problem: artificial insemination, milk production, feeding of millions, restoration of crops and live stock. Farmer & Stock-Breeder [London] 56(2737): 461. Mar. 24, 1942. 10 F228  
Report of a meeting in London March 20 and 21.

Spykman, Nicholas John. America's strategy in world politics. 500 pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and company, 1942. 280.12 Sp9

"International as well as national affairs are influenced by love, hate, and charity, by moral indignation and the hope of material gain, by the moods and psychological abnormalities of rulers, and by the emotional

afflictions of peoples. International society is, however, a society without a central authority to preserve law and order, and without an official agency to protect its members in the enjoyment of their rights. The result is that individual states must make the preservation and improvement of their power position a primary objective of their foreign policy." This book "projects the special problem of the United States against the general experience of states and the nature of international relations, and offers an analysis of the position of our country in terms of geography and power politics." - Introduction.

Stein, Emanuel, and Backman, Jules, eds. War economics. 501 pp. N. Y., Farrar and Rinehart, inc. [1942] 280 St 34  
Agriculture and war, by Robert F. Martin, pp. 366-381.

Wallace, Henry A. The price of free world victory. 11 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Office of the Vice President, [1942]  
Address at a dinner of the Free World Association at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, May 8, 1942.

"As we move forward toward realizing the Four Freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to speak about four duties... 1. The duty to produce to the limit. 2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle. 3. The duty to fight with all that is in us. 4. The duty to build a peace--just, charitable and enduring. The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three."

#### Government Policy and Program

AAA payments for 1942 in line with war needs. Cargill Crop Bul. 17(5): 11-12. May 7, 1942. 281.8 C19

A table compares parity and conservation payment rates for 1941 and 1942 with the original and revised 1942 conservation rates.

Biddle, Eric H. The mobilization of the home front. The British experience and its significance for the United States. Pub. Admin. Serv. 81, 47 pp. Chicago, 1942. 280.9 P96

Bomb damage on farm. Estate Mag. [London] 42(4): 159. Apr. 1942. 10 Es8

Report of a case brought under the British Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Act, 1939. A reduction of rent was granted where a bomb had destroyed farm buildings.

Canada and United States to exchange agricultural products. Country Guide 61(5): 31, 32. May 1942. 7 G76

Canada will supply flax and feed grain, and will receive soybean oil. Seasonal agricultural labor will be allowed to cross the line into Canada.

Francis loses battle to set up solid food front. Food Field Rptr. 10(10): 1, 6. May 11, 1942. 286.83 F73

"The arrangement tentatively agreed upon would eliminate the earlier plan for a food administration with a single head and put in its place a committee or subcommittee composed of representatives of War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, and Department of Agriculture."

Gt. Brit. Ministry of food. Food substitutes (control) order, 1941, of the Ministry of food. Analyst [London] 67(793): 139-140. Apr. 1942. 382 An1  
All manufacturers of food substitutes must be licensed.



Piper, Walter. War action committees in Massachusetts. Amer. Agr. 139(6): 165. Mar. 14, 1942. 6 Am3

"More than 300 Rural War Action Town Committees are being organized in Massachusetts... First to encourage and assist rural people in maintaining agricultural production to meet war needs; second, to help maintain health through proper nutrition; third, to assist rural people to maintain and build morale in the stress and strain of war; and fourth, to make plans for post-war adjustment and rehabilitation."

Political and economic planning. British reconstruction agencies. Planning [London] no. 186, pp. 3-20. Apr. 7, 1942. 280.8 P693

The agencies in England that are working on postwar problems are listed. There is a brief description of the field of each.

Post-war planning in New York state. Amer. Soc. Planning Off. News Letter 8(5): 38. May 1942. 98.58 Am32

Bills recently enacted provide for a State Commission for Post-War Public Works Planning.

Reconstruction planning agencies in various countries. Internatl. Labour Rev. 45(5): 532-534. May 1942. 283.8 In8

Reconstruction planning in Australia. Internatl. Labour Rev. 45(2) 166-182. Feb. 1942. 283.8 In8

Commonwealth reconstruction planning in Australia is centered in the Department of Labour and National Service.

Items on reconstruction policy in New Zealand, Canada and Great Britain follow this.

Stahl, Joseph. War foods and the small farmer. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 26(5): 9-10. May 1942. 1 Ec7Ag

Farm Security Administration reports show what the small farmer is doing to aid the Food-for-Freedom program.

Tax institute. Financing the war. 357 pp. Philadelphia, Tax inst., 1942. 284 T192

A symposium, December 1-2, 1941.

U. S. takes first monthly canned foods inventory May 29. Canner 94(23): 11. May 9, 1942. 286.83 C16

The Census Bureau will take the inventory for the OPA.

War controls: basis for super-New deal? Government's tightening grip on industry, finance and labor. U. S. News 12(11): 11-12. Mar. 13, 1942. 280.8 Un33A

Government control over production and prices is increasing.

#### Food Needs

Gorraez, Edna Ross. Nutrition and the war. Calif. Cult. 89(9): 219, 231. May 2, 1942. 6 C12

A report of the Los Angeles Nutrition Institute.

Hendrickson, Roy F. The coming squeeze on food. 8 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, [1942]

Remarks at a meeting of producer and food trade representatives, May 13, 1942.

The production this year may be sufficient but increased demand is reducing the supply of many products.

Knight, Eric. The British eat to win. Sat. Evening Post 214(46): 28, 66-67, 69-70. May 16, 1942. 110 S

The author's experiences with British rations'.

Lee, Kendrick R. Wartime rationing. Editorial Res. Rpt. 1(2): 19-38. Jan. 12, 1942. 280 Ed42

The outlook for food rationing, consumer rationing in world war I, and European rationing systems in world war II, are discussed.

Nicol, Hugh. A scientist looks at food control. Food Mfr. [London] 17(4): 94-95, 100. Apr. 1, 1942. 389.8 F736

Amongst all the administrative exercises of the war, food rationing has been the most successful, because it involves no difficult mathematical principles. One of the few failures was the importation of eggs, of which millions were received bad. "No scientist could hope to improve greatly upon present methods of rationing. A scientist would be wasted doing arithmetic to find out whether 1 or 2 oz. of cheese is the right answer; and he would have to be an exceptionally good administrator to cope with some of the trade problems."

Problems of food supply in France. Internatl. Labour Rev. 45(2): 142-150. Feb. 1942. 283.8 In8

"Since the summer of 1940 the public authorities in France have issued nearly five hundred Acts, Decrees, and Orders dealing with the question of food supply." The first objective was to avert famine. Later production and marketing were organized. A rationing system now covers every foodstuff of prime necessity.

Wooldridge, W. R. The contamination of foods by poison gases. Part I. Food Mfr. [London] 17(4): 96-100. Apr. 1, 1942. 389.8 F736

Methods of decontamination are given.

#### Labor

"Any bum can farm or ranch"---draft board. Sheep and Goat Raiser 22(8): 4. May 1942. 45.8 Sh3

Draft boards vary in their definitions of "essential" farm labor.

Colvin, Esther M. Another women's land army? Independent Woman 21(4): 102-104, 126. Apr. 1942.

In Oregon, New England, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia efforts are being made to recruit women for part-time farm work.

Farmers are not in the race for war-time labor. Land [Sydney] no. 1580, p. 1. Mar. 27, 1942. 23 L22

Farming in Australia is exempt from government control of labor.

Holcomb, Ernest J. Wartime wage rates. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(5): 33-37. May 1942. 1 Ec7La

Farm wages are rising rapidly, but in general the farmer's income is rising more rapidly.

Intern those Jap sexers now? Poultry [London] 90(308): 177. Mar. 24, 1942.

47.8 P869

Further protest against the release from internment of Japanese chick sexers in England.

Land army recruits thousands. Farmer's Advocate [London, Ont.] 77(3175): 36, 43. Jan. 22, 1942. 7 F22

In Canada, students of sixteen and over, who make satisfactory progress in their studies, will be released at Easter for farm work.

Morgan, J. J. Farming labor shortage seen. Labor supply now 13 per cent under year ago. N. C. Dept. Agr. Agr. Rev. 17(8): 1, 3. May 1, 1942. 2 N81AG

"Since December 1, 1940, farmers have reported 81,000 North Carolina farm workers have joined the armed forces or defense industries."

Pooling of local ranch labor to meet war emergency proposed by New Mexico cowman. West. Livestock 27(11): 19, 20. May 1942. 49 W523

Should Japs be used in labor shortage? Ariz. Stockman 8(4): 17. May 1942. 49 Ar4

Arizona farmers do not want them.

Stanford, S. L. The ranchman's job in war time. Sheep and Goat Raiser 22 (7): 18-19. Apr. 1942. 45.8 Sh3

The author suggests that owners and operators stay closer to home and do more work themselves and that schools shorten their terms by using a six-day school week instead of five in order for school children to be available for help during seasonal work on farms. Also this is a mighty good time to sell off all old or cull stock, pay off bank or any other kind of indebtedness, and grow some of the vegetables needed at home.

Taylor, Frank J. The people nobody wants. An on-the-spot observer tells what happened in the lives of more than 100,000 Japanese when they were ordered out of the Pacific coast combat zone. Sat. Evening Post 214(45): 24-25, 64, 66-67. May 9, 1942. 110 S

To release sufficient labor for more vegetable-growing. Land [Sydney] no. 1580, p. 4. Mar. 27, 1942. 23 L22

The government of Australia has given assurance that labor for harvesting will be available.

Townsend, M. Clifford. The farm assembly line. 11 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

Address before the International Association of Public Employment Services, Louisville, Kentucky, May 7, 1942.

Community labor pools are suggested as a means of relieving the farm labor shortage.

U. S. asks Grange help on Jap land problem. Grange News 31(19): 1, 3. May 9, 1942. 6 Ag893

Only 20 percent of the land evacuated by Japanese farmers in Washington State has been taken up by white operators. Some of the State's most fertile cropland may go idle.

Fats and Oils

- Collins, E. R. Peanut production for oil in the national defense program. N. C. Dept. Agr. Agr. Rev. 17(8): 3, 4. May 1, 1942. 2 N81Ag  
Instructions for growing peanuts in North Carolina.
- Lester, Arthur. Uncle Sam asks for more flax. Successful Farming 40(3): 18, 48-49. Mar. 1942. 6 S12  
Flax is needed for linseed oil.
- Tung oil holds important position as war material. To replace tin for lining food containers. Naval Stores Rev. 52(6): 6. May 9, 1942. 99, 81 N22
- U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Questions and answers on peanuts, flax, and soybeans. 5 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Apr. 1942.  
They are needed for oil to take the place of imported oils.
- U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to revised price schedule no. 53--fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7 (90): 3430. May 8, 1942. 169 F31
- U. S. War production board. Cashew nut imports order M-147. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(92): 3477. May 12, 1942. 169 F31  
Authorization to import cashew nuts may be conditioned upon the extraction of the oil from the shells of cashew nuts prior to the importation.
- U. S. War production board. Cocoanut oil, babassu oil, palm kernel oil and other high lauric acid oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(92): 3479. May 12, 1942. 169 F31
- Wiggans, R. G., Morrison, F. B., and Serviss, G. H. Soybeans. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 496, 4 pp. Ithaca, Apr. 1942. 275.29 N48E  
War Emergency Bulletin 15.
- Woodle, H. A. Peanuts for victory. Clemson Agr. Col. S. C. Ext. Serv. Cir. 203, 8 pp. Clemson, Jan. 1942. 275.29 So8E

Prices

- Cavers, David F., ed. The emergency price control act. Law and Contemp. Prob. 9(1): 1-177. Winter 1942. 274.008 I41  
A symposium including the following articles: A preface to price control, by Leon Henderson; Wartime price control and the problem of inflation, by J. M. Clark; The emergency price control act of 1942:-Basic authority and sanctions, by David Ginsburg,-Administrative procedure and judicial review, by Nathaniel L. Nathanson,-Constitutional issues, by Paul A. Freund; Economic considerations in establishing maximum prices in wartime, by Donald H. Wallace and Philip H. Coombs; Legal and economic problems of civilian supply, by Joseph L. Weiner; British wartime control of prices, by James S. Earley and William S. B. Lacy.
- For farmers: price ceilings. For munitions: cost is secondary. Nebr. Farmer 84(6): 7. Mar. 21, 1942. 6 N27
- How Britain fights inflation. Business Week no. 660, pp. 34, 36-38, 40.



Apr. 25, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

Taxes, rationing, and price-fixing, but not wage control, have been used.

Lend-lease dairy and poultry foods exempt from Henderson maximum price order. Dairy Prod. 48(12): 3-4. Apr. 1942. 286.85 C43

Fluid milk and cream sold at retail and ice cream are under the ceilings, however.

Maroney, Winifred R. Canadian price and wage control. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 29(19): 6-8. May 7, 1942. 157.54 D713

Maxton, J. L. Questions and answers on national defense and the Virginia farmer. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Div. News 24(5): 6-7. Mar. 1942. 275.29 V81E

Farm costs and prices will be higher.

Perishables exempt from price ceilings. N. Y. Packer 38(21): 1. May 2, 1942. 286.8 N483

"These exemptions include fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry, eggs and butter, the perishable nature of which does not lend itself to more than temporary price advances as supplies vary in day to day trading."

Price pickle. Canadian business men, hit by incongruities in application of ceilings, hope relief will come when U. S. controls are set up. Business Week no. 660, pp. 46-48. Apr. 25, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

Stratton, Clif. Price control puts squeeze on processors and handlers. Ohio Farmer 189(10): 7. May 16, 1942. 6 Oh3

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm parity prices and the war. 8 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

Parity prices are explained.

U. S. Office of price administration. Federal price control July 1, 1940-February 10, 1942. An indexed digest by subject. 127 pp. Washington, D. C. [1942]

This is a digest of all public announcements up to February 10, 1942, during which time price-control activities were carried out under Executive orders of the President.

Wickard, Claude R. Statement before a meeting of the National Cannery Association at the Shoreham Hotel, May 8, 1942. 7 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Dept. of agriculture, 1942.

The problem of supporting prices of canning crops to insure sufficient production, is discussed.

#### Sugar

Bourg, C. J. Sugar rationing. Sugar Bul. 20(15): 113-115. May 1, 1942. 65.9 Am32

The regulations are explained.

Rising, E. W. Views on sugar industry and its relation to national defense program. Sugar Jour. 4(11): 5-6, 10, 14-17. Apr. 1942. 65.8 Su391

Testimony on the need for expanding sugar beet growing in the United States, presented March 23 before the House Select Committee to conduct a Study and Survey of the National Defense Program in its Relation to Small Business of the United States.

Sugar and alcohol from wood waste. Timberman 43(7): 10-12. May 1942. 90.81 T484

"Sixty-five gallons of ethyl alcohol, not to be confused with so-called 'wood alcohol' can be recovered from a ton of Douglas fir or other Pacific Coast wood waste."

Sugar beet industry says it can boost production. Farm and Dairy 28(37): 6. May 15, 1942. 6 F2279

It is estimated that the beet industry can furnish 3,500,000,000 pounds of sugar in 1942.

Sugar enlists for the duration. Sci. Digest 11(6): 79-80. June 1942. 470 Sci27

Sources of supply are mentioned.

Sugar famine possible. Sugar Jour. 4(11): 3-4. Apr. 1942. 65.8 Su391

Shortage of ships to bring sugar from Cuba and other sources has caused our supply to be short 4,500,000 tons.

Sugar rationing essential after government buys books. Huge paper purchase puts officials "on the spot" regardless of supply. Food Mater. and Equip. 2(4): 4. Apr. 29, 1942. 389.8 F7393

U. S. Office of price administration. Rationing of food and food products. Rationing order no. 3--sugar rationing regulations. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(78): 2966-2976. Apr. 22, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Sugar. Supplementary order M-55-h. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(79): 2995. Apr. 23, 1942. 169 F31

#### Miscellaneous

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Small town manual. Part I--How you can win the war at home. Part II--How you can improve business in your town. 78 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] 1942.

This manual is to help communities undertake such problems as licking the farm and town labor shortages, transportation difficulties, salvage and scrap, shortages of machines, equipment, seed, etc., increasing production of food and materials, and housing.

U. S. Work projects administration. District of Columbia. Bibliography of air raid precautions and civil defense. 528 pp., processed. Washington, Jan. 1942. 241.3 Un393 v.2.

The "Russian Supplement" (27 pp.) contains annotations in English on such subjects as animals, camouflage, children--care and hygiene, gas decontamination, and water supply.

Wend, Milton. Productive home in wartime. Free America 6(5): 15-17. May 1942.

How the farm family can be self-sufficient.



Vol. I

May 29, 1942

No. 33

Planning--War and Postwar

An Anglo-American economic policy. Planning [London] no. 187, pp. 2-15.  
Apr. 21, 1942. 280.8 P693

"Main elements in the problem are the study of world consumer needs, agreement upon the methods and patterns of economic organisation by which those needs can most effectively be satisfied, and diagnosis of the fears of national, producer, consumer and other groups which may thwart progress unless they can be adequately met."

Bowen, Howard R., and others. Introduction to the problem of post-war economic organization. Jour. Business, Univ. Iowa 22(6): 1-22. Apr. 1942.

The authors consider some basic issues in postwar reconstruction; the economic location of production of food, raw materials, minerals and manufactures; and problems of postwar economic policy.

Chatfield-Taylor, Wayne. Foreign trade's place in the war effort. Shipping Digest 39(1004): 3-4, 18. May 25, 1942. 286.8 Sh64

The following ideas about the postwar world are emerging and will affect trade: 1. Domination by a master race, nation, or class is untenable. 2. Exploitation of natural resources will be in the public interest. 3. A national economy or an international economy must be based on full production, full employment, and maximum national income. 4. One crop countries, or one industry countries are a thing of the past. 5. Government controls will prevent private groups of international industrialists or financiers from taking action which is fundamentally opposed to the national interest of any one country or any group of nations which have established common interests and common principles. 6. Price will be subordinated to the idea of parity. 7. Curiosity about money is likely to lead to a revision of financial systems.

Cherne, Leo M. Your business goes to war. 496 pp. Boston, Houghton Mifflin co., 1942. 280.12 C42Y

In addition to detailed information as to how to do business under present government regulations, the author suggests in his chapter on "Demobilization Day," how industry can adjust itself to peace.

Farmers fear govt. control in war planning of agric. Land [Sydney] no. 1581, p: 2. Apr. 2, 1942. 23 L22

Report of a meeting in New South Wales.

Fischer, Louis. Dawn of victory. 270 pp. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, [1942]. 280 F52

In the concluding chapter on "The Shape of the Peace to Come," the author says that the first step to a stable peace is a world customs



union, world economic planning, international economic health. "The people are ready. Now the leaders must act."

Holcombe, Arthur N. Dependent areas in the postwar world. 108 pp. Boston, World peace foundation, 1941. (America looks ahead. A pamphlet series, no. 4) 280.12 W39

International commerce of the future. The Empire view point--the white paper of February 23. Empire Prod. [London] no. 275, pp. 109-111. Apr. 1942. 286.8 Em7

The movement seems to be toward free trade but even under the aegis of Imperial Preference some of the African Colonies during the last twenty years have found the violent fluctuation of prices almost beyond their endurance. Some regulation after the war will be needed.

Keirstead, B. S. The effects of the war on the concept of national interest. Canad. Jour. Econ. and Polit. Sci. 8(2): 197-212. May 1942. 280.8 C162

"The concept of a national interest is a possible one for Canada to achieve, but to do so it will be necessary to remove, by social ownership or control, the interest of trusts in restricting production, to direct the functional integration of industry achieved by sub-contracting, and to retain redistributive taxation, some of the proceeds of which could be used to establish a national standard of social services."

U. S. National resources planning board. After the war--full employment, by Alvin H. Hansen. 19 pp. Washington, D. C., Jan. 1942. 173.2 N214Aw

Wartele, Allan Ramsey. When peace comes. 325 pp. New Orleans, Pelican publishing company, 1941. 280.12 W96

Recommendations as to what Americans should do to save Americanism after the war, include a program for agriculture based on the idea that the nation should be well fed.

#### Government Policy and Program

Berkinshaw, R. C. The why of wartime controls. Canad. Business 15(5): 48-49, 108, 110. May 1942. 287 C162

Since Canada can no longer import rubber and other materials needed by the army, supplies must be controlled.

Brigham, Reuben. Shoulders together. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 380, 18 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Mar. 1942.

Opportunities and responsibilities of the agricultural extension service in the war effort.

Bulette, Sara. 140,000,000 meals a day. Country Gent. 112(4): 14, 52-53. Apr. 1942. 6 C833

"How Britain stretches food supplies, guards nutrition standards, keeps prices down and arranges for the farmer to get a fair return."

California State department of public health. Food will win the war. Calif. State Dept. Pub. Health. Weekly Bul. 21(16): 1-3. May 9, 1942. 449.7 C12N

"There is an element of truth in the slogan, but the food must be good food, properly selected, properly prepared and properly consumed." The work of the California Bureau of Food and Drug Inspections is described.

Carrigan, J. E. We shift to a war basis. U. S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 13(5): 68. May 1942. 1 Ex892Ex

Brief statement on the organization of the agricultural extension service for war work.

Farmers union asks Henderson to give rural representation on price and rationing boards. Natl. Union Farmer 21(9): 1, 3. May 15, 1942. 281.8 N212

Food production drive starts plans to put available feedstuffs to best use. Farmer's Weekly [Bloemfontein] 63: 223. Apr. 8, 1942. 24 F225

Farmers in the Union of South Africa have been told that they will be paid for wheat. Perishable products will be purchased by the government and stored.

Krout, John A., ed. Winning the war. Acad. Polit. Sci. Proc. 20(1): 1-100. May 1942. 280.9 Acl

Partial contents: The next tax bill, by Robert Murray Haig; Problems of price control, by J. M. Clark; Price and wage control in Canada, by A. F. W. Plumptre; Paying for the war, by William Leonard Crum; The artificial rubber industry, by R. P. Russell; Labor's view of wage policies from now on, by James B. Carey; Using the technical resources of the country, by Harvey N. Davis.

Post-war farmers. Saskatchewan Farmer 33(10): 6. May 15, 1942. 7 Sa74

Soldiers of the last war who were settled on the land in Canada did fairly well. A postwar land settlement bill is now before the House of Commons.

Seifert, H. A. N.Z. meat, butter surpluses are mounting; government anxious. Stock and Land [Melbourne] 32(12): 1. Mar. 25, 1942. 49 St63

The New Zealand Minister of Marketing urges decreased production of meat and butter and an increase of wheat and potatoes.

Wages less--what? How the nex tax proposals will affect farm workers.

Farmers Weekly [London] 16(17): 20. Apr. 24, 1942. 10 F2226

War reverses long-term farm plans. Stock and Land [Melbourne] 32(12): 1.

Mar. 25, 1942. 49 St63

Tasmania has developed sheep raising but now finds vegetables in demand.

Wickard, Claude R. Farmers go to war. Steel Horizons 4(1): 4-5, 12-13. 1942. 309.8 St32

Wickard, Claude R. Let the ever normal granary help win the war. 5 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, [1942]

Stocks of corn and wheat held by the government should be released for feed.

Wickard, Claude. Our food supply in wartime. 13 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, 1942.

Address at a meeting of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, at New York City, May 21, 1942.

Farmers, the food industry and the government working together can

produce and distribute the food needed to win the war and write the peace, in spite of shortages of labor, material and transportation.

Wilson, M. L. Word-of-mouth education--a wartime extension job. U. S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 13(5): 65. May 1942. 1 Ex892Ex

### Dairy and Poultry

Almquist, H. J. Poultry feeds in the emergency. South. Pacific Rural Press 143(10): 348. May 16, 1942. 6 P112

Dairy industry's vital war task. Land [Sydney] no. 1580, p. 10. Mar. 27, 1942. 23 L22

The Australian government has decided to meet the cost of dispersing 33 1/3 per cent of each breeder's stud stock to safer inland areas.

Flint, Lucius C. Right and wrong blackout methods proved by coast experience. Dairy World 20(12): 8-10, 48. May 1942. 44.8 D1423

A large Los Angeles dairy found that windows painted black sometimes broke because black attracts heat from the sun. Wood covers fixed to slide in wood channels were used in some cases.

Gordon, M. Douglas. Egg production in war-time. Field [London] 179(4656): 316. Mar. 21, 1942. 10 F45

Egg production is falling off in Great Britain because pullets are improperly nourished. They need more root vegetables and protein.

Huffman, C. F. Dairying for defense. Feedstuffs 14(18): vi-viii. May 2, 1942. 286.81 F322

Milk for freedom. Dairymen asked to produce tremendous tonnage. Eleven suggestions for attaining it. Jersey Bul. 61(19): 646, 660-661. May 13, 1942. 43.8 J48

National research council. Committee on animal nutrition. Wartime poultry feeding problems. Feedstuffs 14(20): 49-50. May 16, 1942. 286.8 F332

Norris, L. C., and Robertson, E. I. Eggs for health, morale and victory. Feedstuffs 14(18): iv-v. May 2, 1942. 286.81 F322  
How to attain the goals.

Platt, C. S. Emergency poultry rations. N. J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Hints to Poultrymen 29(3): 1-4. Feb.-Mar. 1942. 100 M46S

Production campaign. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(15): 15. Apr. 10, 1942. 10 F2226

The British government, in a drive to increase milk production, has given County Committees powers under which the following steps may be taken. "Farmers are no longer to be allowed to turn over from dairying to other branches of farming. Those who persist in doing so will be ejected by the county committees, and their herds taken over. Those who have already gone over to other farming, and have empty cowsheds available are to be made to fill them."

Robertson, E. I. Wheat in wartime poultry rations. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell)

Ext. Bul. 490, 4 pp. Ithaca, Apr. 1942. 275.29 N48E  
War Emergency Bulletin 9.

Rohde, C. E. War time production of poultry and eggs. Prod. Packer 19  
(20): 5. May 9, 1942. 286.85 P94

A monthly standard of egg production per hen and a check list of  
essential poultry equipment and practices are given.

Safeguarding New York milk supply. Milk Plant Monthly 31(5): 40. May 1942.  
44.8 C864

Truck control stations have been set up and alternate routes planned  
to bring milk to New York City.

Stepping up production for offense. The nation looks to its poultrymen for  
more poultry and eggs to meet this country's requirements and for ship-  
ment to our allies under the lend-lease program. How it can be done  
profitably. Poultry Herald 54(5): 3. May 1942. 47.8 P862

Thompson, Arthur T. Eggs that have no shells to crack. New drying plants  
turn out powder for lend-lease export to our war allies. Wallaces'  
Farmer and Iowa Homestead 67(9): 5. May 2, 1942. 6 W15

Turnbull, Don M. Despite some severe handicaps the poultry industry is  
geared for war role. Feedstuffs 14(18): 20, 22. May 2, 1942. 286.81  
F322

The problems are: lack of equipment; fall in price of broilers; fewer  
sexors.

U. S. Department of agriculture. Clean milk. 6 pp. [Washington, U. S.  
Govt. print. off., 1942]

### Gardens

Bailey, David W. For victory your garden must have good ground. Poor soils  
yield poor vegetables, so don't start a food garden unless you have the  
right place, good seed, and willing hands. House Beautiful 84(6): 136-  
137. May 1942. 296.8 H81

Cummings, M. B. Protect our victory gardens against bugs. Rural New Yorker  
101(5529): 298, 301. May 16, 1942. 6 R88

Curtis, Fanniebelle. Junior defense gardens of Norwalk, Conn. Parks &  
Recreation 25(9): 365-366. May 1942. 98.8 P23  
Experiences in 1941.

Ellicott, Pattie. Your victory garden and mine. Natl. Hist. Mag. 76(5):  
355-359. May 1942. 134.8 N21

Evans, H. H. The war garden, its value to the home and how to organize it  
efficiently. Country Life in Brit. Columbia 26(4): 22, 27. May 1942.  
7 C832

Himebaugh, Keith. Digging for victory. What people around the country are  
doing to promote victory gardens. Seed World 51(9): 16-17. May 1, 1942.  
61.8 Se52



Marshall, R. S. "I want to plant a victory garden." Parks & Recreation 25(9): 367-368. May 1942. 96.8 P23

Birmingham has a Victory Demonstration Garden to answer questions of prospective gardeners.

Nebraskans enroll for victory in war. Nebr. Agr. Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. News 29(10): 1, 2. Apr. 1942. 275.29 N272Ae

The Nebraska Victory Home and Garden enrollment by the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service, showed a total of 60,148 pledges signed.

Roney, J. N. Slap the Japs in our victory gardens. Little togos of insect world must be sprayed or dusted. South. Seedsman 5(5): 10-11, 31. May 1942. 61.8 So8

Strickland, Mrs. John Loomis. Small fruits in the victory garden. Gard. Club. Amer. Bul. 7(23): 27-34. May 1942. 90.32 G16

U. S. Office of education. Progress reports on gardening through schools. U. S. Off. Ed. Ed. for Victory 1(5): 3-4. May 1, 1942. 156.3 Ed83

"The superintendents of 43 States, Alaska, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have recently designated a member of their staffs to supervise the development of Victory Gardens through the schools."

Wickard, Claude R. Victory gardens. Home gardening is vital to nation's war effort both as a morale-building hobby and a means of insuring abundant supplies of nutritious foods. State Govt. 15(5): 101, 116. May 1942. 280.8 St2

### Rubber

Brandes, E. W. Go ahead, guayule! Agr. in the Americas 2(5): 83-86. May 1942.

The Department of Agriculture is preparing to develop guayule production. "By cultivation, the life cycle of the normally slow-growing plant may be telescoped so that growth which would require 5 to 20 years in the desert is attained in from 2 to 4 years."

Can we count on South American rubber? Pan American 3(2): 3-7. May 1942. 280.8 P192

Rubber trees are growing in Brazil but there are problems of manpower, and health, and transportation that make the jungle growth extremely difficult to capitalize. Guayule can be grown in the United States and is now being used to some extent.

Groom, B. E. North Dakota may grow milkweed for rubber deficiency. No. Dakotan 17(4): 6. Apr. 1942.

"Dr. Boris Berkman of Chicago has been doing some test work with common milkweed."

Guayule-rubber growing in California. Timberman 43(6): 10-12, 42. Apr. 1942. 99.81 T484

The lost British rubber plantations. The financial aspect. India-Rubber Jour. [London] 102(40): 765-766. Apr. 4, 1942. 305.8 In21

A table gives acreage and estimated value of the British rubber properties seized by the Japanese.

Montgomery, George A. Rubber from weed pests? Capper's Farmer 53(5): 7.  
May 1942. 6 M693

Of 200 native North American plants examined, 64 contain rubber. Nine of the most promising are milkweeds. Another is Indian hemp. Research is needed to see if they could be used satisfactorily.

The rubber plantation industry of Malaya. Areas affected by the Japanese invasion. India-Rubber Jour. 102(27): 533-534. Jan. 3, 1942. 305.8 In21

### Soils and Fertilizers

[Brand, Charles J.] No rationing of fertilizer. West. Farm Life 44(5): 6.  
Mar. 1, 1942. 6 R153

"It looks today like this country can squeeze through the coming season with only minor shortages, and although there may be some price increases as time passes, they will not take on the extremes experienced in the last World War."

Decker, S. W. Nitrogen fertilizers and nitrogen for explosives. South. Florist and Nurseryman 53(5): 9. May 8, 1942. 80 So86

Availability of various forms of nitrogen material for 1942 is briefly stated.

Fertilizer subsidy for British Columbia farmers. Butter-Fat 20(1): 4. Apr. 1942. 44.8 B98

The subsidies apply only to fertilizers for certain feed crops.

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Manuring commercial vegetable crops in war time. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries, 'Growmore' bul. 6, 10 pp. London, 1942. 10 G79Gr

Huschke, Henry A. War and soil liming. Rock Prod. 45(5): 53, 58. May 1942. 299.8 R59

Transportation difficulties and reduced production of agricultural limestone are likely to decrease the quantity used.

Johnston, J. C. Fertilizing in war times. Calif. Citrog. 27(7): 212.  
May 1942. 80 C125

A program for California citrus growers is recommended.

Planning for the present. Farming News and North Brit. Agr. 94(4): 9. Jan. 16, 1942. 10 N82

Scotch farmers are advised to manure for the crop and not for the rotation. Supplies of fertilizer are larger than last year.

South Africa. Department of agriculture and forestry. The new fertilizer mixtures. Farming in So. Africa 17(192): 179-184. Mar. 1942. 24 So842

Because of difficulties with imports, the number of fertilizer mixtures on the South African market containing more than one of the active constituents N, P or K is limited to eight, beginning April 1, 1942.

Worthing, E. L. Fertilize victory wise. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 497, 4 pp. Ithaca, Apr. 1942. 275.29 N48E

War Emergency Bulletin 16.

### Storage and Refrigeration

Cupboards for the nation's food. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour. 119(1): 95. May 2, 1942. 448.9 Am37

England has erected 100 "store cupboards" throughout the country for the storage of reserve food supplies.

Frozen foods can help win war. West. Canner and Packer 34(4): 47, 49. Apr. 1942. 286.83 W522

1942 harvest may be handled under permit system. Grain & Feed Rev. 31(9): 10. May 1942. 280.28 C78

"The permit system simply means that no grain can be moved to market until a place has been found for its storage."

"The people need victory thoughts." U. S. Rural Electrification Admin. Rural Electrification News 7(9): 3-5. May 1942. 173.2 R88Ru

One such thought is that this country has a large food supply. Rural electrification cooperatives can help solve the problems of processing and storing this food.

Potts, Matthew W. Another prediction comes true. D and W 41(5): 13, 61-62. May 1942. 288.8 T68

The warehouse industry is faced with a labor shortage and an equipment shortage. Pooling of equipment is suggested.

Schulz, Arthur H. Farmers will need help of lumber dealers to solve serious crop storage problem. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(18): 10-11, 19. May 1, 1942. 99.81 M69

Bins for storing grain on farms will be needed. "In one case a large number of small one-thousand-bushel portable granaries were constructed on the railroad right-of-way."

Sellers, Roy. Food storage a part of food for victory. Ark. Farmer 44(4): 6. Apr. 1942. 6 Ark42

Food stored and used on the farm relieves trade channels.

Storage industry asked to convert more freezer space. N. Y. Packer 38(21): 1, 9. May 2, 1942. 286.8 N483

The Office of Defense Transportation says there is likely to be a shortage of refrigeration space to store food supplies next season.

Suggestions for retailers to help solve grain storage problem. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(19): 11-13. May 8, 1942. 99.81 M69

Designs for storage houses are included.

U. S. Department of agriculture. Farmers should plan for wheat storage now. U. S. Dept. Agr. Food for Freedom Program. Background Inform. Ser. no. 8, 3 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Apr. 23, 1942.

### Miscellaneous

AAA county units to act as boards to pass on farm building under L-41. WPB announcement states new construction limited to \$1,000 per farm. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(19): 9, 29. May 8, 1942. 99.81 M69

Bailey, C. W. Responsibility of banks in food for freedom program. South. Banker 78(5): 20, 50-52. May 1942. 284.6 So8

"The country bankers of the nation have been charged with a task of performance and guidance; on the one hand to provide credit wherever necessary and appropriate for production of needed agricultural crops, and on the other to guard against unwise and impractical local ventures which are inspired by visionary enthusiasts."

Bankers give support to food for freedom drive. A roundup of news of agricultural meetings throughout the south. South. Banker 78(5): 18-19, 38. May 1942. 284.8 So8

Bankers 100 per cent for food-for-freedom. Great drive on in Northwest states. Com. West 83(20): 11, 23. May 16, 1942. 286.8 C733

Brown, A. G. Food for freedom. Banking 34(9): 92-93. Mar. 1942. 284.8 Am3

What banks can do to help the program.

Farms should have fire fighting gear. Blue Anchor 19(2): 4. May 1942. 286.83 B62

The following equipment is considered essential: two strong but light portable ladders, one of them equipped with a large hook to hook over the ridge pole; at least one 12-quart pail always full of water; a box of old burlap bags which can be soaked and used to fight fires which are just starting; and a box of sand for use against oil or electrical fires.

New source of rotenone. Farm Jour. and Farmer's Wife 66(6): 23. June 1942. 6 F22L2

"Some strains of 'Devil's Shoestring' (which grows wild in the South) contain (in the roots) from 1 % to 4 % rotenone."

Reed, Charles H. Every farm fire helps the axis. Purdue Agr. 36(8): 5, 12. May 1942. 6 P97

A fire inspection blank is included.

Turner, Neely, and Horsfall, James G. Meeting the spray material shortage. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 455, 10 pp. New Haven, Mar. 1942. 100 C76St

U. S. Bureau of home economics and Consumers' council division. Be a victory planner in your home. 6 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942]

Use of rotenone restricted. Horticulture 20(9): 198. May 1, 1942. 80 H787

WFB has restricted the use of this insecticide to the control of insect pests on food crops other than cranberries, eggplant, cucurbits of various kinds, onions, peppers and sweet corn.

Wickard, Mrs. Claude R. What is my job? Gard. Digest, Home Acres Ed. pt. 2, pp. 14-15. May 1942. 80 G1623

Extracts from an address at Huron, South Dakota, on the place of farm women in the war.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

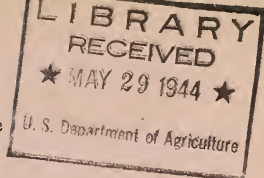
Penalty For Private Use To Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

Official Business  
Printed Matter

1.916  
Ag  
Cp. 3

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture



Vol. I

June 5, 1942

No. 34

Planning--War and Postwar

Arnold, Thurman. This war will save private enterprise. Sat. Evening Post 214(48): 24-25, 49-50. May 30, 1942. 110 S

"The full production of the war will destroy monopoly control and set up undreamed-of opportunities for independent initiative. It will sweep aside the restrictions which have been stifling our energy and initiative for the past twenty years, ending with an unused industrial plant, an unbalanced exchange between agricultural products and the products of industry, and an irreducible minimum of 9,000,000 unemployed."

Bedoyere, Michael de la. Three peace plans. Month [London] 177(924): 542-552. Nov.-Dec. 1941. Libr. Cong.

Discusses the Hitlerian, the Papal, and the Anglo-American peace plans.

Chamberlin, William Henry. The crisis is here. Atlantic Monthly 169(6): 667-674. June 1942. 110 At

Comparative figures for 1938 and 1942 show that Axis' supplies of critical materials are now more nearly equal the United Nations' supplies than in the earlier period. If peace should come we would be conscious of other changes in world organization. "Probably the best hope for a future world order that will be both workable and tolerable lies in some... synthesis of public control in such fields as domestic economy, foreign trade, and international currency arrangements with the full assertion of basic political and civil liberties."

Easterbrook, L. F. Agriculture in the post-war plan. Fert., Feed. Stuffs and Farm Supplies Jour. [London] 28(4): 139, 141-142. May 13, 1942. 57.8 F413

The author suggests that Great Britain "try to revive the profession of landowning just as we are now reviving the profession of farmer."

The "fifth freedom" and the farmers' future. South-Pacific Rural Press 143 (10): 324. May 1942. 6 P112

Farmers should plan to adjust to the "Fifth Freedom"--free trade.

Fleming, D. F. The coming world order, closed or free. Jour. Politics 4 (2): 250-263. May 1942. 280.8 J827

Presidential Address delivered at the Fourteenth Annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, Nashville, Tennessee, November 15, 1941.

Power and responsibility go together. "There must be a strong federation of nations, operating directly on the people and responsible to the people... International control must make it difficult, if not impossible for any nation to close its markets by prohibitive tariffs, quotas, or other controls."

Jerrold, Douglas. World order or world ruin? Empire Rev. 75(493): 58-63. Feb. 1942. Libr. Cong.

"It is inherently impossible to construct a continental, let alone a world, planning agency unless you are prepared, first, to conquer your field of action and then to dictate to it. That is Hitlerism, and it is what we are fighting against. Any alternative system comes up at once against the rock of sovereignty, which is not, as the international planner thinks, an artificial conception which you can abolish, but something inherent in that very freedom for which we are fighting... Nationality is not the invention of one professor, to be discarded by another. It is the product of historical evolution, a working compromise between the desire of all men for freedom and the need of all men for government. The limits to the size of the sovereign unit are imposed by geography and race."

Loewenstein, Prince Hubertus'zu. Outlines of an equitable peace. Social Sci. 17(2): 117-123. Apr. 1942. Libr. Cong.

The Five Points formulated by Pope Pius XII in 1939 are used as a basis for a postwar plan for a league of nations (rather than of governments). An International University to train civil servants, judges and other functionaries would be created as part of the league.

MacBride, Hope L. Export and import associations as instruments of national policy. Polit. Sci. Quart. 57(2): 189-213. June 1942. 280.8 P75

The formation of trade associations in the United States, Great Britain and Japan after the last war is surveyed and the outlook for government regulation of trade after this war through associations of importers and exporters is considered.

Martin, Paul. Post-war reconstruction: lines of approach. Quart. Rev. Com. 9 (2): 135-144. 1942.

This synthesis of current discussions of postwar reconstruction indicates the size of the problem and should "encourage us to put into the task our best effort."

Miller, Merlin G. Problems are postponed, not solved, during a war. Gigantic war effort must be followed by even more sustained post-war planning. Coop. Consumer 9(9): 6. May 16, 1942. 280.28 C7836

Permanent foundations of the economic order are being laid now. Problems to be solved are: jobs for all; money enough; the monopoly threat.

Planning postwar world: Mr. Hull vs. Mr. Wallace. U. S. News 12(23): 14-15. June 5, 1942. 280.8 Un33A

Mr. Hull plans to promote freer trade; Mr. Wallace, to improve living standards and abolish want.

Stern, Laurence. Today's foundation for post-war stability. Mag. Wall Street 70(4): 167-169, 202-203, 205. May 30, 1942. 286.8 M27

"Given both enough volume and continuing increase in productive efficiency--the chances are that American industry can meet its tax bill, pay higher wages and still yield satisfactory profits and dividends."

Wright, Richardson. The land and our survival. House & Garden 81(6): 5. June 1942. 80 H81

"Responsibility to the land and the green growing things that spring from it--trees and all sorts of vegetation--is our first necessity for physical survival."

Food Needs

- Alaska committee on nutrition. Vitamins are vital for victory. Alaska Univ. Ext. Leaflet H.D. 124, 8 pp. College, Jan. 1942. 275.29 All3B
- Clegg, Hugh. Wartime health and democracy. 63 pp. [London] J. M. Dent and sons [1941] (Liberty handbooks, no. 5) 449.1 C58  
Experiences of the British medical profession during the war, including the food situation and communal feeding.
- Community feeding during an emergency. Honolulu, Hawaii. Pract. Home Econ. 20(4): 130-132. Apr. 1942. 321.8 H752  
"Plans for organization of duties, for meal planning and for meeting sanitary problems during emergency feeding."
- Feeding American troops is big war job for Australian farmers. Land [Sydney] no. 1579, p. 1. Mar. 20, 1942. 23 L22
- Foods for war. New flours, fattening processes, dehydration methods shown to visiting chemists at Macdonald college. Canad. Milling and Feed 23(5): 8. May 1942. 298.8 C162
- Geauque, Edwin P. Have we enough food for victory? Canner 94(22): 15. May 2, 1942. 286.83 C16  
We have enough if it is properly used. The grocer can help the housewife overcome waste.
- Hardy, Eric. Foods need guarding from gas and glass. Food Indus. 14(5): 37-38. May 1942. 389.8 F737  
"Precautions taken in England to protect food and methods used for decontaminating gassed foods are discussed in this article."
- McCann, Sir Charles. Graphic report describes how the British public is fed. Stock and Land [Melbourne] 31(22): 1. May 7, 1941. 49 St63  
Feeding arrangements for air-raid shelters are described.
- Movie, "Hidden hunger," sells need of balanced diet in war time. Natl. Grocers Bul. 29(5): 48-49. May 1942. 286.83 N214  
This film is one of the results of the National Nutrition Conference called by President Roosevelt in May, 1941.
- National nutrition conference for defense. Proceedings... May 26, 27, and 28, 1941. 254 pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Federal security agency, Office of the director of defense, health and welfare services, 1942.
- Nation's larder and the housewife's part therein. 146 pp. London, G. Bell and sons, Ltd., 1940. 389.1 N217  
Contains the following lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain: Food in relation to health in Great Britain during the past two hundred years, by J. C. Drummond; The medical aspects of the use of food, by Sir Robert McCarrison; National food requirements, by Sir John Orr; The development of the home production of food, by Sir Frederick Keeble; The function of the food industry, by L. H. Lampitt; Food and the housewife, by V. H. Motttram; The feeding of children, by J. C. Spence; The artificial preservation of food, by Franklin Kidd.



Officials recommend canteens for workers in war industries. Northwest. Miller 210(8): 34. May 20, 1942. 298.6 H81

Dr. M. L. Wilson is in charge of the task of improving the food of workers.

Pearson, M. T. E., and Mitchell, M. M. Cookery under rations. 69 pp. London, New York, [etc.] Longmans Green and co., [1941] 389.25 P312  
Advice and recipes.

Providing essential foods. A war-time effort. Commonwealth Agr. 12(3): 67-68. Apr. 1942. 23 C73

In Australia wheat production should be reduced and production of live-stock, fruits and vegetables increased.

U. S. Agricultural adjustment agency. Farm crops and the war. 12 pp., processed. [Washington, D. C.] May 21, 1942.

Wartime uses for major farm commodities; quantity of food consumed by one soldier in one year and by the army per minute, hour, day, and year; production goals in assembly line terms; and what a food ship contains when it sails, are given.

U. S. Bureau of labor statistics. Rationing of canned foods in Great Britain. U. S. Bur. Labor Statist. Monthly Labor Rev. 54(2): 461. Feb, 1942. 158.6 B87H

Describes the new system of rationing canned meat, fish, and beans instituted December 1, 1941.

[U. S. Office of defense, health and welfare services] Rules for cooperation with the Nat'l nutrition program. Dairy World 20(12): 11-13, 53. May 1942. 44.8 D1423

Rules for using the nutrition theme and the official nutrition food rules in advertising.

U. S. Office of price administration. Rationing--why and how. 14 pp. Washington, D. C., [1942]

### Prices

Basch, Antonin. The fight against inflation in total war. Quart. Rev. Com. 9(2): 75-88. 1942.

Efforts to control inflation in Germany and Great Britain are described. The United States is considered to be in a better position than Great Britain for the task of checking and controlling inflation, "but a comprehensive anti-inflationary program must not be further delayed."

Board punctures forty food ceilings. Canad. Grocer 56(10): 7-8. May 15, 1942. 286.83 C162

The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board has allowed certain prices to be raised.

Harvard law review association. American economic mobilization. A study in the mechanism of war. 536 pp. Cambridge, Mass., 1942. 280.12 H262  
Reprinted from Vol. 50, Harvard Law Review.  
Chapter III is on price control.

Hoffman, A. C. OPA sees relief in price squeeze. Amer. Grocer 147(21): 11-13. May 27, 1942. 286.83 Am32

The General Maximum Price Regulation was adopted in the effort to avoid inflation. Where it works undue hardship adjustment will be attempted.

International labor office, Geneva. Studies in war economics. 199 pp. Montreal, London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1941. (International labor office. Studies and reports. Ser. B. (Economic conditions) no. 33) 280 In84S

Control of food prices, by A. S. J. Baster, pp. 95-121.

Lloyd, E. M. H. Some notes on point rationing. Rev. Econ. Statis. 24(2): 49-52. May 1942. 251.8 R32

The theory of rationing and its relation to price control are considered.

Mager, Harold. Inflation under price control. Nation 154(22): 629-630. May 30, 1942. 110 N

Inflation is not stopped by price control.

Merlove, S. H. War expansion and price inflation. Jour. Business, Univ. Chicago 15(2): 95-130. Apr. 1942. 280.8 J825

Prices, including those of farm products, are likely to rise to higher levels in 1942.

O'Brien, Phillip R. Continuance of hedging facilities a solemn problem. Natl. Grain Jour. 26(6): 5-6. May 1942. 298.8 C83

Address before the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, April 29.

Price control destroys freedom. Hedging permits economy and efficiency in grain handling.

Price fixing and the farmer. Tasmanian Farmer 5(7): 1, 5. Apr. 1942. 23 T186

As a result of fixing potato prices Australia now has a potato famine. Prices of peas have now been fixed.

Rava, Paul B. Procedure in emergency price fixing. Mich. Law Rev. 40(7): 937-968. May 1942. 274.008 M58

An examination of the administrative procedure set forth by the Emergency Price Control Act.

Sullivan, Lawrence. Rations: war need or "reform"? Nation's Business 30(6): 27-29, 84-87. June 1942. 286.8 N212

"Within two weeks of the general price-freezing order...Government itself enforced two price advances in basic foods."

U. S. Department of agriculture. Extension service. Educational program on controlling the cost of living. 19 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., 1942.

"Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939, prices of basic raw materials have risen 66 percent; wholesale prices have advanced 31 percent; retail prices of foods, clothing, and house furnishings have risen 25 percent." The Extension Service has the task of explaining to farmers the government's program for price control. This publication suggests methods.

- [U. S. Office of price administration.] Buying public urged to learn salient points of general price control bill. U. S. Off. for Emergency Managt. Victory 3(21): 13. May 26, 1942. 173.3 C83D  
Food products on which prices are controlled are listed.
- U. S. Office of price administration. Commodities and services. Amendment no. 2 to supplementary regulation no. 1. Exceptions to general maximum price regulation. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(102): 3892-3893. May 26, 1942. 169 F31  
Certain grain products are exempted except when packaged.
- Walker, E. Ronald, and Linford, R. J. War-time price control and price movements in an open economy: Australia 1914-20 and 1939-40. Rev. Econ. Statis. 24(2): 75-86. May 1942. 251.8 R32
- War-time prices board order. Butter-Fat [Vancouver] 20(2): 4-5. May 1942. 44.8 B98  
Order no. 124, of the Canadian War-time Prices and Trade Board, effective May 1st, is given and explained.

### Fibers

- Ackerman, F. Eugene. Wool in a war economy. Colo. Wool Grower and Marketer 8(3): 5, 8-9. May 1942. 280.38 C71  
Because the army is taking large quantities of wool, the civilian supply is reduced and substitutes are being developed.
- Britain protects wool against artificials. Control measures prevent one textile from benefiting at expense of another so long as the war lasts. Farmer's Weekly [Bloemfontein] 63: 224. Apr. 8, 1942. 24 F225
- Canadian grown wool position is stabilized under government board. Country Life in Brit. Columbia 26(4): 5. May 1942. 7 C832
- Coon, James M. The wartime picture in wool. [U. S.] Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 9(2): 5, 21-22. May 1942. 166.2 N47  
Imports of wool are increasing to meet wartime needs. Imports are better graded and packaged than domestic wools. Cooperatives need to encourage changes in marketing methods.
- J., J. M. Shearlings for defense. Natl. Wool Grower 32(5): 14-15. May 1942. 45.8 N21N  
Costs and profits of producing the shearling lamb skins are estimated.
- McClure, S. W. Fixing wool prices. Natl. Wool Grower 32(5): 6. May 1942. 45.8 N21N  
The government should take over the clip at once.
- Mann, Elsie A. Sericulture is not a bonanza. Current silk shortage has revived interest in silk production. U. S. Dept. Com. Dom. Com. 29(19): 11-15. May 7, 1942. 157.54 D713  
"The main obstacle to the development of sericulture in the United States is the large amount of hard labor involved in the raising of cocoons and the reeling of silk."

Phillips, H. M. Army, navy, and air corps look to sheep industry for cold weather suits. Sheep and Goat Raiser 22(8): 22, May 1942. 45.8 Sh3  
Sheep shearling is a naturally perfect insulating system.

Shearling pelts for flying suits badly needed. Weekly Livestock Rptr. 22 (19): 1, 4. May 7, 1942. 49 W41

"Twice the normal production of 'shearling' sheep pelts will be needed this year."

U. S. Office of price administration. Maximum price regulation no. 141--/  
and tanned shearlings for the armed forces. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(93): 3520-3521. May 13, 1942. 169 F31

### Fruits and Vegetables

[Bitancourt, A. A.] War hits Brazilian citrus. Growers turn to orange oil to help overcome part of loss of export opportunity. Calif. Citrog. 27 (7): 216. May 1942. 80 C125

Brown, H. D. Victory in vegetable gardening. Ohio Farmer 189(10): 10. May 16, 1942. 6 Oh3

"Ohio farmers are growing 9600 acres of peas this year instead of the customary 6000. Early predictions indicate a 100 % increase in the acreage of tomatoes for canning."

Ford, Eldo. Commercial processing of fruits and vegetables in Louisiana under present war conditions. La. Rural Econ. 4(2): 6, 7, 10, 11. Apr. 1942.

Government plans no price ceiling on fresh apples. Better Fruit 36(11): 9. May 1942. 80 B46

Hardenburg, E. V. Dry-bean production in New York. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 489, 4 pp. Ithaca, Apr. 1942. 275.29 N48E  
War Emergency Bulletin 8.

Hardenburg, E. V. Dry beans-- a war-time crop. Amer. Agr. 139(11): 309. May 23, 1942. 6 Am3

White beans are in greater demand than red kidney beans.

Marshall, G. Edw. Points in wartime apple production. Wis. Hort. 32(9): 233. May 1942. 80 W752

Moore, M. H. Fruit-growers' wartime task. Fruit Grower, Fruiterer, Florist & Market Gard. 93(2415): 245-246. Mar. 26, 1942. 80 P941  
Pests and diseases should be controlled.

Necessities of war complicate spray schedules. Advising fruit men on spraying and cultivating schedules made difficult by necessary curtailment of weather reports. Prod. Packer 19(18): 5. Apr. 25, 1942. 286.86 P94

New farm crops Arizona can grow to help win this war. Ariz. Farmer 21(9): 1, 3, 11. Apr. 25, 1942. 6 Ar44

Vegetable seed production is increasing in Arizona.



Pond, R. K. A record crop of beans goes to war. U. S. Agr. Mktg. Admin. Mktg. Activ. 5(5): 17-19. May 1942.

Lend-lease operations have used about 2.1 million bags of beans. WPB has prohibited canning beans in tin.

U. S. Office of price administration. Canned and preserved foods. Maximum price regulation 152. Canned vegetables. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(102): 3895-3897. May 26, 1942. 169 F31

Wartime vegetable production drive. Hawkesbury Agr. Col. Jour. 39(3): 29. Mar. 31, 1942. 276.8 H31

The Australian government is offering contracts at fixed prices to increase vegetable production.

### Livestock and Meat

Air-raid protection on the farm. Oreg. Dept. Agr. Bul. no. 125, pp. 9-11. May 1942. 2 Or3

Methods of protecting animals from bombs and gases and treatments of burns, etc. are given.

Dispersal of coastal live stock. Primary Prod. [Sydney] 19(12): 1, 6. Mar. 20, 1942. 23 P93

The Australian government will bear the cost of transportation of cattle from the coastal areas. Cattle in production will not be moved.

Dogs for defense! Hawaii Farm and Home 5(4): 11. Apr. 1942. 25 H3191  
Plans for training dogs for defense jobs.

Fairbanks, B. W. Feeding swine during the emergency. Hog Breeder 17(5): 3-4. May 1942. 46.8 H672

Substitutes for dairy by-products are suggested as feed.

Henry, Max. War and its influence on animal disease control. Agr. Gaz. N. S. Wales 53(3): 109-110. Mar. 1, 1942. 23 N472

The spread of infectious disease is increased by war.

The influence of war upon crude drug supplies. Haver-Glover Messenger 22(5-6): 3. May-June 1942. 41.8 H29

A few of the drugs that will not be available for veterinary use are listed.

McCampbell, C. W. Meeting the wartime demands for beef. Feedstuffs 14(18): viii-ix, xvi. May 2, 1942. 286.81 F322

Meat packers feel pinch of pork and beef ceilings. Natl. Provisioner 106(22): 11, 26. May 30, 1942. 286.85 N21

Minister on post-war problems. Farmers' Gaz. [Dublin] 101(13): 147. Mar. 28, 1942. 10 F221

Changes in export demand for livestock may affect Ireland's economy.

Morris, M. L. Feeding of dogs in war time. Flour & Feed 42(12): 10-11. May 1942. 298.8 F66

Address before American Animal Hospital Association.

New pork ceiling is patterned after previous temporary plan. Natl. Provisioner 106(21): 11-12, 28. May 23, 1942. 286.85 N21

Pemberton, Rollie M. Type change inadvisable during present emergency. Poland China Swine World 29(4): 3. May 1942. 46.8 Sw62

The type of hog now being raised in Iowa is best for the present time. It finishes at 200 pounds and can easily be carried to 300 pounds.

Small packers protest to OPA on ceiling inequities. Natl. Provisioner 106 (15): 17. Apr. 11, 1942. 286.85 N21

Ceilings on pork products without a ceiling on hogs may force small packers out of business.

Stocking Europe's empty farms when invaders are driven out. Land [Sydney] no. 1582, p. 15. Apr. 10, 1942. 23 L22

Livestock will be needed and the United Kingdom will be able to supply pedigreed stock.

Storm over sheep subsidy. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(17): 15. Apr. 24, 1942. 10 F2226

The British subsidy is to be paid for sheep of definite hill breeds only. Owners of crossbreds are protesting.

Street, A. G. Dairy cows for 1945. Farmers Weekly [London] 16(17): 27. Apr. 24, 1942. 10 F2226

A British farmer who gave up dairying two years ago asks where he is to get cows to start again, as the Minister of Agriculture advises.

Total war hits fur farmers. Black Fox Mag. 26(1): 17, 32, 34. May 1942. 410 B56

Feed prices are rising and there are shortages of fish, wire netting and vitamin concentrates.

[U. S. Office of price administration] Wholesale pork under permanent ceiling; raw material cost rises added to base. U. S. Off. for Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(21): 18. May 26, 1942. 173.3 C83D

What is wrong with present [meat] price ceilings? Butchers' Advocate 111(18): 12-14, 17. May 6, 1942. 286.85 B97

Whitehead, T. E. War horse still main plug in modern army. Kans. Farmer, May 2, 1942, p. 11. 6 K13

The Army horse breeding plan is described.

Zeller, J. H. Swine production for the war effort. Feedstuffs 14(18): x-xii. May 2, 1942. 286.81 F322

#### Miscellaneous

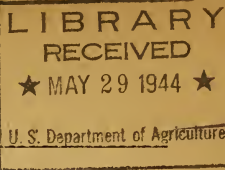
Rickard, Greville. Camouflage--then and now. Mil. Engin. 34(198): 189-197. Apr. 1942. 290.9 Un3

Changes since the last war.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

Penalty For Private Use To Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

Official Business  
Printed Matter



Vol. I

June 12, 1942

No. 35

Planning--War and Postwar

American society of farm managers and rural appraisers. Agricultural war policy. 9 pp. [Hartford, Conn. 1942] 281.12 Ag8

The policy relates to land, labor, equipment, management, rural appraising and farm credit, inflation and price control, and post-war objectives.

Daniel, Hawthorne. North America. Wheel of the future. 300 pp. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1942. 280 D22

"In the long view, the present struggle is merely another of the greater incidents of history, as the wars of the past have been." The author surveys the past and on that basis projects the future of the world optimistically.

Dreher, Carl. The coming showdown. 419 pp. Boston, Little, Brown and co., 1942. 280.12 D81

Shall we have democratic or fascist collectivism? The author favors democratic collectivism and favors reserving agriculture as long as possible as a frontier for modified private enterprise.

[Easterbrook, L. F.] Empire link with American farmers. Primary Prod. [Sydney] 19(15): 1. Apr. 10, 1942. 23 P93

Farmers of the United States and Great Britain should get together to solve the problem of feeding the postwar world.

Free world congress, second. Free World 3(1): 9-26. June 1942. 280.8 F87

Addressees as follows: The price of free world victory, by Henry A. Wallace, pp. 9-13; United nations in war and peace, by Walter Nash, pp. 14-16; Make the new world free, by Jan Masaryk, pp. 17-18; A world confederation, by Li Yu Ying, p. 19; In the forefront of the battle, by Louis Dolivet, pp. 20-21; Free world at work, by J. Alvarez del Vayo, pp. 22-26.

Galloway, George B. Postwar planning in the United States. 158 pp. New York, The Twentieth century fund, 1942. 280.12 G13S

A list of government and private agencies with their plans for research on postwar problems. A selected bibliography is appended.

Hartnett, Robert C. Blueprints being drafted of a new order after the war. America 67(8): 202-204. May 30, 1942.

The author comments on current discussions regarding the need for a world organization after the war.



Hutt, W. H., and Leslie, R. The price factor and reconstruction. So. African Jour, Econ, 9(4): 441-444. Dec. 1941. 280.8 So83

Plans should be made to adjust labor rapidly to peace time employment after the war. "Part of their present earnings should be compulsorily saved as a means of tiding over the transition."

Kelly, Sydney A. Post-war reconstruction and development. Chartered Surveyors' Inst. Jour. [London] 21(11): 744-748. May 1942. 282.9 C38J

Planning of agriculture will be foremost in the British postwar re-planning program.

Reedman, J. N. Gold and post-war currency standards. So. African Jour. Econ. 9(4): 379-399. Dec. 1941. 280.8 So83

"Despite the weaker position which gold now holds, and is likely to hold in the estimations of men, there are two counts on which gold is likely to be retained as a partial basis for international currency purposes. Firstly, the establishment of a fixed relationship between currency and gold which it is the obligation of the monetary authority to maintain, safeguards the currency to some extent from the arbitrary interference of government... Secondly, gold might still have considerable appeal as a final store of value."

Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. What we are fighting for. Amer. Mag. 134(1): 16-17, 60-62. July 1942.

Rugg, Harold. America speaks. V.-Designs for a world of order. Frontiers of Democracy 8(68): 183-186. Mar. 15, 1942. 280.8 So125

"Our national climate of opinion must collaborate with the American and British governments in having ships, cargoes, vast stores of food, medical supplies, clothing, raw materials for housing and industry, transport and communication, and the necessary expert and political personnel ready to rush to the distressed peoples in a hundred thousand dying communities." Education in tolerance is necessary.

Russell, Sir John. Post-war agriculture in Great Britain. Roy. Soc. Arts Jour. 90(4612): 351-371. May 1, 1942. 501 L847J

Paper read before the Royal Society of Arts, February 18, 1942.

The author bases the discussion on two assumptions: "(1) that we are to raise our agricultural output to a level sufficient to provide 50 per cent. of the value of the food consumed; (2) that the standard of nutrition of the whole nation is to be improved, which would require an increase in our pre-war supplies of milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables and other foods."

#### Government Policy and Program

Booth, J. F. Canadian agriculture in the post war period. Canad. Dairy and Ice Cream Jour. 21(5): 30, 32+. May 1942. 44.8 C162

Questions as to increased settlement on the land and as to postwar markets are raised.

Cooper, J. Francis. How the food for freedom program is shaping up. Citrus Indus. 23(6): 5, 13. June 1942. 80 C49

Florida has increased acreage of peanuts but may fall short of the goal. Sea Island cotton is not increasing. Poultry and egg supply is so large

prices  
are unsatisfactory. Hog and cattle goals will probably be reached.

[Evans, R. M.] U.S.A. and post-war farming. "We must not repeat mistakes made after the last war." Farmer & Stock Breeder [London] 56(2741): 612. Apr. 21, 1942. 10 F228

Fighting back on the land. North. Ireland Min. Agr. Monthly Rpt. 16(12): 413-415. Apr. 1942. 256.13 Ag82M  
North Ireland's farmers are urged to plow up grassland for crops.

Georgia Agricultural extension service. Farming for victory in Georgia. Ga. Agr. Ext. Bul. 492, 14 pp. [Athens, 1942] 275.29 G29E

Graham-Little, E. The great bread mystery. Empire Rev. 75(493): 72-78. Feb. 1942. Libr. Cong.

The mystery is why the British Food Ministry does not adopt the 95 percent extraction found so satisfactory in the last war.

Hampson, C. M. Food for home and victory. Fla. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 61, 16 pp. Gainesville, Mar. 1942. 275.29 F66C

The international approach to agricultural problems. Appointment of British agricultural attaché at Washington and Agricultural adviser at Ottawa. Vet. Rec. [London] 54(19): 187-188. May 9, 1942. 41.8 V641

Julyen, W. L. Food production in the army. Field [London] 179(4660): 414. Apr. 18, 1942. 10 F45

A British Army Council Instruction, introducing the official Agricultural Scheme, from January 1st, 1941, makes it incumbent on officers commanding units to develop food production where possible, and also to see that the food is accounted for.

Labour research dept. Industrial health committee. War-time bread. Labour Res. [London] 31(2): 26-27. Mar. 1942. (Social Security Bd.)

At the request of the British Government "the Medical Research Council produced a definite specification for the National Wheatmeal Loaf and this was published. Had the Ministry of Food pressed on with its manufacture by the millers to this uniform specification, insisted on the bakers having a plentiful supply, and carried out intelligent and intensive propaganda, the National Wheatmeal Loaf would undoubtedly have 'caught on' and we might have been a healthier nation."

Soldiers on "farm front" to be given merit awards. Southeast Ark. Farmer 1(22): 1. June 2, 1942. 6 So863

"Certificates will be awarded low-income farm families working with Farm Security when they have reached the Food-for-Freedom goals set up in the 1942 farm and home plans."

"Stand firm and carry on!" What to do in event of invasion. Austral. Milk & Dairy Prod. Jour. 9(3): 32. Mar. 1942. 44.8 Au72

In the Australian "invasion" pamphlet the outstanding instruction is to "sit tight and to move only when and as ordered by a responsible official."

U. S. Office of education. Our country's call to service. Ed. and Natl. Defense Ser. Pam. no. 1, 24 pp. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.

A more adequate health program, pp. 5-8. Study of defense aims and problems, pp. 21-22.

U. S. War production board. Canned foods. Supplementary order M-86-a, as amended May 25, 1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(102): 3883. May 26, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Canned foods. Supplementary order M-86b. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(103): 3928. May 27, 1942. 169 F31

Wallace, Fred. Pay for war crops. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead 67(11): 327. May 30, 1942. 6 W15

The AAA has power to make payments as an incentive to gain a balanced production.

Waste of agricultural foodstuff order. Vet. Rec. [London] 54(18): 178. May 2, 1942. 41.8 V641

The order was issued by the British Minister of Agriculture. It enables him to take action against anyone who "negligently causes waste or damage to agricultural crops, whether before or after harvesting or to stocks of grain or purchased feedingstuffs on farms."

Wickard, Claude R. Farming in wartime. 4 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of agriculture, 1942.

A radio talk, May 29, 1942.

Wheat storage needs and the possibility that too many hogs will come to market between Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday are discussed.

Wickard is named food coordinator. Nelson wires greetings at meeting of grocery manufacturers. Amer. Grocer 147(21): 3. May 27, 1942. 286.83 Am32

Wood, G. The Australian economy at war: rationing of production, trade, money and credit. Trusts and Estates 74(3): 239-241. Mar. 1942. Libr. Cong.

"Australia's prosperity is largely governed by export income, which determines the size of London funds which, in turn, are the main reserves of the Australian banking system. This explains why Australian farmers are so ready to accept Government stabilization plans and marketing schemes designed to protect the incomes of primary producers."

#### Dehydration

Aitken, H. C. How Canada dehydrates foods. Food Indus. 14(5): 41-42. May 1942. 389.8 F737

California dehydration conference. Two-day session discusses various problems dealing with the dehydration of fruits and vegetables--army requirements for 1942 estimated at twenty-five million pounds. Fruit Prod. Jour. and Amer. Vinegar Indus. 21(9): 259, 275. May 1942. 389.8 F94

Dehydrated food research by U.S. brings results. Army will buy 18,000,000 pounds of vegetables and other products this season. West. Canner and Packer 34(6 i.e. 5): 11-12. May 1942. 286.83 W522

Meat dehydration research is shaping new food weapon for war. Natl.

Provisioner 106(22): 12-13, 24. May 30, 1942. 286.85 N21

"A shipment of dehydrated mutton has already been made to Great Britain by an Australian packer. Test work with dehydrated meat has been going on in this country for some time in Chicago, at the government experimental station at Beltsville, Md., on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere."

Roddy, Roy. Yam dehydration plant begins production in Texas. Southwest. Banking Indus. 42(5): 9-10, 33-34. May 1942. 284.8 So32

Walker, Jeff. Where are dehydrated foods going in 1942? Canner 94(23): 15-16. May 9, 1942. 286.83 C16

Dehydrated foods are needed for the army. Procedures for the dehydration of various vegetables are summarized.

### Machinery

Blasingame, R. U. War emergency care of farm equipment. An ounce of prevention. Guide Post 19(5): 5. May 1942. 75.8 G94

Bureaucracy and food. Ind. Farmers Guide 98(9): 1, 7. May 1, 1942. 6 In2

The priorities program does not provide enough farm machinery to produce the food that will be needed.

Freeland, Roy. "Getting by" with less help. Kans. Farmer, May 2, 1942, pp. 8, 9. 6 K13

Certain farmers of Kansas are equipping tractors with headlights for night work, installing hay balers, using larger tractors, trying mechanical corn pickers, etc. to meet the labor shortage.

Hawthorn, Fred. Tractors in wartime. Farm Jour. and Farmer's Wife 66(6): 20, 22, 53. June 1942. 6 F2212

Suggestions for keeping tractors running.

Keeping the wheels under agriculture. Farmers give city consumers ideas on how to use scrap in keeping household gadgets at work for the duration. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consum. Guide 8(14): 2-3. May 15, 1942.

Mechanisation in post-war agriculture. Imp. and Mach. Rev. [London] 67 (804): 1057-1058. Apr. 1, 1942. 58.8 In72

Even if the greatest development of mechanization implies large-scale farming, some provision should be made for mechanization of small farms.

Retail prices for farm equipment. OPA announces maximum price regulation no. 133. Farm Mach. and Equip. no. 1901, pp. 5-7. May 1942. 58.8 F225

The order is given and summarized.

Roberts, Wm. H., jr. Farm equipment in wartime agriculture. Steel Horizons 4(1): 11, 17. 1942. 309.8 St32

More machinery is needed.



Swan, Carroll J. Service advertising helps farmers at war. Printers' Ink 199(6): 50-51. May 8, 1942. 238.8 P932

One oil company is giving farmers information from State agricultural colleges to help them conserve farm machinery.

U. S. War production board. Farm machinery and equipment and attachments and repair parts therefor. Supplementary limitation order L-26-c. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(109): 4228. June 4, 1942. 169 F31

### Marketing Problems

Black, A. G. Responsibility of agricultural cooperatives in the war.

Farmers' Elevator Guide 37(5): 16-19. May 15, 1942. 280.28 Am3

Address before the American Institute of Cooperation, meeting in Atlanta, Georgia.

Cooperatives have a responsibility to see that food produced does not go to waste.

Gardner, Kelsey B. Building reserves during the war period. [U. S.] Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 9(2): 14-15. May 1942. 166.2 N47

Cooperative marketing associations are advised to build up reserves.

Genung, A. B. Farm transportation and the war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation 26(5): 13-15. May 1942. 1 Ec7Ag

Since virtually no more rubber is in sight for tires, farmers should plan to conserve them by pooling truck loads, saving trips, using horses and wagons, etc.

Market ready to shift to day work if ordered. Prod. Guide 71(2401): 1, 4. May 16, 1942. 286.83 F942

New York produce dealers would rather work during the day than under dimmed-out lights.

One month postponement in ODT truck order. N. Y. Packer 38(25): 1, 9. May 30, 1942. 286.8 N483

The order that trucks must be loaded to 75 per cent of capacity on the return trip will not be effective until July 1. The fruit and vegetable industry is working on plans to carry it out.

ODT truck order brings avalanche of protests. Unless amended, fruit and produce industry will find it impossible to serve public economically, leaders say. N. Y. Packer 38(24): 1, 21. May 23, 1942. 286.8 N483

The recent order which would require trucks to carry at least a 75 per cent capacity load on return hauls needs to be modified. A substitute plan for saving tires is suggested.

Plans progress for emergency food distribution. Butchers' Advocate 111(18): 15. May 6, 1942. 286.85 B97

"The Marketmen's Association of the Port of New York expects to have completed soon its plans for the relocation of markets in the event of enemy action."

Stitts, Tom G. Cooperatives in an all-out war. 6 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Farm credit administration, 1942.

Remarks before Cooperative Conference for Economics and Sociology

Teachers, Kansas City, Missouri, April 17, 1942.

Government buying of many farm products has caused changes in cooperative programs. New services must be developed.

Stitts, Tom G. What war means to cooperative units. Equity Union Exch. 29(18): 1, 5. May 6, 1942. 6 Eq5

Dairy cooperatives have changed over from butter to cheese, dry milk and evaporated milk. On the Pacific Coast grain cooperatives have changed from handling sacked grain to handling it in bulk.

### War's Effects

Cecil, William J. War and the farmer. Blue Anchor 19(2): 13, 31-32. May 1942. 286.83 B62

The author discusses the effect of the war on the farm outlook and the postwar prospects.

Dickins, Dorothy. What war is doing to the farm family. Jour. Home Econ. 34(6): 350-361. June 1942. 321.8 J82

In defense areas farmers or farm women are obtaining increased income from industry. In non-defense areas young people are leaving the farm for defense work elsewhere.

Effects of the war on sixth district agriculture. Fed. Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Monthly Rev. 27(4): 1-2. Apr. 30, 1942. 284.8 F31A

Agricultural prosperity has increased in this district. Changes in crops to be produced are noted.

Jesness, O. B. Post-war agricultural readjustments. Finance and Investment Rev. 10(8): 1-4. Apr. 1942.

The outlook is uncertain but farmers are advised to expect a postwar depression.

Taylor, Frank J. Up to their necks. Country Gent. 112(4): 7, 60-61. Apr. 1942. 6 C833

"With camouflaged artillery in their fields and each farm allotted its quota of essential crops, growers of the West Coast are troubled about the shortage of labor and supplies, Jap gardeners, threatened sabotage, shifting markets and many other new problems."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Farm land values and the war. 7 pp. [Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942] 1 Ag84Fv

Present trends are compared with World War I.

The war and agricultural research. Du Pont de Nemours, E. I. & Co., Agr. News Letter 10(2): 23-26. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 6 D92

Notes on the effect of war on poultry rations in England, effect of bombing on hens, blackout problems for Hawaiian dairy farmers, and Hawaiian victory gardens, use of coconuts, and shipments of canned pineapple. Terracing prevents landing of planes in Hawaii.

Wisconsin College of agriculture. Will wartime farm prices bring a bigger farm mortgage debt. Econ. Inform. for Wis. Farmers 13(1): 1-4. Jan. 1942. 275.29 W75Ec

This is a warning to Wisconsin farmers that a depression is likely to follow the war.

### Fats and Oils

Arkansas College of agriculture, Extension service. Soybeans for oil. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Leaflet 23, 4 pp. [Fayetteville, 1942] 275.29 Ar4Le

Farmers aid war effort greatly by increasing production of fats and oils. Ontario Dept. Agr. Monthly Crop Rpt. Bul. no. 285, pp. 1-3. May 1942. 253.6 In2

Fats and oils in war-time. Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Spec. Cir. Econ. Inform. Wis. Farmers 12(11-12): 1-8. Nov.-Dec. 1941. 275.29 W75Ec

What steps can be taken to avert a shortage? How will such steps affect the market for Wisconsin farm products after the war is over? These questions are discussed.

U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Peanut oil and the war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. BAE--Ext. Flier--3, 4 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., [1942] 1 Ec7Bae

U. S. Bureau of agricultural economics. Soybean oil and the war. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. BAE--Ext. Flier--5, 4 pp. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., [1942] 1 Ec7Bae

U. S. Office of price administration. Foods and food products. Amendment 3 to revised price schedule 53. Fats and oils. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(109): 4229. June 4, 1942. 169 F31

### Grain, Seed, and Feed

Campbell, P. A. Feeds, research and war. East. States Coop. 18(4): 22-23. Apr. 1942. 280.28 Ea7

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has on file results of research that will be useful in changing from feeds no longer available.

Dickey, J. B. R. Grass silage in wartime. Pa. Farmer 126(10): 293, 309. May 9, 1942. 6 P383

Grass silage gives the milk better color and the cows better health. Methods of preparation are given.

Dougherty, Emmet. OPA will apply basing point price plan to millfeed ceiling. Kansas City price and freight will be used as a guide in all sales east of Missouri river. Northwest. Miller 210(8): 9. May 20, 1942. 298.8 N81

Feeding stuffs rations. Fert., Feed. Stuffs and Farm Supplies Jour. [London] 28(4): 147-148. May 13, 1942. 57.8 FA13

The principal changes in rations for the period which began on May 1 in Great Britain are summarized.

Food and fodder for winning the war. Country Life; Stock & Station Jour. [Sydney] 53(41): 1. Apr. 10, 1942. 286.85 Sy2

In order to obtain cereal hay for the mounted regiments being built up in Australia, it is suggested that the government "pay the cost of harvesting the hay and baling it, the work to be done by farmers in groups.

The Government would take over the whole of the hay which would be stored on farmers' properties or elsewhere, till required."

Gustafson, A. F. More alfalfa and clover on New York farms. N. Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bul. 493, 4 pp. Ithaca, Apr. 1942. 275.29 N48E  
War Emergency Bulletin 12.

Haag, Herman M. Using feed price information to reduce production costs. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Cir. 230, 8 pp. Apr. 1942. 100 M693

The writer points out some of the practical applications to the war effort of information about seasonal price movements and economy of feeds.

"Japan" Americanized in amended rice standards. Amer. Grocer 147(19): 13-14. May 13, 1942. 286.83 Am32

"Japan" rice is now called "American Pearl."

McIlroy, G. G. Larger supplies of protein by-products will result from war needs. Feedstuffs 14(21): 14, 16. May 23, 1942. 286.81 F322

Increased acreage of oil-bearing seeds means increased production of meal but reduced acreage of other animal feeds.

Protection of supplies of grain and cereal products. Important phase of the war effort insuring food supplies for Britain. Canad. Milling and Feed 23(5): 6, 10. May 1942. 298.8 C162

The job of seeing that cargoes leaving Canada are free from insects is described.

Swingle, F. B. Wisconsin dairymen use green silage. Substitute meal for molasses during war emergency. Wis. Agr. and Farmer 69(9): 1, 4. May 2, 1942. 6 W751

Taylor, Rennie. Japs may try economic squeeze by control of world's rice. Rice Jour. 45(5): 9-10. May 1942. 59.8 R36

Uhlmann, Richard. The war and the wheat market. Jour. Business, Univ. Chicago 15(2): 131-139. Apr. 1942. 280.8 J825

"With the very poor European demand and the inability of the exporting nations to reduce their surpluses sufficiently, the immediate future is not bright."

U. S. Office of price administration. Feedingstuffs. Maximum price regulation 74, as amended. Animal product feedingstuffs. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(107): 4177-4179. June 2, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. Office of price administration. Maximum price regulation no. 150--milled rice. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(101): 3856-3858. May 23, 1942. 169 F31

Amendment no. 1.--Fed. Register 7(102): 3901. May 26.

War emergency. Fodder for dispersed stock. "Grow more oats" officially urged [in Australia]. Primary Prod. [Sydney] 19(12): 7. Mar. 20, 1942. 23 P93



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

---

Penalty For Private Use To Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

Official Business  
Printed Matter

AGRICULTURE IN DEFENSE

Compiled in the Library  
United States Department of Agriculture

Vol. I

June 19, 1942

No. 36

Planning--War and Postwar

Arrowsmith, Mary Noel. Tariffs and the post-war world. Womans Press 36  
(6): 299-300, 309. June 1942. 110 W84  
Report of the meeting of the National Peace Conference of March 16.  
A survey of American tariff history presented by Oswald Garrison  
Villard is quoted.

Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings...Fifty-  
fifth annual convention, Chicago, Illinois, November 10-12, 1941. 339 pp.  
[New Haven, Conn., Quinpiack press inc., 1942] 4 As7  
Partial contents: Nutrition and defense, by Lydia Roberts, pp. 43-52;  
Statement from the Secretary of agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, pp. 86-87;  
The land-grant colleges and defense, by M. L. Wilson, pp. 87-93; The  
challenge of post-war adjustment, by Robert E. Doherty, pp. 99-105; Nu-  
trition and health as part of national defense, by C. A. Elvehjem, pp. 109-  
111; Evaluating existing projects for defense needs, by R. B. Corbett, pp.  
140-142; Establishing new research projects under the national emergency,  
by R. W. Trullinger, pp. 142-149; Post-war public welfare problems in  
agriculture, by T. W. Schultz, pp. 150-158; Post-war problems of the indi-  
vidual farm unit, by Carl E. Ladd, pp. 158-162; Post-defense planning, by  
Gladwin E. Young, pp. 226-227; The home--our first line of defense, by  
Louise Stanley, pp. 231-234; Committee on post-war problems, p. 317;  
Representation on regional agricultural committee for national defense,  
p. 317.

Benedict, M. R. The control of post-war deflation. Bank of Amer. Business  
Rev. 12(5): 4-6. May 1942. 280.8 B22  
A program for bringing us out of the war with greatly reduced private  
debts is suggested.

Control and post-war trade. Leather Trades' Rev. [London] 75(2924): 655-656.  
Apr. 8, 1942. 303.8 L48

Editorial on an article in the Economist of March 28 which suggested  
"that a system of control which has grown up in war-time, and on the whole  
has functioned satisfactorily through the trade controllers and the trade  
associations, may easily lead to the establishment of monopoly or near-  
monopoly after the war."

Forbes, B. C. After the war--what? Forbes 49(12): 8-10. June 15, 1942.  
280.8 F74

Fifty-two business men were questioned as to the postwar outlook. More  
of them expect prosperity than depression. The overwhelming majority look  
for very substantial modification of our private enterprise system as it  
has heretofore existed.

Four steps toward permanent peace. Consumers' Coop. 23(6): 84-87. June 1942.  
280.28 C786

Action has been taken by the board of directors of the Cooperative League on the following points: "(1) To urge the appointment of public affairs committees by every local cooperative. (2) To oppose general federal sales and payroll taxes and to support increased graduated income taxes, corporation taxes, inheritance taxes, gift taxes and war profits taxes. (3) To enlist the support of the people by every possible means in a cooperative world program. (4) To make preliminary plans and to urge government and philanthropic agencies also to organize post-war relief programs on a cooperative basis."

Jones, D. Caradog. Advance in invention: its relation to world peace. Nature [London] 149(3785): 542-544. May 16, 1942. 472 N21

Suggests that surpluses be given to nations whose need is greater than ours.

Lambert, N. P. What can we do? A prospective new world picture into which Canada must fit and do her part in bringing it about. Country Guide 61 (6): 9, 57. June 1942. 7 C76

Morse, True D. The coming crash. Nation's Agr. 17(3): 5-6. Mar. 1942.  
280.82 B89

Following a note of pessimism about the economic situation after the War, Mr. Morse offers the following suggestions to farmers: 1. Do not speculate; 2. Keep in current position; 3. Get out of debt and stay out; 4. Build up financial reserves; and, 5. Get debts set up on long term basis.

National planning association. For a better post-war agriculture. Natl. Planning Assoc. Planning Pam. 11, 47 pp. Washington, D. C., May 1942.  
280.9 N2153

The starting point for post-war agricultural planning is a decision as to whether the family-type or the factory-type farm is needed. Production is being expanded under war demands. Will post-war employment continue the demand? Agriculture needs better working conditions, better care of the land, including forests, better houses, better farming, and better rural living.

Perkins, Milo. The future we fight for. New Repub. 106(24): 820-822. June 15, 1942. 280.8 N

"If we take all that can be produced at the end of this war and divide it among the people who will then be alive to share it, we shall be within reach of a very good standard of living for the first time in all history. That will be the most important material thing that's happened to the human race since the discovery of fire and the invention of the wheel."

Post-war policy. North-east farmers' views. Farming News and North Brit. Agr. 94(19): 9. May 1, 1942. 10 N82

Scotch farmers urge a postwar policy that will ensure the maximum number of workers on the land and the maximum production of food.

Renner, George T. Maps for a new world. Collier's 109(23): 14-16, 28. June 6, 1942.

Maps show Europe, Africa and Asia divided into strong nations along cultural lines.

Welles, Sumner. America's world role. U. S. Dept. Com. Foreign Com. Weekly 7(9): 3-4, 47. June 6, 1942. 157.54 F763

The problem of the postwar period is "one of distribution and purchasing power; of providing the mechanism whereby what the world produces may be fairly distributed among the nations of the world; and of providing the means whereby the people of the world may obtain the world's goods and services. Your Government has already taken steps to obtain the support and active cooperation of others of the United Nations in this task; a task which in every sense of the term is a new frontier--a frontier of limitless expanse--the frontier of human welfare."

### Government Policy and Program

Broekman, L. F. Food ministry capitulates! England adds calcium to its bread. Northwest. Miller 210(10): 24, 72. June 3, 1942. 298.8 M81

Establishment of Foods requirements committee. Amer. Grocer 147(23): 3. June 10, 1942. 286.83 Am32

The "Committee will meet the wartime need for a centralized body which will have power to direct and handle the food problem in close relation to the other complicated problems raised by the war production effort."

Food control. Food [London] 11(128): 144-149. May 1942. 389.8 F738

A tabulation of statutory rules and orders for foodstuffs issued between January 1 and March 31, 1942 by the British Ministry of Food is included.

The food front. So. African Sugar Jour. 26(3): 119. Mar. 1942. 65.8 So8

In South Africa the Minister for Agriculture has been given power to stimulate foodstuff production; control price levels, eliminate racketeers and black markets, and make loans to producers.

Johnson, Neil W. Guiding agricultural war production. U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ. Land Policy Rev. 5(6): 9-12. June 1942.

"How to assist farmers in making 6,000,000 effective farm plans--plans that will reflect the needs of the Nation, safeguard farms against unwarranted and irreparable depletion, maintain the level of living to which citizens of a democracy aspire, and plans that will be carried through to final accomplishment. These are problems growing out of the 1943 War Production Goals Project, the solution of which must be found before the task can be considered successfully completed."

Ogdon, Montell. British food administration. U. S. Off. Foreign Agr. Relat. Foreign Agr. 6(6): 209-226. June 1942. 1.9 Ec7For

"It is the function of the Ministry of Food to get ample food supplies to consumers at reasonable prices, and where inadequate supplies are available to make the most equitable distribution among consumers in light of the national exigencies. In seeing that every person receives his fair share of food, the Ministry of Food must make the system of distribution work."

U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Converting farms from peace to war. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Guide 8(11): 8-11, 15. Apr. 1, 1942. 1.94 Ad422C

How the Department proposes to help the farmer meet the production goals.



U. S. Department of agriculture. Victory food specials. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Guide 8(15): 10-11. June 1942. 1.94 Ad422C

"Mon of the Agricultural Marketing Administration are going to spot especially heavy movements of fruits and vegetables... Consumer groups are to be told. Stores are going to be asked to feature the Victory Food Specials."

[U. S. War production board] 9-agency Food requirements committee in WPB to control production, allocation. U. S. Off. for Emergency Mangt. Victory 3(23): 4. June 9, 1942. 173.3-C82D

The chairman of the committee is Claude R. Wickard.

### Food Needs

Dickson, Maxcy R. The food administration--educator. Agr. Hist. 16(2): 91-96. Apr. 1942. 30.98 Ag8

During World War I the United States exported 31 million tons of food. This food not only "fed the United States armies, bolstered the Allies, and made victory possible, but it was also the chief factor in restoring international morale after the war. It saved Europe from anarchy and chaos." Methods of educating the public to save food are described.

Food for lend-lease. Economist [London] 142(5147): 537-539. Apr. 18, 1942. 286.8 Ec7

The U. S. has supplied Britain with over three billion pounds in the past year.

Increased rationing. Amer. Mod. Assoc. Jour. 119(7): 577. June 13, 1942. 448.9 Am37

In this letter from London it is noted that dried fruits and certain cereals and pulses have been rationed for the first time.

John Bull eats American. Business Week no. 667, pp. 35-36, 38, 40, 42. June 13, 1942. 280.8 Sy8

"Lend-lease food shipments cause major changes in British diet habits. Dehydrated eggs, milk, vegetables, and even meats open vistas of new post-war markets--at home and abroad."

U. S. Department of agriculture. Food for growth. Food for freedom. U. S. Dept. Agr. AML-1, 8 pp. Washington, May 1942. 1 Ag84Aw

Issued by Bureau of Home Economics in cooperation with Farm Security Administration.

"Wanted: Boys and girls 9-12 to do a job for Uncle Sam."

Willis, Paul. Food in a war economy. Pract. Home Econ. 20(5, sect. 1): 176, 193. May 1942. 321.8 H752

Cooperation in the National Nutrition Program is advocated.

Wright, Almon R. Food purchases of the allies, 1917-1918. Agr. Hist. 16(2): 97-102. Apr. 1942. 30.98 Ag8

### Prices

The anti-inflation program. Fed. Council of the Churches of Christ in Amer. Dept. of Res. and Ed. Inform. Serv. 21(22): 1-4. May 30, 1942. 280.9 F31

Circulating parity petitions. Tex. Agr. 7(8): 1, 8. June 1942. 6 F22992  
Texas farmers are signing petitions "to retain the present opportunity to average parity by holding the price range from the 85 per cent floor to the 110 per cent ceiling--they have resolved that parity prices for farm products are mandatory in the Food for Victory Program."

Farm product prices similar in two wars. Cornell economists find that same crops show price increases during both wars. Colo. Potato Grower 19(12): 3. June 1942. 75.8 C71

Gore, Albert. Canada did it. Sat. Evening Post 214(49): 18, 44, 46. June 6, 1942. 110 S  
Experiences with the Canadian price control.

Haensel, Paul. The price ceiling and taxation. Taxes 20(6): 336-340, 375. June 1942. 284.58 T195

"No doubt one of the reasons why Germany lost the First World War was too great a regimentation of prices thus discouraging the output of agricultural products." The author approves the sales tax and compulsory savings.

Kjellstrom, Erik T. H., and others. Price control. The war against inflation. 171 pp. New Brunswick, Rutgers university press, 1942. 284.3 K65

Attention is "drawn to the fact that price control, be it direct or functional in nature, does not mean price stabilization in the sense that this term was used by many economists in the last post-war period. Stable or stationary prices are not the aim of modern price control policies. Their ultimate aim is to prevent inflation." Price control problems as they have appeared in other countries since the war are discussed for Sweden by Erik T. H. Kjellstrom, for Canada by Ivan Wright, for Great Britain by Gustave H. Gluck, and for Switzerland by Per Jacobsson.

Smith, R. H. War-time control of prices in South Africa. So. African Jour. Econ. 9(4): 400-415. Dec. 1941. 280.8 S083

Prices have been rising. A Price Controller was appointed in August, under War Measure 33 of 1941. He has power to fix maximum prices of goods and maximum charges for services and to freeze prices or charges for specified periods. The Measure also attempts to regulate profits.

U. S. Department of agriculture. Hold that ceiling. It's the lid on your cost of living for the duration. U. S. Dept. Agr. Consumers' Guide 8(15): 2-5, 14. June 1942. 1.94 Ad422C

Lists of foods which have and which do not have ceiling prices for consumers.

U. S. Office of price administration. Commodities and services. Amendment 4 to general maximum price regulation. Excepted commodities and services. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(112): 4339. June 9, 1942. 169 F31  
Raw and unprocessed agricultural or greenhouse commodities are exempt.

#### Forestry and Lumber

Ainslie, J. R. Japan and the timber trade. Wood [London] 7(4): 85-87. Apr. 1942. 99.82 W855

Alternative sources of supply for Britain of timber formerly obtained from the Far East are suggested.

[American forestry association] Nation faces greatest forest fire emergency. Amer. Forests 48(4): (follows p. 168) Apr. 1942. 99.8 F762

A resolution adopted by the American Forestry Association urges prevention of fires in great forests which might cripple utilities, divert labor from factories, and provide a smoke screen to cover invasion.

Bedard, Airla. Post-war rehabilitation. Forestry Chron. 18(1): 15-17. Mar. 1942. 99.8 F7623

[Canadian forestry association] A post-war plan for Canada's forests. Conservation and improvement of this great national resource is of major significance. Pulp & Paper Mag. Canada 43(6): 449-450. May 1942. 302.6 P96  
A plan should be developed.

Canadian society of forestry engineers. Post-war rehabilitation. Forestry Chron. 18(1): 15-33. Mar. 1942. 99.8 F7623

Rehabilitation of soldiers and forests was discussed at the meeting on January 26 and 27, 1942.

Farm fire protection and conservation of fields and forests are wartime problems. Outdoor Ind. 9(3): 1. 279.8 Ou82

Finishing wood aircraft. Wood Prod. 47(4): 28, 66. Apr. 1942. 99.82 W856

Fireproofing and waterproofing chemicals multiply wood uses in war. Amer. Lumberman no. 3230, pp. 22-23. May 16, 1942. 99.81 Am3

Forest fire protection. Science (n.s.) 95(2464): 295. Mar. 20, 1942. 470 Sci2

"The American Forestry Association, in an open letter to the Congress, urges that forest fire protection be placed on a war-time basis."

Fuel wood an important factor in war effort. Increased use of wood by farmers will help ease transportation problems. Ala. Conserv. 13(12): 8, 13. June 1942. 279.8 All

[Goodman, R. B.] Lumber in total war. N. Y. Lumber Trade Jour. 110(1314, sect. 1): 12. May 1942. 99.81 N48

Use of pulpwood, veneer and lumber as substitutes for critical materials is increasing.

Greeley, W. B. The war job for foresters. Amer. Forests 48(3): 175. Apr. 1942. 99.8 F762

A Forest Defense Council has been set up in each State. Cooperation of everyone to prevent or suppress fires is urged.

Keeping the record straight. Amer. Forests 48(6): 271. June 1942. 99.8 F762

Controversial issues, such as federal regulation of privately owned timberlands, should be set aside temporarily without prejudice for the duration.

Kelley, Etna M. Wood for old Glory. Wood Prod. 47(5): 14, 26, 34. May 1942. 99.82 W856

Flag poles.

[McIntosh, O. T.] Future safety lies not in scarcity of commodities but in accumulation of reserve stocks to meet the crises that follow the close of war. Naval Stores Rev. 52(11): 8, 20. June 13, 1942. 99.81 N22

The government's intention to increase production of naval stores is endorsed.

Matthews, Donald N., and Morris, William G. Adequate forest fire control based on a study of the Clackamas-Marion patrol unit in Oregon. A progress report of a study of adequate fire control on the private forest lands in the Douglas fir region of Washington and Oregon. 77 pp., processed. Portland, Oreg., Pacific northwest forest and range experiment station, Apr. 15, 1942.

Moore, E. B. Private forests as a source of timber for war uses. Forest Leaves 32(2): 10. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 98.8 F763

Paper demands. Wis. Conserv. Bul. 7(4): 21. Apr. 1942. 279.8 W752

It is estimated that demands for all kinds of paper for military and civilian needs "are now at the rate of 24,500,000 tons per year, which is considerably over any record of production."

Perry, Thomas D. Resin adhesives for war. Amer. Lumberman no. 3229, pp. 20-21. May 10, 1942. 99.81 Am3

Plywood planes will be used for training U. S. military pilots. Miss. Val. Lumberman 73(18): 30. May 1, 1942. 99.81 M69

A post-war plan for Canada's forests. Pulp and Paper Mag. Canada 43(6): 449-450. May 1942. 302.8 P96

Shirley, Hardy L. War's challenge to forest conservationists. Forest Leaves 32(2): 1-2. Mar.-Apr. 1942. 99.8 F763

The war's demand is making timber cutting more destructive. Public regulation is needed.

Torpedo boats for Canada. Timberman 43(7): 50, 80. May 1942. 99.81 T484

Use of steel and wood conserves aluminum. Aero Digest, May 1942, pp. 127-128, 130, 272. 333.8 Ac82

Veneers and their use in variable pitch wooden propellers. Wood Prod. 47(5): 37-38. May 1942. 99.82 W856

Wallace, Carl. Texas timber is vital to the war effort. Southwest. Banking & Indus. 42(5): 11, 34-35. May 1942. 284.8 So82

"More than one-third of the state's timber cut is now going into products essential to national defense."

Will war manpower committee help the problem of the naval stores industry. Turpentine and rosin have been declared essential war products. Naval Stores Rev. 52(4): 6, 8. Apr. 25, 1942. 99.81 N22

There is a labor shortage in the industry.

Wilson, F. G. Our forests in the war effort. Wis. Conserv. Bul. 7(5): 6. May 1942. 279.8 W752



It is estimated that forests will contribute five trees for each man in the armed forces.

"Wood-plastic" in aircraft plywood-bond construction. Wood Prod. 47(5): 15.  
May 1942. 99.82 W356

Wood use in the nation's war effort. Amer. Lumberman no. 3230, pp. 14-19.  
May 16, 1942. 99.81 Am3

"Working" skis for U. S. troops. Mod. Plastics 19(9): 50-51, 108. May 1942.  
309.8 P69

#### Miscellaneous

Ark Valley was ready for war. U. S. Rural Electrification Admin. Rural Electrification News 7(9): 6-7. May 1942. 173.2 R88Ru

The Ark Valley Electric Cooperative's model kitchen is being used for an information, nutrition, and conservation center.

Dougal, Kenneth L. The war and subsistence farming. Mountain Life and Work 18(1): 26-29. Spring 1942. 281.28 M86  
Mountain farms can support the family and also produce eggs and wool.

Foster, W. S. British lessons in refuse conservation. Amer. City 57(4): 44-45. Apr. 1942. 98.58 Am31

Garbage is used as hog feed. Bones, waste paper, and scrap metal are collected.

Future farmers pledge help in rural war work. Oreg. Grange Bul. 41(24): 11. May 20, 1942. 6 Or3

The pledge adopted by the Oregon Future Farmers of America is given.

Kaufman, Erle. Wildlife is taking it. First-hand observations of what is happening to birds and animals in wildlife refuges where America's mechanized armies are training. Amer. Forests 48(5): 198-200, 237-238. May 1942. 99.8 F762

Lawson, Fred A. Helping win the war. Ark. Agr. 20(1): 6, 16. May 1942. 276.8 Ar42

The Arkansas College of Agriculture is trying to grow the cork oak; is testing soybean varieties for oil, and is encouraging Victory gardens.

LeBeau, Oscar R. How teachers of vocational agriculture can contribute to war and post-war planning. Agr. Ed. Mag. 14(11): 204-205. May 1942. 275.8 Ag8

They can help by disseminating useful agricultural information, by assembling and interpreting basic information, and by assisting farmers in making needed agricultural adjustments.

Lowly milkweed becomes a farm treasure in war time. Christian Farmer 2(7): 1, 3. June 1942. 6 C46

Milkweed floss is more buoyant than kapok. Its fibers produce the toughest kind of cloth, its leaves provide urgently needed rubber, its stalk can be turned into high grade paper, its seeds yield a fine quality of oil.

McLaren, Kenneth W. Financing food-for-freedom. Banking 34(12): 84-85.  
June 1942. 284.8 Am3

Bankers are aiding in financing the program. A banker in Cortland County, New York is organizing the "Food-for-Freedom Volunteer Workers" to help harvest crops.

Polunin, Nicholas. Some proposals for the wartime use of plankton. Chronica Botanica 7(3): 133-137. May 1942. 450 C46

Plankton could be used as food, feed, or fertilizer. Experiments are noted.

Rotenone can be used. Com. Rev. 89(39): 8. May 26, 1942. 286.8 C735

The AAA says it can be used where there is a threat to food crops.

7,000 future farmers carry on war program. Amer. Farm Youth 8(3): 16. May 1942. 6 Am393

What farm boys in Mississippi have agreed to do is reported.

Shoemaker, Carl D. Conservation and the war. Pa. Game News 13(2): 4-5, 26-27. May 1942. 412.9 P38Pe

Wildlife was not greatly affected by the last war and is not likely to be by this one.

U. S. Bureau of entomology and plant quarantine. Suggested reductions in rotenone content of insecticide dust mixtures applied to vegetables. U. S. Bur. Ent. and Plant Quar. E-560, 5 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., February 1942. 1.9 En83

U. S. Fish and wildlife service. National defense and wildlife. Wis. Conserv. Bul. 7(5): 3-5. May 1942. 279.8 W752

U. S. Information service. Office of government reports. Reference list of national defense publications. A selection of pertinent bulletins and articles prepared by federal agencies actively engaged in the national defense program. 36 pp., processed. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1942.

U. S. Office of price administration. Maximum price regulation no. 144--retail prices of agricultural insecticides and fungicides. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(97): 3720-3723. May 19, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Rotenone. Amendment 1 to conservation order M-133. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(112): 4327. June 9, 1942. 169 F31

Ward, J. D. U. Embattled Britain sends a realistic report on wild life in the war. Frontiers 6(5): 131-132. June 1942. 410 F92

Wilcox, Jerome K. Official defense publications: supplement. Guide to state and federal publications. 135 pp., processed. Berkeley, Bureau of public administration, University of California, 1942. 241.3 W642

Covers the period August 1-December 8, 1941.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

Penalty For Private Use to Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
Printed Matter

MARY G LACY  
ASST LIBRARIAN  
U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE  
AID-MESS WASHINGTON D C

Vol. I

June 26, 1942

No. 37

Planning--War and Postwar

Corey, Lewis. The unfinished task: economic reconstruction for democracy. 314 pp. New York, Viking press, 1942. 280 C812

"Freedom calls for a functional democracy whose institutional arrangements promote functional diversity, co-operation, and balance. It calls for the specification, localization, and limitation of power. Power in a functional democracy is specified for use on successive levels, not centralized at the top. Power is localized in the functional instructions and groups which need the power to do their work. Power is limited on all levels to conform to functional needs: these are your powers, no more. There are areas of freedom and control, of competition and planning, of independence and co-operation."

Das, Taraknath. Asia wants freedom now. Asia 42(7): 400-401. July 1942. 286.8 Am31

"In the final analysis there cannot be world peace without Asian independence, because its denial would breed rivalry and war among nations which would try to control Asia; and there would be ultimate revolt of Asian peoples, in coöperation with anti-imperialist powers. A League to Enforce Peace on the basis of the status quo of imperialism might develop into a league to enforce peaceful slavery upon hundreds of millions of people. Therefore, before organizing any machinery to enforce peace, we must make absolutely sure that the force behind the league or machine will be used to uphold the cause of freedom and not imperialism."

Dean, Vera Micheles. Russian pacts set stage for post-war collaboration. Foreign Policy Bul. 21(35): 1-2. June 19, 1942. 280.9 F76B

"Perhaps the most important lesson of the many sided negotiations in London and Washington is that only in an atmosphere of mutual trust and responsibility is it possible to expect major adjustments of national interests for the common welfare. This atmosphere was created, in the case of Russia, by Britain's acceptance of a twenty-year alliance in war and peace, and by the sympathetic response of both Britain and the United States to Russia's demand for a second front in Europe and increased deliveries of war material. If this feeling of security engendered by willingness to accept international responsibilities can be maintained after the war, it might be possible, with time, to reduce the importance of territorial boundaries and whittle down claims advanced in the name of national sovereignty."

Fellner, William. War finance and inflation. Amer. Econ. Rev. 32(2, pt. 1): 235-254. June 1942. 280.8 Am32

"The tax revenue contemplated in the January Budget Message should be increased significantly, if inflation is to be avoided. Price control and rationing are inadequate substitutes for anti-inflationary fiscal policies."



Direct controls can be expected to forestall inflation only if the pressure against which they have to operate is held within rather narrow limits; and only in this event can we hope that the task of post-war reconstruction will not be seriously aggravated by the aftermath of war finance."

Fosdick, Raymond B. The search for unity. Chem. and Engin. News 20(11): 729. June 10, 1942. 381 J825N

"Means must be found by which the potential abundance of the world can be translated into a more equitable standard of living. Minimum standards of food, clothing, and shelter should be established. The new science of nutrition, slowly coming to maturity, should be expanded on a world-wide scale. The science of agriculture needs development, not only in our own climate but particularly in the tropic and subtropic zones. With all their brilliant achievements the medical sciences are in their infancy. Public health stands at the threshold of new possibilities. Physics and chemistry have scarcely started their contributions to the happiness and comfort of human living. Economics and political science are only now beginning to tell us in more confident tones how to make this world a home to live in instead of a place to fight and freeze and starve in."

Jordan, Henry P., ed. Problems of post-war reconstruction. 292 pp. Washington, D. C., American council on public affairs, [1942] 280 J762

Partial contents: Regional divisions of industry and agriculture, by Kenneth J. Deacon, pp. 42-61; Economics and politics in reconstruction, by Lois MacDonald, pp. 178-192; Property and the international order, by Harvey Finney, pp. 255-275; War as a peace dynamic, by Charles Hodges, pp. 278-292.

Kallen, H. M. The future of peace. Pub. Policy Pam. no. 34, 39 pp. Chicago, 1941. 280.12 P96

"The issue is the issue of the real have-nots of the world, of the needy multitudes in Germany and Italy and Spain and Japan, as everywhere, who stand like the enslaved Negroes whom Lincoln emancipated, against the fake have-nots, who are such because they envy that which another has, and instead of earning it by labor make a religion of taking it by robbery and murder. Now the image of the peace which is to resolve this issue as a fighting faith for all the peoples must be an image which fuses freedom and organization into a world-wide way of life."

Timperley, H. J. Peace aims in the Pacific. Asia 42(7): 398-399. July 1942. 286.8 Am31

Basic principles for an enduring peace in East Asia are listed.

Villard, Oswald Garrison. The Wallace and Welles speeches. Christian Cent. 59(24): 780-781. June 17, 1942.

Those speeches "must be tremendously implemented by detailed programs and a better spirit than both express. There can be no peace of vengeance without disaster to those who enforce it. For it is not individuals, however wicked, who have brought the world to its present pass, but the whole system of capitalistic exploitation of individuals and nations."

Zimmerman, James Fulton. Public opinion and a new world order. N. Mex. Quart. Rev. 12(2): 162-173. May 1942. 280.8 N463

Public opinion shows trends along two roads. Greater International Cooperation, and Nationalism Based on Power Politics. The first has the majority following in the United States.

### Bees and Honey

Anderson, Edwin J. Comb honey and the present emergency. Gleanings Bee Cult. 70(5): 265-267. May 1942. 424.8 G47

Beekeepers should produce all the honey they can with their present equipment. Comb and extracted honey can be produced at the same time by the method described.

Beekeepers' war-time supplies. Norfolk Co. Bul. 24(4): 2. Apr. 1942. 275.29 M386

"In New York, plans are being made to double the 1941 honey crop. Massachusetts beekeepers must do their share." Advice about sugar and tin supplies is given.

Beeswax a critical war product. Gleanings Bee Cult. 70(6): 360. June 1942. 424.8 G47

Beeswax needed in the war effort. Amer. Bee Jour. 82(6): 247-248. June 1942. 424.8 Am3

Imports have been cut off and Army and Navy needs have increased to about two million pounds. Industry will have available only about half the beeswax formerly used.

Dunham, W. E. How bees divert nitrates for war munitions. Gleanings Bee Cult. 70(5): 298. May 1942. 424.8 G47

Honeybee pollination insures profitable and larger supplies of legume seed. Legumes are vital as a means of nitrogen storage in soils.

Restrictions in the sale of honey. Amer. Bee Jour. 82(6): 248-249, 278-279. June 1942. 424.8 Am3

WPB's General Preference Order No. M-118 is being criticized by beekeepers' associations. Changes which they suggest are noted.

Root, Alan. Honey producers protest restrictive order M-118 limiting the sale of honey. Gleanings Bee Cult. 70(6): 329-330. June 1942. 424.8 G47

Valentino, Frederic. The busy bee stars in national defense. "Keep 'em flying" in Florida bee-yards to produce war needs; reap better honey industry in peacetime. Fla. Grower 50(5): 5, 10. May 1942. 80 F6622

### Dairy and Poultry

Almquist, H. J., Bothko, R. H., and Houser, G. F. Poultry feed in wartime. Amer. Miller 70(6): 54, 56. June 1942. 298.8 Am32

This article is Report No. 1 of the National Research Council's Committee on Animal Nutrition.

Big post-war opportunity for small breeding flocks. Smallhold. and Home Gard. 66(1671): 12. Mar. 27, 1942. 10 Sml

There will be a demand for poultry of high-quality breeding and proved laying ability.

Charles, T. B. The war as affecting poultry feeding. Northeast. Poultryman 34(5): 14-15. May 1942. 47.8 M44

Corbett, Roger B. General price level shows war effects dairy industry. Amer. Creamery Operator 18(5): 1, 9. May 1942. 44.8 Am36

The price trend shows that wars are followed by depressions. However the outlook is for increased consumption of dairy products.

Davis, J. L. The milk industry in war-time. Dairy Indus. [London] 7(4): 87-89, 94. Apr. 1942. 44.8 D1427

Address, Farmers' Club, March 30, 1942.

A discussion of the industry in Great Britain with reference to government control schemes, production, and maintenance of supply.

Dean, Margaret P. Goat milk and the war. Goat World 27(6): 21. June 1942. 40.18 G53

Cites two cases where goat's milk cured soldiers.

Halnan, E. T. War-time poultry feeding. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries, 'Growmore' Bul. 5, 9 pp. London, 1942. 10 G79Gro

Harmon, Ralph L. Consolidation--"for the duration." [U. S.] Farm Credit Admin. News for Farmer Coop. 9(2): 16-17. May 1942. 166.2 M47

Cooperative creameries near Faribault, Minnesota, are sending their milk to a central cheese plant.

Johnston, James P. Milk is in the army now. Austral. Milk & Dairy Prod. Jour. 9(3): 27-28. Mar. 1942. 44.8 Au72

In the U. S. Army "the daily garrison ration per man contains eight ounces of fresh milk, one ounce of evaporated milk, two ounces of butter, and a quarter ounce of cheese."

Koller, E. Fred. The war and the Minnesota dairy industry. Minn. Univ. Ext. Serv. Farm Business Notes no. 232, pp. 1-2. Apr. 1942. 275.29 M663

Kunkel, Fred E. Nursing the army with dairy products. Heard's Dairyman 87(11): 313. June 10, 1942. 44.8 H65

Lessons learnt from war-time littering. Many substitutes have proved 100 % effective. Smallhold. and Home Gard. [London] 66(1670): 15. Mar. 20, 1942. 10 Sml

Poultry-keepers in England have found the admixture of dry bracken, long wood shavings, rough dried grass or large dead leaves satisfactory for litters.

National research council. Division of biology and agriculture. Suggestions for meeting the war-time poultry feed situation. Northeast. Poultryman 34(5): 12-13, 20. May 1942. 47.8 N44

Post-war marketing: need for producer-control. Mod. Poultry Keeping [London] 46(19): 449. Apr. 22, 1942. 47.8 Eg3

In Great Britain "the marketing of eggs has passed into the hands of the trade, and it will be very difficult indeed for the producer to assume control after the war."

Robinson, Leonard. War-time feeding: experimental results. Mod. Poultry Keeping [London] 46(19): 452. Apr. 22, 1942. 47.8 Eg3

Results of tests during the six winter months on the SPBA farm with all-swill, mash plus swill, and mashes containing 25 and 30 per cent. grass, for poultry feed.

Sharader, H. L. War impacts. Part I--Management factors. Northeast. Poultryman 34(5): 5-6, 15. May 15, 1942. 47.8 M44

Poultry feed is being stored, egg crates saved, and labor-saving devices used.

Stitts, Tom G. Adjustments of the dairy industry to a war basis. 9 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, 1942.

Remarks before Dairy Industry Committee Meeting, at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, June 5, 1942.

Lend-lease requests of the United Nations have shifted from evaporated to powdered milk. Cheese remains at about 250 million pounds a year. Our own relief and school milk programs continue. Transportation and critical materials are also causing adjustments.

U. S. War production board. Goose and duck feathers. Amendment 2 to conservation order M-102. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(107): 4157. June 2, 1942. 169 F31

Your poultry houses must last for the "duration." The surest way to keep the wood in good condition is to treat it thoroughly with a wood preservative, and this is the best time for the job. Smallhold. and Home Gard. [London] 66(1670): 18. Mar. 20, 1942. 10 Sml

#### Food Needs

Carver, George W. Nature's garden for victory and peace. Tuskegee Inst. Bul. 43, 18 pp. Tuskegee, Ala., Mar. 1942. 100 A115B  
Use of weeds for food.

Drummond, J. C. War-time nutrition and its lessons for the future. Roy. Soc. Arts Jour. 90(4614): 422-432. May 29, 1942. 501 L847J

Harsch, Joseph C. Germany at war. Twenty key questions and answers. 96 pp. [New York] Foreign policy association, [1942] 280.175 H25G  
Nazi organization of food supplies, pp. 15-20.

Paterson, G. R. Food rationing in the United Kingdom. Com. Intel. Jour. [Canada] 66(2002): 630-631. June 13, 1942. 286.8 C16

Tolley, H. R. War and post-war food policies. Canner 95(2): 16, 28. June 13, 1942. 286.83 C16

From an address at Chicago, June 8, 1942, before a joint meeting of the National American Wholesale Grocers Association and the National Association of Retail Grocers.

Wickard, Claude R. Food headquarters for the United Nations. (Farming in wartime). 4 pp., processed. Washington, U. S. Department of agriculture, [1942]

A radio talk, June 12, 1942.



Wickard, Claude R. Why we'll have enough to eat. Collier's 109(26): 14-15, 40-41. June 27, 1942.

"The Secretary of Agriculture explains how more than 6,000,000 farmers, operating the finest food-producing plant in the world, are building impregnable defenses against hunger."

### Gardens

Bromfield, Louis. Enlist now in your back yard. Cosmopolitan 112(4): 20-21, 121. Apr. 1942. Libr. Cong.

Everett, T. H., and Clissold, Edgar J. Victory backyard gardens; how to grow your own vegetables. With simple rules and charts. 96 pp. Racine, Wis., Whitman publishing co., 1942. 91.15 Ev2

Gt. Brit. Ministry of agriculture and fisheries. Food from the garden. Gt. Brit. Min. Agr. and Fisheries. "Growmore" bul. 1, 14 pp. London, 1940. 10 G79Gro

Griffin, Leah Bean. Our victory salad garden. Northwest Gardens and Homes 10(4): 8, 12. June 1942. 80 N813

Suggestions for home salad gardens to replace salad materials formerly raised by the Japanese.

Keller, A. L. Garden for victory. 6 pp. Morgantown, W. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. [1942]

McWhorter, O. T. Farm victory garden vital in national defense. Agr. Jour. [Oreg.] 8(3): 5, 13. May 1942. 276.8 Ag84

These cropping plans will ensure maximum production from the home food garden. Smallhold. and Home Gard. [London] 66(1670): 12-13. Mar. 20, 1942. 10 Sml

Vegetables for war-time gardens--The "big six" can be depended upon for a long season and for a satisfactory supply of vitamins. Horticulture 20(10): 227-228. May 15, 1942. 80 H787

The "big six" are tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, lettuce, and greens.

Ward, Sam. Victory gardeners' swamp dealers. Survey shows seed sales doubled in many areas; Mississippi has fine report with photos; other states included. South. Seedsman 5(6): 16, 38-39. June 1942. 61.8 So8

Wing, Andrew S. Fifteen million victory gardens. They are safely planted--let's keep 'em growing! Garden Digest 14(6): 21-22. June 1942. 80 G1623

### Grain, Seed, and Feed

Canada makes little progress in wheat-for-alcohol program. Northwest. Miller 210(10): 51. June 3, 1942. 298.8 N81

So far no economical way of using wheat for this purpose has been discovered. Also, many feel that all surplus wheat likely to be on hand when the war ends will be wanted immediately to feed the starving multitudes in Europe.

Davis, Joseph S. World wheat survey and outlook May 1942. Stanford Univ. Food Res. Inst. Wheat Studies 18(8): 339-363. May 1942. 59.8 F73

The war has constricted the flow of wheat from surplus to deficit areas. The effect of policies of various countries on the supply and demand is discussed. As to postwar planning "the present tendency is to exaggerate the prospective absorption of surpluses in the first year or two after hostilities cease."

U. S. Office of price administration. Amendment no. 1 to maximum price regulation no. 74--animal product feedingsuffs. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(86): 3270-3271. May 2, 1942. 169 F31

War-time service of Liverpool's wheat market. Destruction of buildings of Liverpool corn trade association, ltd., reveals members undaunted--participation in millfeed distribution and planning for peace-time emphasized at annual meeting. Southwest. Miller 21(12): 19. May 19, 1942. 298.8 So82

Where lies trouble that grain from farms cannot be used to make alcohol from which synthetic rubber is made? Ind. Farmers Guide 98(11): 3. June 1, 1942. 6 In2

### Labor

Bulette, Sara. Land army from the city. Country Gent. 112(4): 76-77. Apr. 1942. 6 C833

The Women's Land Army in England.

Draft deferment of livestock labor. Colo. Wool Grower and Marketer 8(3): 3-4. May 1942. 280.38 C71

Deferment will have to be asked for by the employer.

Farm labor supply and the United States employment service. U. S. Social Security Bd. Employment Security Rev. 9(5): 3-19. May 1942. 158.3 Em72

The following topics are included: The food-for-freedom program; farm goals and farm labor; machinery and policies of farm placement service; working with other agencies; Using farm labor facts, by Margaret Wakeman; Calling all schools, by Frederick G. Bell; Junior victory army, by William J. Shay; Geared for modern war, by J. P. Brennan.

Farmers roused by army call-up of rural labor. Land [Sydney] no. 1581, p. 1. Apr. 2, 1942. 23 L22

Complaints in Australia that sheep are allowed to die for lack of labor to tend them.

Farmers will get only bare minimum of labor. Land [Sydney] no. 1582, pp. 1, 15. Apr. 10, 1942. 23 L22

Exemptions from military duty in Australia permit the following: "A farm running 20 milking cows can employ one fit male; where there are more than 25 cows, two fit males. This labor is to include the owner or lessee of the farm, or, where it is worked on shares, the sharefarmer--provided these individuals are physically fit." Employment of war prisoners is favored for harvesting, wood cutting, road making, etc.

Florida produce growers grope for more labor. Prod. News 45(21): 1. May 23, 1942. 286.8 N487

Rubber

Cowden, Howard A. A job for organized agriculture. Coop. Consumer 9(9): 4. May 16, 1942. 280.28 C7836

"Organized agriculture should push now as never before for federally-financed plants in which surplus farm products can be converted into industrial alcohol. Synthetic rubber can be made from oil or alcohol. Alcohol can be made from molasses, oil, natural gas, grain or potatoes. But the oil-chemical-rubber trust is working night and day to head off manufacture of alcohol from surplus farm products."

Frankish, John F. Chemist says rubber made of pine gum of South. Naval Stores Rev. 52(10): 4. June 6, 1942. 99.81 N22

"The gum of the Southern pine can be converted into a synthetic rubber of high quality...for less than 32 cents a pound."

Rubber: How do we stand? If U. S. rubber stocks and imports are stretched to the limit, they will see us through 1942 into 1943. But to replace and retrieve the Indies calls for a huge U. S. synthetic-rubber plant, now building. Fortune 25(6): 94-96, 192, 194, 196, 198-201. June 1942. 110 F772

Rubber from the farm: challenge for science. Demands of Congressmen that surplus grains be used for manufacture of synthetic product. Lack of efficient plants as chief deterrent to large-scale output. U. S. News 12(24): 18. June 12, 1942. 280.8 Un33A

Schery, Robert W. Plans to meet the war emergency. Mo. Botan. Gard. Bul. 30(6): 113-127. June 1942. 451 M69B

Substitutes for rubber and fiber plants are described.

Sugar

Bourg, C. J. Sugar and war consciousness. Sugar Bul. 20(16): 121-122. May 15, 1942. 65.9 Am32

Rationing calls attention to the importance of sugar.

Honig, P. How war hit the Java sugar industry. Sugar 37(6): 18-20. June 1942. 65.8 F11

Lamborn, Ody H. Talk on sugar. Amer. Grocer 147(20): 3-4. May 20, 1942. 286.83 Am32

The outlook for an increased sugar supply is improved.

More sugar given home canners as protests flood OPA officials. Extra ration granted for preserving of fruit, berries. Prod. News 45(21): 1, 6. May 23, 1942. 286.8 N487

Nathan, Jules. What sugar-rationing will do to buying habits. Advertising & Selling 35(6): 22. June 1942. 238.28 Ad

Housewives plan to use fruit in place of deserts requiring a lot of sugar.

New sugar substitute developed from apples. Better Fruit 36(11): 11. May 1942. 80 B46

Nicholson, Arnold. Sugar fight. Country Gent. 112(4): 11, 54-55. Apr. 1942.  
6 C833

Rationing and the supply situation. Sugar 37(6): 13-14. June 1942. 65.8 F11  
About 92 percent of all residents of the United States registered for  
sugar rationing. Supplies of sugar now appear to be adequate.

Rising, E. W. Our unsatisfactory sugar policy. Sugar Jour. 4(12): 5-6.  
May 1942. 65.8 Su391  
Sugar acreage should be increased and more labor provided.

Sugar and the war. Statist [London] 139(3347): 283-284. Apr. 18, 1942.  
286.8 St2

The close cooperation between British and American authorities and the  
sugar producers is noteworthy. The International Sugar Council is still  
alive and may prove useful after the war.

Sugar shortage may be shorter! Natl. Beet Grower 10(8): 15. Apr. 1942.  
280.28 N21

Some sugar beet acreage in California has been plowed up because short-  
age of labor.

U. S. Office of price administration. Rationing of food and food products.  
Amendment 2 to rationing order 3. Sugar rationing regulations. [U. S.]  
Natl. Arch. Fed. Register 7(119): 4545-4546. June 18, 1942. 169 F31

U. S. War production board. Molasses. Amendment 2 to general preference  
order M-54, as amended March 27, 1942. [U. S.] Natl. Arch. Fed. Register  
7(102): 3882. May 26, 1942. 169 F31

Your sugar prospects. Farm Jour. and Farmer's Wife 66(7): 42. July 1942.  
6 F2212

There is a normal supply of sugar but the problem is to haul it. Boats  
are needed elsewhere. OPA has released enough sugar to allow one pound  
for every four quarts of fruits canned, and one pound per person for  
jellies and jams.

oooOooo

Agriculture in Defense ceases publication  
with this issue. In the future, references  
on war and agriculture will be listed in the  
Bibliography of Agriculture which will be  
issued in four parts: Agricultural Economics  
and Rural Sociology; Agricultural Engineering;  
Entomology; and Plant Science. Please notify  
the library which parts you wish to receive  
currently.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Library  
WASHINGTON

Penalty For Private Use to Avoid  
Payment of Postage, \$300

---

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
Printed Matter